

THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

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No. 17.

THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD.

*A Great
Object
Lesson.*

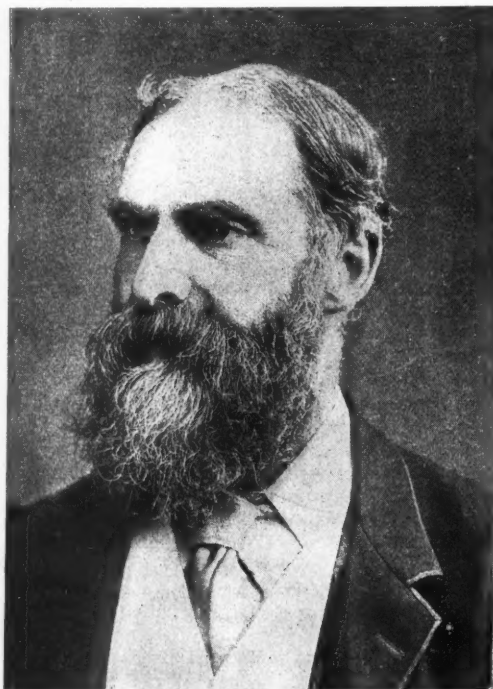
The New Orleans incident has continued to hold the public attention as the central theme of the year; and it bids fair to have proven itself the most significant and fruitful event, as an object lesson, that has for a long time affected the real life of the American people. Out of it is emerging a revival of Americanism. The blinded eyes of millions of American citizens are suddenly opening to a perception of the folly and danger of a further encouragement of undesirable immigration. If America owes anything to the world, it owes first of all the duty of preserving at their highest and best the fundamental institutions of American society and government. Yet we have been not only allowing, but even actively stimulating, by free gifts of our public lands and by various other means, the influx of hundreds of thousands of people of alien races and strange languages, and have been giving the privileges of full citizenship to these people, regardless of all questions as to their fitness. So little value have we seemed to set upon American citizenship, in giving away its privileges, that the new-comers themselves have received the investiture with careless indifference. In many States, all that is required of an immigrant is a few months' residence and a declaration of intention to become a naturalized citizen. In Minnesota, for example, the period is only four months. A company of Czech, or Polish, or Italian pauper laborers, absolutely illiterate and of undesirable morals, may leave their native country in midsummer and arrive in Minnesota in time to participate in the November elections for local, State, and Federal officers. In various States the period of residence is six months—two months longer than in Minnesota. As an illustration of the scandalous cheapness at which our citizenship is held, let it be said that these new-comers in hundreds of thousands of instances never take the trouble to complete their naturalization by obtaining their "second papers" at the end of the requisite five years' term of residence. Having once declared their intention, they are permitted to act as citizens and there the process rests. It is time that

American citizenship were conferred upon foreigners only as a proud distinction in cases of approved merit. The test should include a thorough knowledge of our political system; a good speaking, reading, and writing acquaintance with the English language; an industrial standing well removed from pauperism, and a record, antecedent and present, that is wholly free from criminal stain. The several States should decline henceforth to admit foreigners to political privileges until they have completed their naturalization as American citizens. It is a shameful scandal that any of the New Orleans Mafiates had been admitted to American citizenship; but it is even more scandalous and shameful that there should have been so great uncertainty as to which were citizens and which were not. In olden times it was no light thing to be allowed to call one's-self a Roman citizen. The American people are awakening to the necessity of putting a value on American citizenship. We have just witnessed the spectacle of numerous Italian-born residents who, in spite of their oath of allegiance to the United States, have been making treasonable appeals to the government of Italy to take measures against their adopted country. They remain Italians in spirit, language, and sympathy. Some definite and comparatively stringent check should be placed upon immigration, and the naturalization laws and methods especially should undergo complete reconstruction.

*Federal
Juris-
diction.*

These domestic aspects and lessons of the New Orleans incident are the serious and engrossing ones. The diplomatic aspect has been of minor consequence. The whole world knows that Italy had no grievance, and that the pretended concern of Signor Rudini was affectation and fustian, for purposes of local Italian politics. Nevertheless, there is, in principle and form, a question of theoretical international law involved. Professor Bryce, M.P., an Englishman who understands the American federal system perfectly, has this month ably discussed the legal aspects of the situation. He is wholly right in maintaining that Congress should

extend to the Federal courts a criminal jurisdiction in cases involving rights and immunities accorded to foreigners under the terms of treaties. In cases of the failure of justice in the local State tribunals, a foreign power might have a *casus belli* against the United States. Thus Italy might now deem herself aggrieved by the report of the New Orleans grand jury, which declines to indict any of the well-known participants in the mob that assassinated the Italian prisoners.



PROFESSOR JAMES BRYCE, M.P.

Another
Object
Lesson. With its great coast line, its numerous harbors, its series of incomparably rich, prosperous, and populous sea-board cities, its great ocean commerce, and its inevitably extending foreign relations, the United States so urgently needs a modern navy that the fact would hardly seem to require concrete illustration before gaining common acceptance. Yet public opinion was only half-formed on that subject when the manner and tone of the Italian Government, suggesting a remote possibility of war, led to a sharp exposure of our naval inefficiency, and to an almost universal approval of the Government's policy for the construction of an ample fleet of American war-ships. But, this Italian object-lesson has been quickly followed by a still more convincing one. One or both of the warring factions of an ensanguined South American republic have been attempting to violate the neutrality of this country by using it as a base of military

and naval supplies. As these lines are written, the beginnings of the new American navy are scouring the Pacific coast, north and south, in search of the Chilean transport steamer, *Itata*, which has escaped from San Diego with a United States marshal on board. It will be remembered that Chili has for a number of years been a naval power of formidable strength, and that on more than one occasion in the past it has taken advantage of our lack of war-ships to treat our Government with marked discourtesy. It happens that the *Itata*, like nearly all the other vessels of the Chilean navy, is in the hands of the Congress party, the so-called insurgents. But there is no reason to suppose that Balmaceda's party would have scrupled either to use this country as a base of supplies, or to disregard the formal detention of the vessel by sailing off with a United States deputy marshal. Yet both parties are fairly entitled to regard themselves as possessed of the international rights commonly accorded to belligerents. And the use of this country as a base of supplies, together with the escape of a vessel that has been shown to have violated the neutrality laws, renders the United States liable, to the aggrieved belligerent who may suffer thereby, to the extent of heavy damages. The \$20,000,000 that England was obliged to pay us as compensation for having allowed the *Alabama* to be fitted out in her waters, is a reminder that we are bound to exercise effective diligence to prevent a similar use of our ports. But we cannot exercise the effective diligence that we owe, unless we have a navy. It is as a safeguard of peace and an adjunct of a policy of commercial expansion and most neighborly international relations, that the United States needs a navy of numerous and swift modern ships.

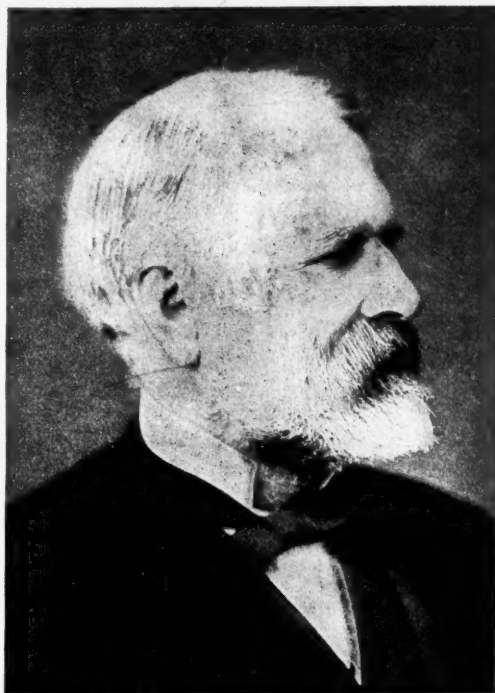
Civil Strife
in
Chili. The new interest in South American affairs begins to make us reflect in the United States how densely ignorant we have long been of our neighbors and of all their ways and works. Within the compass of two decades, the male population of two or three South American republics has been well-nigh exterminated in fierce warfare; but the people of the United States have known little and seemingly cared little about it all. The war in Chili had scarcely seized the attention of our public until the *Itata* incident occurred. And even now, after that war has been raging for five months, very few people seem to possess a clear idea of its causes and significance.

The Chilean president is elected for five years and is not eligible for a second term. José Manuel Balmaceda came into the office in 1886, his election being a triumph for the popular party as against the old aristocratic families who had long held most of the property of Chili and had managed to keep political power in their hands as a sort of oligarchy. The successful war against Peru some years ago had the effect to develop strength in the common people; and Balmaceda came forward as the leader of the "masses" against the "classes." Through his

majority in the new Congress he was enabled to pass a number of important measures aimed against the power and pretensions of the Church and the aristocracy. Among these were the Civil Marriage and Cemeteries Secularization bills; and other measures deprived his political opponents of many civil offices they had long monopolized. Balmaceda's somewhat arbitrary course eventually resulted in the formation, through a coalition of groups, of a majority in Congress against his administration. The constitution of Chili gives to the President the power to name his own cabinet ministers and to fill places in the civil service. The Congressional majority attempted to coerce him by refusing to vote appropriations to carry on the government unless he should appoint a ministry to their entire liking. In short, they held to the English Parliamentary idea of an executive government dominated by the majority in the legislative body, while Balmaceda adhered firmly to the Chilian constitution, which, like that of the United States, provides for the independence of the executive department. Doubtless in the political struggle that ensued, each party went far beyond the limits of its constitutional authority. Balmaceda held his ground, however, dissolved Congress, and assumed something like dictatorial power; and on January 1 his opponents, comprising a majority of the Senators and Representatives, met and passed a vote declaring him deposed for violating the constitution. This, of course, was a purely revolutionary proceeding.



JOSÉ BALMACEDA, PRESIDENT OF CHILI.



BENJAMIN F. TRACY, SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

*The War
and
Its Progress.*

The Congressional manifesto led to the revolt of most of the naval officers from the Balmaceda Government, and the rebellion became war by the acts of the public vessels that lay in the harbor at Valparaíso. The insurgents were composed of the aristocratic families, supported by the Church and aided in many ways by the British residents. The great mass of the people, together with the most of the army, adhered to Balmaceda. The insurgents could establish no footing at Valparaíso or Santiago, and they had the wisdom to go north and secure possession of the nitrate fields that Chili has conquered from Peru, making Iquique their base of operations. The product of the nitrate beds has kept them in funds. Chili being a country of only four or five million people—a narrow, elongated strip of sea coast—the insurgents have been exceedingly fortunate in holding most of the navy and in obtaining the nitrate fields, which are the richest resource of the country. There has been hard fighting in the north, with the advantage thus far quite wholly on the side of the insurgents, who have established themselves in Iquique, Pisagua, and Antofagasta. Their good fortune has, however, been interrupted with one sharp reverse. Balmaceda's navy is limited mainly to tugs and torpedo boats. In April the torpedo boats had a terrible revenge. After considerable fencing they succeeded in sinking the Blanco Encelada with a Whitehead torpedo.



EDWARD J. PHELPS, EX-MINISTER TO ENGLAND.

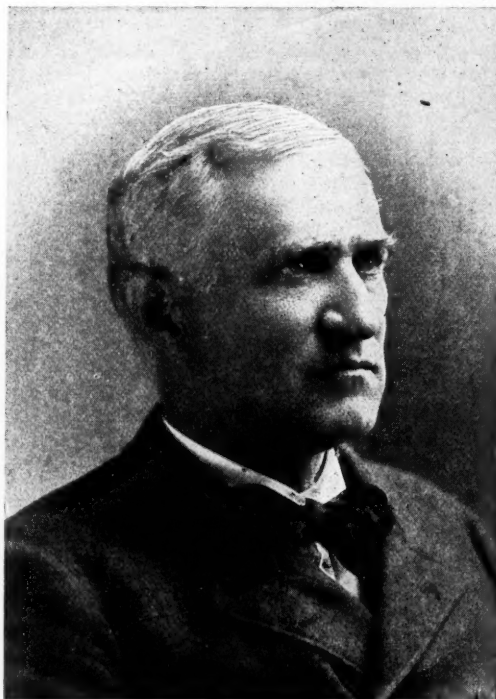
The ironclad was blown up, and almost all her crew went down with her. The ironclad and the torpedo boat were both built in Great Britain. Englishmen made the torpedo, English officers and engineers were engaged in both squadrons, and an English admiral hovered around the combatants with an English fleet, rescuing as many victims as possible from a watery grave.

Balmaceda's army is probably from five to ten times as large as that of his opponents; but hundreds of miles of desert lie between his strongholds in Central Chili and the portions of the country that the insurgents hold. And with the navy for their fighting operations and the nitrates to pay the bills, they have much the best of the situation. Balmaceda's great lack is money. He is having new ships finished in Europe; but how to pay for them is his problem. Meanwhile his term of office will soon expire, and a final crisis of some kind is probably near at hand. He has desired an arbitration of the questions at issue by Brazil, the United States, and France. The war can but result in the weakening and impoverishment of a state which had seemed the most progressive—as it had grown the most arrogant—of all the southern republics.

*American
Diplomacy.*

This country begins to admit, of necessity, that it has a part to play in the affairs of the planet at large. It may well keep itself aloof from the internal discords of

the European family; but it owes a duty that should not be ignored towards various other portions of the world. Thus, the United States is clearly under moral obligations to accede to the Brussels agreement and take a prominent part in the movement to protect Central Africa from the evils of the slave trade and of the importation of fire-arms and spirits. This country stands in such relations towards Japan that its best offices should always be lent for the relief of that progressive nation from the unfriendly diplomacy of Europe. Towards Corea and China, also, our Government has neighborly and friendly duties to perform. In spite of inevitable disputes and differences, the relations of this country to Great Britain grow constantly more intimate and important; and it becomes continually more urgent that our diplomacy should be of such broad and conciliatory kind as to find right and satisfactory solutions for these Anglo-American questions. Furthermore, with South America, Central America, Mexico, and the island communities of the West Indies our relations are henceforth to be closer than ever before; and Western Hemisphere affairs must engage a statesmanlike and far-sighted American diplomacy. It is pleasant to observe the calm and firm administration of our foreign affairs under Mr. Blaine's Secretaryship of State, and still more pleasant to note the patriotic spirit in which, regardless of party, his efforts are commended. In other countries, it is al-



THOMAS F. BAYARD, EX-SECRETARY OF STATE.

ways customary for all parties to treat with respect their own foreign office in its attempts to uphold national interests. It has not commonly been so in the United States, and it is gratifying to note an improvement in this respect. Quite apart from the merits of the Behring Sea question, it is most significant and praiseworthy that so learned and influential a Democrat as the Hon. E. J. Phelps, lately American Minister at the Court of St. James, should come more ably than any other man to the defense of Mr. Blaine's position; and it is also a mark of chivalry and patriotism in American politics that Mr. Bayard, who preceded Mr. Blaine as Mr. Cleveland's Secretary of State, should publicly and cordially support Mr. Blaine's policy in the Italian discussion.

*The
President's
Tour.*

Even more conspicuously has this higher tone of American patriotism and this welcome abatement of party rancor been manifested at every point in the President's prolonged and remarkable tour through the South and far West. To deny the great public utility of this tour would be to lack both perception and imagination. President Harrison's brilliant and felicitous speeches have won universal praise, and his thoroughly cordial reception by political opponents has so stimulated sentiments of mutual respect and of generous forbearance that something like an era of universal good-feeling has dawned, at least for the moment. In the White House the President is not, according to conventionalities, wholly free to disclose frankly from day to day for the benefit of the public his views upon questions of national policy. The tour has given him opportunity to talk, over the heads of his local audiences, to the whole people; and he has at Galveston, San Francisco, and elsewhere, expressed deferentially but unmistakably his convictions regarding numerous subjects relating chiefly to the development of American industries, commerce, shipping, and foreign intercourse. The speeches have evidently influenced public opinion.

*Reciprocity
with
Spain.*

The Administration's reciprocity policy continues to show signs of large practical results. There has been announced the practical completion of a treaty negotiated at Madrid between Mr. Foster and the Spanish ministry for the promotion of our trade with Cuba and the rest of the Spanish West Indies. The policy of Spain has been that of the largest possible monopoly of the trade of her colonies, and the United States has been buying the Cuban sugar crop in the face of the most oppressive discriminating duties against our flour and other products needed in the West Indies. The precise measure of the concessions Spain now agrees to make is not as yet officially and fully disclosed; but it is known that great advantages for American trade have been gained. And not only will the Cubans be benefited but Spain will also indirectly be the richer for this recognition of the needs of her colonies.

Spain has been fortunate in having at the helm a statesman who holds so firmly the confidence of the

people that concessions which would hardly have been tolerated if another had proposed them will be accepted upon his assurance that they are necessary. Premier Canovas del Castillo himself has negotiated the new treaty, which in exchange for the continued



BENJAMIN HARRISON, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

free admission to the United States of sugars, molasses, coffee, and hides, will admit free to the Antilles a great number of our raw and manufactured products, and will greatly reduce the present high duties on our cereals and flour.

*New-comers
into
the World.*

This is census year with most of the world. Every week brings us some fresh statistical result arrived at by the enumerators of the census of the United States. On the night of April 5th, the census was taken in the United Kingdom, and will result in an estimated total of 39,700,000, or more than three millions increase. The returns of Austria-Hungary, published last month, give the population as 41,171,190, excluding Bosnia, an increase in ten years of 2,250,000. The census of Germany, taken at the end of the year, is now known to have discovered an increase in five years of 2,565,096 people, making a present grand total of 49,120,800, as against 41,058,792 twenty years ago, and 45,234,061 ten years ago. The new French census is not expected to show much gain, yet even France will have at least a million more mouths to feed than ten years ago. Russia's quinquennial enumeration will not occur until next year; but there can be no doubt that the gain of more than 10,000,000 in the half decade from 1882 to 1887 will be equaled by the gain from 1887 to 1892; so that we may estimate 20,000,000 new-comers for the Czar's dominions. Italy's census will be taken on the last day of this year, and it is



SEÑOR S. ANTONIO CANOVAS DEL CASTILLO, PRIME MINISTER OF SPAIN.

estimated that, in spite of heavy emigration, there will be a net total increase of fully 3,000,000 over the enumeration of 1881. There are enumerations that might be noted, also, in various other smaller countries. As for parts of Asia, it is reported that in Lower Bengal the total has risen from 69½ to 74 millions, and in Lower Burmah from 3,730,000 to 4,430,000, the increase respectively being 4,500,000 and 700,000, the smaller total representing a rise of nearly 19 per cent. India has grown from 255,000,000 to 285,000,000. The decade's new-comers on this planet recently counted or about to be counted, make up a population of a very respectable state—English, 3,000,000; German, 4,000,000; Austro-Hungarian, 3,250,000; American, 12,000,000; French, 1,000,000; Russian, 20,000,

000; Italian, 3,000,000; Indian, 30,000,000. Here in eight countries we have an addition of 76,000,000 in the last ten years, with more to follow.

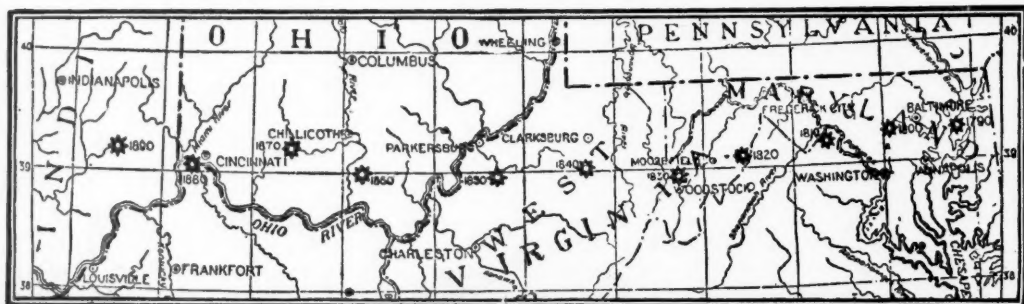
The figures bewilder one. At the Norman Conquest the estimated population of England was but 2,150,000. Since 1871, the new-comers in England and Wales exceed the entire population of the nation when it colonized America, crushed the Armada, shore off the head of Charles the First, and established the liberties of England. The whole population of England upon which Marlborough had to depend for the soldiers of Blenheim and Ramillies was only six millions, a little more than the present population of Greater London, and less than the roll-call of the new-comers of the last twenty years. But among the four millions of Elizabeth's time there was a Shakespeare; among the five millions who were subjects of the Stuarts there was a Cromwell. Among the six millions who have been added to the population of England and Wales since 1871, is there any one worth counting? It is as yet too soon to say. Certain it is that if there is, it is the one or the two who are at present lost in the indistinguishable millions, who will be remembered. But the enumeration of these diamonds of the human mine is task for which even Sir Brydges Henniker is unequal.

*Westward
and
Cityward.*

The shifting currents of population may be studied to much purpose. European enumerations show the steady drift of country people to the towns, and so does that of the United States. The map which indicates the regions in America where population has actually declined in the decade, is significant of great changes in the methods and character of rural industry. It is matter of interest, also, to note from decade to decade the persistence with which the center of population adheres, in its westward march, to the 39th parallel of latitude. It has now reached Greensburg, Indiana, and the Chicago *Herald* has built there a monument to mark the western progress of our "star of empire."

*Is English
To Be
Our Speech?*

To those who take an extended view of the world and the destinies of its dwellers, the questions which perturb the minds of politicians are trivial compared with the immense problem created by the massacre of the Italian Mafiates



THE WESTWARD MOVEMENT OF THE CENTER OF POPULATION IN THE UNITED STATES.

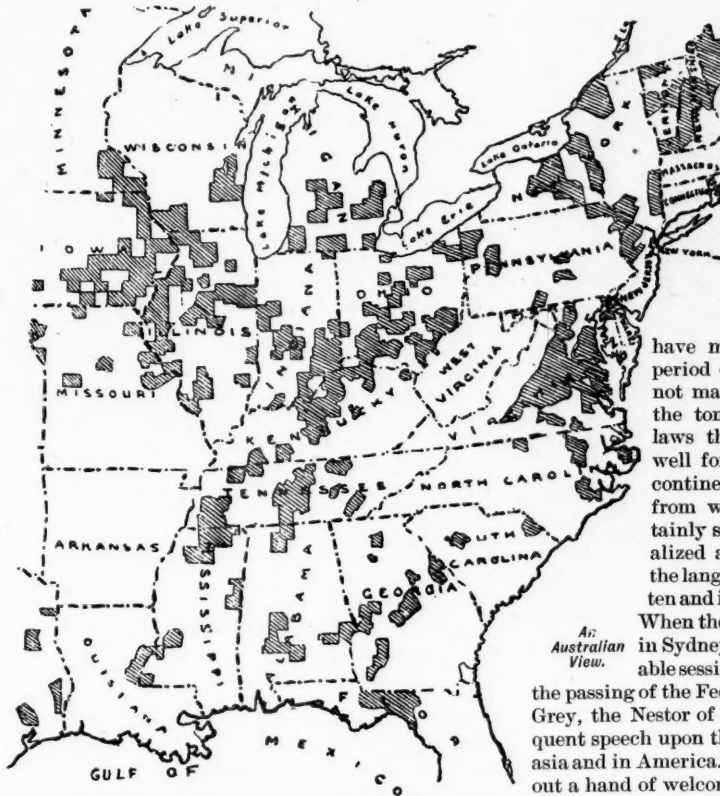
in New Orleans. That question is not, as some imagine, whether or not a diplomatic rupture will develop into an international breach; nor is it the much more important question of the responsibility of the central government for the enforcement of treaty obligations in the federated States. These issues are on the surface. They relate to the mere mechanism, and therefore to the artificialities of politics. The real question which underlies is far more solid and far more serious. That question is, whether the United States of America is or is not to

ality. The American commonwealth is possible chiefly because its citizens speak one tongue. Should the day ever dawn when the American people are smitten with the plague of Babel, not all the bloody cement of the suppression of the great rebellion will save the Union from disintegration. The tongues of Europe will reproduce the political divisions of the Old World in the New. Hence, it might be logically argued as more important for the future stability of the Republic and the maintenance of the homogeneity of the Union to exclude every immigrant who cannot

speaking English, than it is to exclude those who know our language but who have not got a penny or an immigrant's trunk. This, at present, is manifestly impossible; but if the non-English speakers cannot be excluded, they ought only to be admitted on condition of passing an examination, say in a couple of years, in the language of the country which they

have made their home. If, after that period of grace has expired, they have not mastered, for colloquial purposes, the tongue of the people under whose laws they elect to live, it would be well for America if they could be incontinently shipped back to the land from whence they came. They certainly should not in any case be naturalized as citizens until they can read the language in which the laws are written and in which justice is administered.

When the Federal Convention assembled in Sydney in March to begin the memorable session which closed last month with the passing of the Federal Convention Act, Sir George Grey, the Nestor of New Zealand, delivered an eloquent speech upon the future of the race in Australasia and in America. "The British," he said, "held out a hand of welcome to almost all mankind. Come in and share the lands of Greater Britain as if they belonged to yourselves equally with us," was the invitation addressed to Germans, French, Italians, Spanish, Portuguese, etc. But it was an invitation with a qualification. They were to be invited in order to be welded into one nation in the melting-pot of the common school. They meant to make the language of England the language of themselves and their children. The Old World was to be saved by the New World—to be saved by Australia and America, where they everywhere saw the same things in progress: "One language for mankind, one faith, the same laws, the same literature, all that could bind men together in one great mighty mass for the common good." "Here sat the people in one language." That was the keynote, and ought



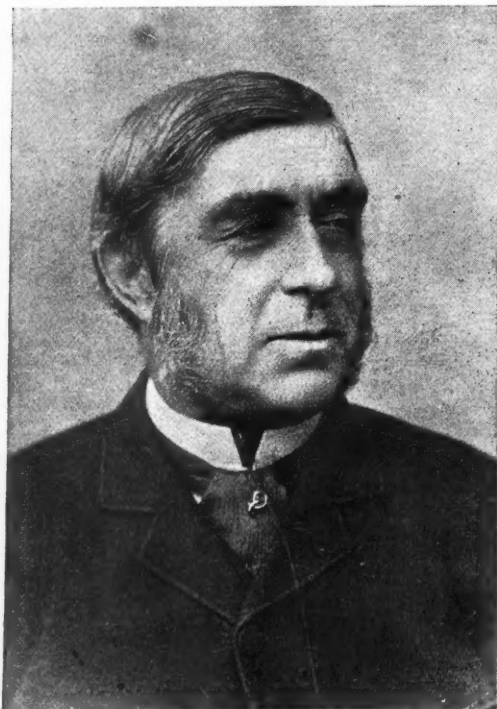
THE SHIFTING OF POPULATION IN THE UNITED STATES. The shaded areas denote the places where population has diminished in the last ten years.

be an integral portion of the English-speaking world. To most of our readers, the question will seem almost as absurd as if it were to be asked whether the men of Kent were still speaking English. But, unfortunately, the question is not by any means nonsensical. It is serious, and it is becoming urgent. The real significance of the Mafia incident lies in the kind of bull's-eye lantern which it has turned upon the extent to which the Americans are being Europeanized.

This is a vital matter for the future of the United States. Language is the one great unifier of peoples. Language is the simplest and most conspicuous indication of nation-

As:
Australasian
View.

to be the true keynote of the whole English-speaking world. There is a perennial significance about the early tradition of the dispersion of mankind following the confusion of tongues. As it was in the plain of Shinar, so will it be in the United States, if the melting-pot of the common school is not able to fuse all the heterogeneous multitude of men and women who know not the English tongue into an entirely new nation of English-speaking people.



GEORGE J. GOSCHEN, CHANCELLOR OF THE BRITISH EXCHEQUER.

Foreigners in London. Nor is it only in America and Australia that the problem of restricting immigration is beginning to be recognized as a burning question. In London, itself, the increasing influx of destitute and undesirable foreigners is converting whole districts into a region as un-English as Warsaw. London is the heart of the British Empire. There is a non-English canker at the core of this Imperial heart. London is one of the most overcrowded places in the world, but the English are allowing hundreds and thousands of the most undesirable of Continental outcasts to increase the crowding. The island, already too small for the teeming population of its own prolific race, is now becoming the dumping-ground for the overflow of the Ghettos of Europe. The pauper foreigner, who is alien in race, in language, and in religion, is to the east end of London all that the heathen Chinese appears to the imagination of the Californian and the Australian. Great Britain is

exporting its crofters, and carefully arranging for the transfer of the cream of its rural population to continents over-sea; and then, at the same time, it is filling up its slums with outcasts from the worst elements of Poland and Germany. To put it on the lowest ground—the Britons are stocking the ancient breeding-place of their Imperial family with a mongrel horde of semi-Asiatics who cannot speak their language, who do not understand their laws, and who have no part or lot in their civilization.

Goschen and Free Education.

Vast as has been the increase of British population, it shows no sign as yet of exceeding the means of subsistence. Nothing is more remarkable in the Budget speech of Mr. Goschen, Chancellor of the Exchequer, than the evidence which he produced to prove that, notwithstanding the financial crisis of last year, the general well-being never stood higher than it stands to-day. The people have more to eat now than when they were only half as thick upon the ground. When the income tax was first imposed, a penny in the pound only realized £50,000; now it brings in £2,300,000. Wages are higher, employment is more regular, and food is cheaper than it has been for years past; and, as a natural consequence, the people eat more, drink more, and smoke more than they have ever done before, and Mr. Goschen, as Chancellor of the Exchequer, has a ninety-million (\$450,000,000) budget with a two million (\$10,000,000) surplus. In order to make life still more easy for the workman, and to insure more thoroughly that popular culture of the brain which shall enable him to make a living in the face of the continually increasing competition, Mr. Goschen has established free education. That is the great landmark of English progress which has to be chronicled this month. On and after the 1st of September next the English people will have that free schooling which half-a-dozen years since was regarded as the vain dream of impracticable radicals. And this, too, has been granted by Mr. Goschen, of all men in the world—Mr. Goschen, who could not be induced to enfranchise the rural householder for fear that the new electorate might favor socialist legislation. After this, who dare predict that Lord Salisbury may not some day establish Home Rule, and the Archbishop of Canterbury take the lead in carrying out the disestablishment programme of the Liberation Society?

Colonizing Russian Jews.

At the moment when Lord Dunraven and Mr. Arnold White were celebrating their May-day by a conference at Westminster Palace Hotel which was aimed at the exclusion of destitute aliens from England, a gigantic scheme was proposed by Baron Hirsch to transfer the harassed millions of Israel from South-eastern Europe to South America. Baron Hirsch is commonly regarded in London and Paris as the supreme type of the unscrupulous speculator. He is said in certain financial circles to be as near a prototype of the great robber barons of the American railroads as Europe can pro-

duce. He "spoils the Egyptians," or rather the Turks, and now having amassed a fortune estimated at from one hundred to one hundred and fifty millions of dollars, he proposes to tithe it for the purpose of carrying out a new exodus. It is stated that he has put down three millions sterling as a beginning, and that Mr. Arnold White has been commissioned to play the part of Caleb, the son of Jephunneh, and spy out the Promised Land. One thing is certain. Mr. White will not discover the new Canaan in old England. He is desirous, above all things, of deflecting the migration of destitute aliens from our shores to lands where they can be planted out on the soil with room to live and thrive. There will be no slight degree of curiosity felt to know how the Russian Pharaoh will welcome the proposal of the millionaire Moses. Madame Novikoff has departed from London to her estate in Southern Russia, leaving behind her a pamphlet on the question, the tone of which would seem intended to imply that the Muscovite would be only too glad to be rid of the Semitic parasite. But when it comes to the point, it may be suspected that the Czar, like his prototype, will find plentiful excuses to refuse to let the Children of Israel go. Still, the masters of many millions, the lords of finance, have methods of persuasion not less efficacious than the Ten Plagues. The very recent change of attitude on the part of the Rothschilds towards the Russian government's loans has the highest significance in this connection.

*Frontier
Wars
in India.*

For some time past the British Empire has been in a condition of unwonted peace. The gates of its temple of Janus have seldom been closed for so many months as they have been since the present Administration took office. Last month, however, England had no fewer than three little wars going on at three frontier points of the Indian Empire. One punitive expedition carried fire and sword into the valleys of the Miranzai tribes in the extreme North-west, while at the other extremity of British Asiatic possessions, General Wolseley hunted the Burmese Tsawba across the Chinese boundary. Far more serious, however, than either the Miranzai expedition or the Burmese operations, has been the disaster which overwhelmed a small British force at Manipur. Manipur is a small independent state, lying among the hills between India and Burmah, whose affairs are in the hands of its own people, subject to the tutelage of a British resident. Of late, however, the Senaputty or Jubraj, who seems to be the real ruler of Manipur, seems to have taken too seriously the home rule permitted to native states on the confines of India, and ventured to depose the Maharajah, replacing him by another who was more to his liking. This was held to exceed the limits of permissible self-government, and Mr. Quinton, Chief Commissioner of Assam, with a body-guard of 450 Ghoorkas, with forty rounds of cartridges per man, and no artillery, set out for the capital of Manipur in the middle of March, in order to arrest the Senaputty, and banish him for a term of years. Mr. Grimwood, the Resident at the capital, was never consulted on the

subject, and it seems evident from the subsequent disclosures that if possible he would have restrained Mr. Quinton from so high-handed an exercise of suzerain power.

*The
Manipur
Disaster.*

Mr. Quinton took his own way. He resisted the expostulations of the Resident, and set about carrying out his plans for the seizure of the Senaputty. He was invited to a conference and troops were told off to arrest him as he left the reception. Unfortunately for the success of a plan which savoured somewhat disagreeably of treachery against a *de facto* ruler whose hospitality was being enjoyed, the Senaputty suspected the trap, and pleaded sickness. Then it was resolved to seize him in his palace. He had 8,000 men, with four pieces of artillery. The English had 450 Ghoorkas without artillery. Anglo-Indians, however, never count their enemies, and the attack was delivered with some blundering, but with much gallantry, and for a time was successful. The palace was seized, but the Senaputty, who had escaped, directed a vigorous counter attack upon the Residency. All day fighting went on. Ammunition running short, it became necessary to evacuate the palace and hold on to the Residency, into which shell, fired at short range, began to crash. After four hours of heavy fire, Mr. Quinton decided to try and make terms, as resistance was evidently hopeless. Only fifteen rounds of ammunition were left; and although he might have fought his way out, as the remnant subsequently did, Mr. Quinton decided to treat. The Chief, the Colonel, the Resident, the Secretary, and the Assistant-Com-



LIEUTENANT JAMES W. GRANT, 2ND BURMAH REGIMENT,
Who, with 80 Ghoorkhas, defeated 4,000 Manipuris at Thobal.

missioner, and one officer all went out at half-past eight. What passed is not exactly known, beyond the fact that they were asked to surrender and give up their arms. They refused and were cut down. The attack was resumed on the Residency, where the Resident's wife was in charge of the wounded. For two hours the merciless pounding with shot and shell went on, and then the order was given to retreat. The small

a moment there was something like a panic; but when Lieut. Grant, with a handful of men, stemmed the Manipuri army at Thobal, people even in London newspaper offices found time to reflect that all the Manipuris in the world would not fill a town as large as Birmingham, and that the incident was only serious as illustrating the perils of a frontier policy where high-handed intervention is inadequately supported by material force.

The Indian Government, to avenge Mr. Quinton's death, occupied Manipur. Three columns, entering from different points, converged on the capital. There was a small fight on the Thobal road, then resistance ceased, and the deserted capital was occupied on April 26th, without opposition. It is a bad business from first to last, and bears a curious resemblance in many points to the Egyptian campaign of 1883.



PRINCE BISMARCK. FROM A RECENT PHOTOGRAPH.

column, almost without officers, carrying sixteen wounded and protecting Mrs. Grimwood—who was barefoot, with a sprained ankle and a wounded arm—fought its way down for eight days to British territory, bringing with it the sad tale of terrible retribution for an act of high-handed folly. There were only two cartridges left when they reached the British outposts, one being reserved to save Mrs. Grimwood from falling alive into the hands of the enemy. For

heart's action." Thus passed to his rest the greatest scientific soldier of our age. "I have lost an army," was the cry of the Kaiser when he received the telegram, and there were few Germans who did not feel that the shield and the buckler of the Fatherland had momentarily slipped from their grasp. But it was only for a moment. Perhaps the supreme merit of Von Moltke lies in the fact that he had so elaborated the war machine that its efficiency

The noblest German of them all has passed peacefully away. Moltke, the supreme embodiment of the military science of our time, died almost painlessly on the night of the 24th April, in the ninety-first year of his age. "When I die," he had remarked a few days before, "I should be desired to be called away suddenly," and he had his wish. He played his last game of whist, winning the thirteen tricks of the rubber each and all himself, the same evening. In the afternoon he had attended the sitting of the Upper Chamber of the Prussian Diet, and had walked home alone. His natural force was not abated, nor had his ninety years in the least impaired the clearness of his intellect or the vigor of his health. Active, alert, diligent to the last, he dropped dead in the traces "from sudden stoppage of the

General
Von Moltke
Dead.



COUNT VON MOLTKE.



PRIME MINISTER STAMBOULOFF.

will not even be momentarily impaired by his death. What a contrast between the blustering Mars who was the war god of our ancestors, and this calm, reserved, and studious Alchemist of Victory! Fighting is but sorry business; but since Cain killed Abel there has probably never been such a perfect embodiment of all that men have learnt to regard as the highest in patriotic duty, in military genius, and in statesmanlike foresight. There is no second Moltke, nor is there likely to be. Not even the lusty vigor of the German race is capable of producing so perfect a flower of ideal soldierhood twice in a century.

*Bismarck
in the
Reichstag.*

The present conditions of German social and political life are so anomalous and peculiar that the world can but watch and wait with bated breath. The young Emperor's spirit and tone of absolutism grow constantly more mediæval. He holds himself bound to rule for the welfare of his people; but he misses no opportunity to assert himself as personal master and as the source of all power and authority in the state. The greatness of the Emperor and the littleness of the Reichstag, in the German system, are of Bismarck's own constitutional handiwork; and William III. was but Bismarck's too apt pupil. When Bismarck was at once the Emperor's brain and the Emperor's right arm, the system suited his masterly temper; for he could brook no Parliamentary restraint. But he now returns to public life in the capacity of an ordinary member of the Reichstag and in the mood of determined opposition to the Imperial policy. His

influence in affairs must of necessity be curbed at every point by limitations, which he himself as Chancellor had devised, upon the sphere of the Parliament. Will he now emerge as a champion of Parliamentary government and fight for more substantial powers to be conferred upon the Reichstag? It seems wellnigh inevitable that Bismarck and the Emperor must in some fashion measure against each other the strength of their wills and the extent of their respective influence. Nothing but perils from without can long prevent a strong uprising in Germany in favor of more modern and democratic constitutional forms. But at present those outward perils are of engrossing character. The French army was never so strong; nor have French hopefulness and unity been so great at any moment since Sedan. The Russians are crowding steadily southward, and the situation that their intrigues have created in Bulgaria is so desperate that their invasion, under pretext of keeping order, may be expected at almost any time. Prime Minister Stambouloff can scarcely be expected to hold his ground much longer. He may well fear that the assassin's bullet, meant for his heart, will not always hit a Balcheff by mistake. For years past it has been Bismarck who has held all the complicated strings of the European situation in his hands. He was never more necessary to Germany than he is to-day, with the new war-clouds rising so black on the horizon.

*Bishop
Phillips
Brooks.*

The election of Dr. Phillips Brooks to the (American Protestant Episcopal) House of Bishops is universally held to be a step of marked theological significance. Dr. Brooks represents the broad and modern spirit, at a time when



PHILLIPS BROOKS, BISHOP-ELECT OF THE DIOCESE OF MASSACHUSETTS.

the ferment in American theological circles is inter-denominational and general. The pulpit is a more powerful influence in American life to-day than it has been at any time since the Revolutionary war; and Dr. Brooks has done more than any other man, except Henry Ward Beecher, to show the public wherein lay its strength. The reconstruction of theologies is but a proof that there is abundant honesty and vitality in the ranks of the Christian clergy; and the churches have never, at least in modern times, been so aroused to the real meaning of Christianity as to-day.

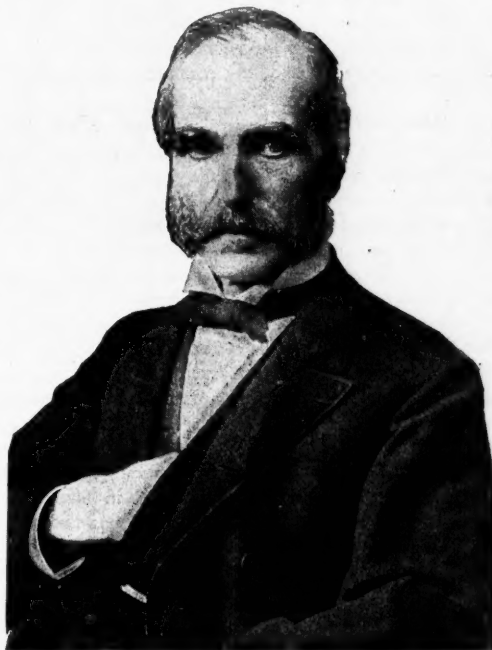
Mr. Bryce
and the
Pirates.

The international piracy of books will, a month hence, have reached its limit, since the new American copyright law will take effect in July. It is worth recording, as one of the last incidents of the old order of things, that a pirated edition of Professor James Bryce's "The American Commonwealth" has fallen flat, while the American public is buying with remarkable avidity the authorized edition issued by Messrs. Macmillan. The theft in America of Mr. Bryce's great work was one of the most peculiarly disreputable acts that the book pirates in either country have ever perpetrated. The author had given long and laborious years to the preparation of a work which, while it enhances the respect of the whole world for our people and their institutions, also contains many invaluable lessons for us all. Mr. Bryce has earned the perpetual gratitude of Americans; and no citizen of this country who respects himself could well permit the pirated reprint to stand upon his book shelves. Surely Mr. Bryce is entitled to some benefit from the sale in America of his noble treatise on America. And let it be said to the credit of our people that they have taken exactly this view of the case, and have to a great degree avoided being *participes criminis* with the piratical publishers. Mr. Bryce is one of those men whose personality and work reveal to us the real bonds that bind together the English-speaking peoples. Who can suppose for a moment that if the Behring Sea question were left to a committee of such acceptable members of the race as, for instance, Professor Bryce in England, and Mr. George W. Childs in America, it would not be settled justly and amicably?

The
Canadian
Question.

Another brilliant political writer and keen observer, who is also an Oxford man, and a typical member of the whole Anglo-Saxon race, is Professor Goldwin Smith, whose new book upon "Canada and the Canadian Question" describes and discusses the Dominion by some such methods as Mr. Bryce used in his much larger work upon the United States. Professor Smith left Oxford many years ago for a chair at Cornell University; and now for several years he has been resident at Toronto, where in literature, journalism, and politics his influence has been strongly felt. Few men there are, perhaps none, who know England, the United States, and Canada at once so thoroughly. It is his unequalled qualifications for writing the book,

no less than his fascinating style, that make it noteworthy; and it can but create a deep impression in each of the three countries. Professor Smith holds that Canada's condition of dependence can henceforth benefit neither England nor herself, and that an amicable separation would be advantageous to both. He argues with great ingenuity that political union between Canada and the United States would not only benefit both to a great degree, but would also strengthen Great Britain and cement all friendly ties



PROFESSOR GOLDWIN SMITH.

between the mother country and her North American progeny. The new Parliament is in session at Ottawa, and negotiations will soon be resumed for some form of reciprocity with the United States. Canada henceforth has one surpassing problem on her hands, and that is the question of her relations with her greater neighbor.

Labor's
May Day.

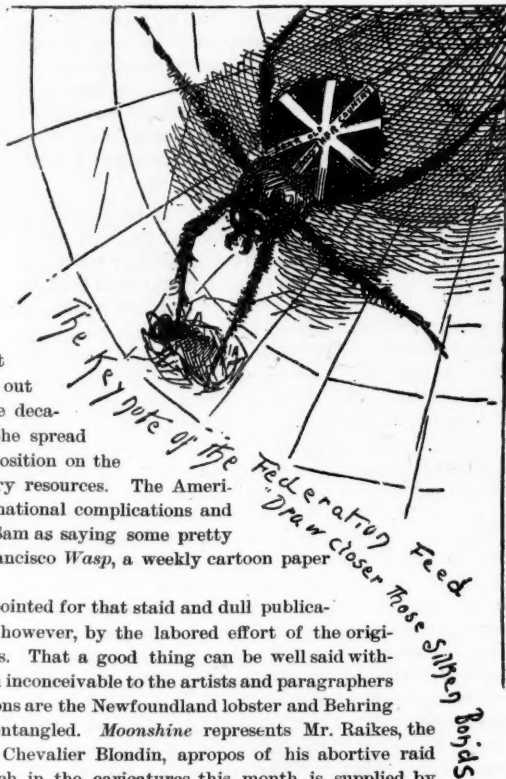
The labor demonstrations that marked the incoming of May were less remarkable for what they accomplished immediately than for the significant light they seemed to shed upon the world's social progress in the preceding year. There was but slight manifestation of uneasiness in Germany, obviously because the Emperor's unprecedented policy as champion of labor reforms has for the time taken the wind out of socialistic agitation. In France there were some harsh conflicts between the local and military authorities and the workingmen's assemblages.

CURRENT HISTORY IN CARICATURE.

To elucidate a caricature by comments is much like explaining a joke. A caricature that is a caricature, "goes without the saying;" it speaks for itself. It is not, necessarily, the fault of a caricature, however, that it is not intelligible alike to English, French, and Germans. That Americans are unfamiliar with the subject-matter treated of in a foreign caricature is no reason why it should be condemned. Considering the range of territory covered and the variety of the world's events treated in this department, a word by way of comment or interpretation is, indeed, rendered almost necessary to the intelligibility of some of the caricatures herein presented.

The idea that the recent Australian federation was designed to form a closer bond of union between Great Britain and her colonies in Australia is cleverly brought out in the cartoons on this page. The next page treats of the decadence of the old theory of the divine right of kings, with the spread of enlightenment, and illustrates the present general disposition on the part of the powers of Europe to strengthen their military resources. The American cartoons on the following pages deal with our international complications and are self-explanatory. The one which represents Uncle Sam as saying some pretty plain words to King Humbert of Italy is from the *San Francisco Wasp*, a weekly cartoon paper too seldom seen on the Eastern coast.

The selections from *Punch* are unusually bright and pointed for that staid and dull publication. The points of both cartoons are somewhat blunted, however, by the labored effort of the originator of the ideas to show his capacity for making puns. That a good thing can be well said without recourse to a play upon words is, seemingly, well-nigh inconceivable to the artists and paragraphers on *Punch*. The subject-matters dealt with in these cartoons are the Newfoundland lobster and Behring seal fisheries difficulties in which England has become entangled. *Moonshine* represents Mr. Raikes, the English Postmaster General, walking the tight-rope, *a la Chevalier Blondin*, apropos of his abortive raid upon the boy messengers. Perhaps the only pathetic touch in the caricatures this month is supplied by the artist of *United Ireland*, who hits off with effective simplicity the central fact of the Irish situation as revealed by the census returns. Every other nation increases in population, but it is expected that the official enumerator will report that the population of Ireland has diminished by half-a-million in the last ten years. The reproduction from *Judy* is in illustration of the factional brawls and fights which have been lately aroused, to



the neglect of the real questions of Home Rule and Irish Nationality in the political campaigns of Ireland. The caricaturist in *Funny Folks* faithfully portrays the general impression of the result of the Sligo election upon Mr. Parnell's prospects.

The only French cartoon included in this month's list is a small one representing Zola's candidacy for the French Academy, basing his claim upon a great heap of novels which might better never have been written. The comic papers of Paris are numerous enough, and there is talent enough employed in their illustration; but unfortunately these sheets are almost wholly prostituted to vulgar themes and matters of local interest. The caricature illustrations of American papers are, upon the average, incomparably superior to those of all other countries, the English comic papers coming next, but lacking the mechanical perfection in color-printing that has been attained in this country.



MILITARISM.
From *Il Papagallo*, March 29, 1891.



UNCONSCIOUS OF THEIR DOOM.
From *Puck*, April 29, 1891.



ZOLA SEEKING ADMISSION TO THE FRENCH
ACADEMY



THE UNITED AMERICAN NATION.

From St. Stephen's Review.



UNCLE SAM.—Your boys are at perfect liberty to come over here and catch fish, grind organs, and enjoy themselves generally, but there is no room on my ranch for Mafia organizations, and they should be entirely beyond your solicitude.—From San Francisco Wasp, April 25, 1891.



THE TRIUMPH OF RICHELIEU BLAINE.

CARDINAL RICHELIEU.—Beneath the rule of men entirely great the pen is mightier than the sword.—From *Judge*, April 25, 1891



ARBITRATION.

THE SEAL.—Belay you two Johnnies! avast quarreling! Give me a "close-time," and leave the "sea" an open question.
From *Punch*.



"THAT CON-FOUNDLAND DOG!"
JOHN BULL.—If I could only get him to stand still, I could soon settle the lobster!
From *Punch*.

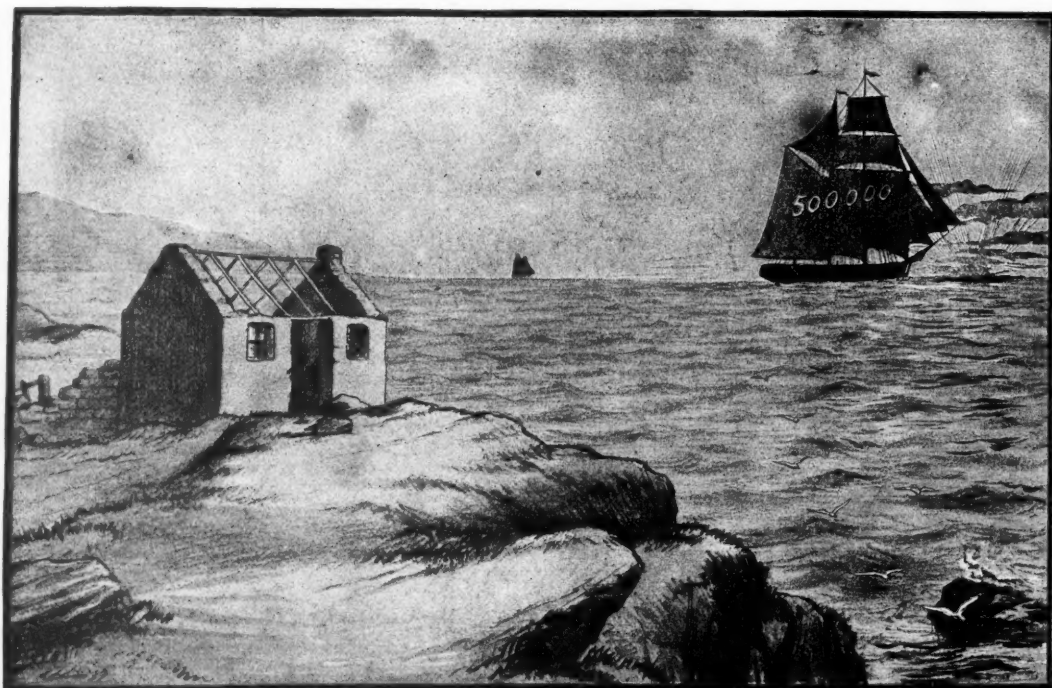
MOONSHINE.—April 11, 1891.



THE POST OFFICE BLONDIN.

THE DEPARTMENT IS READY TO UNDERTAKE EVERYTHING, YOUR WAGGING INCLUDED.

From Moonshine.



THE NEW IRISH CENSUS. Population in '81—5,174,836. Estimated Population in '91—4,600,000.

"The remnant of our people
Sweeping westward, wild and woful."

From United Ireland.



BAD BUSINESS!

Old Lady.—COURSE, THEY WON'T LOOK AT OUR THINGS NOW. I KNEW 'OW IT'D BE IF YOU COME!

From *Judy*, April 15, 1891.



THE RETURN OF THE VANQUISHED.

After the Sligo Election, when the Farnellite Candidate was defeated.

From *Funny Folks*, April 11, 1891.

RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.



*"A D Blavatsky" is all
The majesty of her wrinkles*

April 16.—Funeral services of General Francis B. Spinola, Congressman from New York....Judge George L. Ingraham, of the New York Superior Court, nominated by Governor Hill to fill the place on the New York Supreme Court bench made vacant by the death of Judge Brady....Western Commercial Congress in session at Kansas City, Mo.

April 17.—Official returns show Mr. Hempstead Washburne, Republican, to have been elected Mayor of Chicago, by a plurality of 369 votes....A riot, due to excitement caused by the tearing down of a sacred temple, broke out in Benares, India....Ninety persons were drowned in the wreck of a British ship off the Caroline Islands.

April 18.—Governor Pattison, of Pennsylvania, called upon for troops to suppress riots among the miners in Fayette County of that State....Floods in the Province of Quebec, Canada, created great damage to the farms in the Chaudiere Valley.

April 19.—Lieutenant Wyse, of the Panama Canal Company, reported that it will take five years and a hundred and twenty million dollars to complete the work of the Panama Canal....An agreement was entered into by Secretary Blaine and the Belgian Minister whereby the United States is given more time in which to consider the ratification of the Congo Treaty for the repression of the African slave trade, and the restriction of the importation of liquors into certain parts of Africa.

April 20.—An outline of the Reciprocity Treaty, arranged by General J. W. Foster and the Spanish Premier, Canovas del Castillo, made public. Under the arrangement, American wheat, flour, petroleum, and manufactured products enter the Spanish Antilles practically free of duty....Riots broke out in the coal-fields of Pennsylvania.

April 21.—One hundred and fifty conductors and drivers of the Detroit Street Railway went on strike because of the discharge of employees by the company for organizing in favor of the ten-hour day....The natives of Portuguese Guinea, having defeated the Portuguese in two battles, revolted and raised the French flag....Baron Hirsch, the Hebrew philanthropist, purchased a track of land near Ridgeway, Pa., for the purpose, it is said, of establishing there a colony for Russian Hebrews.

April 22.—James S. Clarkson, ex-Assistant Postmaster-General, was chosen President of the Republican National League for the coming year....The National Academy of Sciences, at its meeting in Washington, D. C., awarded the Watson Gold Medal to Dr. Arthur Auwers, of Berlin, in recognition of his work in determining the position of the fixed stars....The Liberal-Unionist candidate defeated the Gladstonian at the bye-election held in Oxfordshire....A decree was issued by the Czar of Russia ordering the expulsion of the Jews from the limits of the Government of Moscow....Baron Fava, Italian Minister to the United States, arrived in Italy....The ministry of Prince Edward Island resigned.

April 23.—Hon. Geo. J. Goschen, Chancellor of the Exchequer, submitted to the House of Commons the British budget for 1891, which proved to be £1,750,000 over the estimated surplus. He announces his intention to apply the most of this surplus to free education....Chilian insurgents defeat the Government troops at the battle of Iquique....Seven lives were lost by the explosion of a powder magazine near Rome, Italy.

April 24.—The Gladstonian candidate, H. G. Shee, was defeated by Sir James Bain, Liberal Unionist, at an election held in Whitehaven, for a Member of Parliament to succeed the late Rt. Hon. George A. F. Cavendish-Bentinck, Conservative....Ten thousand miners went on strike at Dortmund, Germany....Portugal yielded to Great Britain the free passage of the Pungwe River....The insurgent Manipuris were subdued by the British.

April 25.—The Behring Sea case postponed in the Supreme Court until October, 1891....The redemption of 4½ per cent. bonds suspended by Secretary Foster....Enos H. Nebeker, the new United States Treasurer, took the oath of office....A Chilean war-ship, the Blanco Enclado, in the possession of the insurgents, blown up by a torpedo boat, with a loss of two hundred lives....Rev. Dr. Talmage's new Tabernacle in Brooklyn was formally opened.

April 26.—Announcement of the resignation of Senator John H. Reagan, of Texas....Convention of Theosophists opened in Boston with an address by Mrs. Annie Besant....The International Young Women's Christian Association ended its session in Scranton, Pa.

April 27.—Ground was broken in Riverside Park, New York, for the Grant Monument....Mr. Edward O. Leech, Director of the United States Mint, announced that there was a balance of \$258,000,000 in the Treasury....Lorenzo Crounse, of Nebraska, the new Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, took the oath of office....General Grant's birthday celebrated in many cities throughout the country....The French Ambassador at St. Petersburg resigned.

April 28.—The Chinese Minister at Washington informs the Secretary of State that the Emperor of China declines to receive ex-Senator Henry W. Blair as United States representative....The report of Federal officials on the New Orleans lynching received by the Department of Justice at Washington....The forty-fifth annual meeting of the Association of Medical Superintendents of American Institutions for the Insane held in Washington, D. C....Mayor Washburne, of Chicago, ordered the closing of all the gambling-houses in that city.

April 29.—The Canadian Parliament was opened....The tin plate manufacturers of the United States organized....Rev. C. DeWitt Bridgman, D. D., resigned the pastorate of the Madison Avenue Baptist Church, New York, on account of a difference from some members of his congregation on a point of doctrine....Annual dinner of the American Protective Tariff League held in New York city, with speeches by McKinley and others....President Carnot, of France, opened the Salon in the Champs Elysees....Peter White, Member of the Canadian Parliament for North Renfrew, was chosen Speaker of the House of Commons.

April 30.—Congress of American Sons of the Revolution held at Hartford, Conn....Rev. Dr. Phillips Brooks was chosen Episcopal Bishop of the Diocese of Massachusetts.

May 1.—Official returns of the bye-elections at Geestmunde, show that Prince Bismarck was elected to the Reichstag by a majority of nearly 5,000 votes....Newfoundland Bait Act officially announced, which provides that no exportation, sale, or purchase of bait fishes is to be permitted without a license, and no license shall be granted except to Newfoundland and United States fishing vessels....Local strikes for the eight-hour day were very numerous throughout the northern and eastern parts of the United States....Religious riot at Zante, Greece, between Christians and Jews....The Berlin Art Exhibition opened....Meeting held in New York city under the auspices of the State Charities Aid Association in celebration of the abolition of the poor-house system of care for the insane....Socialists held a celebration in New York in the interest of the eight-hour day movement, about 15,000 persons participating....Three persons were killed in an encounter between working men and soldiers in Fourmies, France; riots were general throughout Southern France, Italy, and other parts of the Continent, in connection with the labor demonstrations and Socialistic outbreaks of May-day.

May 2.—The seventh annual meeting of the American National Conference of State Boards of Health began in Washington, D. C....The annual meeting of the American Academy of Medicine opened in Washington, D. C....Thirty thousand miners in the Charleroi district, in Belgium, went on strike....The Chilean insurgents formed a provisional government....The Naval Exhibition in London opened.

May 3.—Resolutions for an eight-hour day of work were passed at a labor meeting held at Hyde Park, London; 250,000 persons, it is estimated, were present....The election of M. Goblet as Senator for the Department of the Seine announced....A

committee formed in Hamburg to organize a festival in celebration of the fourth centenary of the discovery of America.

May 4.—American Minister Porter at Rome received proof from Secretary Blaine that the Marquis Rudini's original dispatch demanding indemnity for the alleged Italian subjects killed at New Orleans was not marked confidential, as the Italian Premier had intimated....Austria and Germany entered into a commercial treaty against protectionist countries, and negotiations were begun for a similar treaty between Russia and Germany....The American Medical College Association met in Washington, D. C.

May 5.—The Nebraska Supreme Court decided that Boyd, the acting Democratic governor, was not a naturalized citizen, and was therefore not eligible to the governorship....Rev. Dr. Van Dyke elected to the chair of Systematic Theology in the Union Theological Seminary, New York city....The Carnegie Music Hall, New York, opened, with an address by Bishop Potter and a series of concerts under conductorship of Walter Damrosch.

May 6.—On complaint of the Chilean minister, orders were issued from Washington to the United States marshal at San Diego, Cal., to seize the Chilean insurgents' steamer Itata, which had entered its harbor....The twenty-ninth International Young Men's Christian Association Convention opened in Kansas City.

May 7.—The Chilean steamer Itata escaped from the harbor of San Diego, carrying off an United States deputy marshal....Secretary Blaine's note to Sir Julian Pauncefote, bearing date April 14, 1891, which states the conditions under which the United States is willing to submit to arbitration the dispute over the Behring Sea seal fisheries, made public.

May 8.—A panic on the Paris Bourse was caused by rumors of expected failures.

May 9.—The United States Government issued orders for the vessels Charleston, San Francisco, and Baltimore to start in pursuit of the Chilean insurgents' vessel Itata, which escaped from the harbor at San Diego....The German Reichstag adjourned, after passing a sugar bill which provided for levying a consumption tax and for the gradual abolition of bounties, and after voting appropriations for the Koch Institute.

May 10.—Pilot Dill, who took the Itata out of San Diego harbor, arrested....The Argentine Congress opened.

May 11.—The Newfoundland Coercion Bill passed its third reading in the House of Lords....Extensive forest fires in Wisconsin....A financial crisis in Portugal was caused by the uncertainty of securities in South America and the fear of a revolution at home.

May 12.—The fluctuations in foreign securities in Paris and in many other cities throughout Europe caused great excitement....The Czarevitch of Russia, while passing through Otsu, near Koto, Japan, was struck on the head by a Japanese and seriously wounded....Secretary Tracy announced that orders had been given the war-ship Charleston to capture the Itata....Captain Edmund H. Verney was expelled from the House of Commons for conspiracy to procure a governor for immoral purposes....The Presbytery of New York voted that Rev. Dr. Charles A. Briggs, of the Union Theological Seminary, should be tried for heresy—the charges resting upon certain views advanced in his inaugural address before the Seminary.

May 13.—The natives of Woo Hoo, on the Yang-tse-Kiang River, burned the Catholic mission in that place and a number of dwelling-houses belonging to the English....The people of the lower classes in Dutch Guiana revolted against the Government.

May 14.—The committee of citizens appointed by the Mayor of New Orleans last October to investigate the subject of Mafia organizations in that city, reported ninety-four assassinations by Italians and Sicilians, in many of which cases the accused persons escaped punishment for lack of evidence....The Bank of England advanced rate of discount from 4 per cent. to 5 per cent.

May 15.—President Harrison returned to Washington from his trip to the Pacific coast....The Portuguese Cabinet resigned, financial troubles rendering the formation of a new ministry desirable....The State Legislature of Delaware passed a modified Australian ballot law.

OBITUARY.

April 17.—Kate O'Connell, daughter of Daniel O'Connell, the great Irish statesman.

April 18.—Rev. Dr. Charles Wesley Bennett, Professor of Historical Theology in the Garrett Biblical Institute, at Evanston, Ill. He was the author of a work on "National Education in European Countries."....Major-General C. H. Hamilton, a class-mate of General Grant at West Point....General Kilbourne Knox, Governor of the Soldiers' Home, Milwaukee, and a member of General Sherman's staff during the Civil War....A. D. M. Mocatto....Sir Alfred Trevelyan.

April 19.—Rear-Admiral Alfred Taylor, U. S. N., who was on duty in the steamer Mississippi with Commodore Perry's expedition to Japan in 1855, and who served with distinction in the Mexican War....John Thompson, founder of the *Thompson Banknote Reporter*, and to whom the adoption of the present



THE LATE DR. MORELL, PROMINENT BRITISH EDUCATOR.

national banking system is said to be chiefly due....W. H. Haines, Chief Clerk in the House of Lords....Major-General T. W. W. Pierce, C. B....Rainiharivony, son and heir of the Prime Minister of Madagascar.

April 20.—Rev. Henry Darling, D.D., LL.D., President of Hamilton College, Ohio, since 1881....Congressman W. H. Ford, of Grand Rapids, Mich....Dr. James K. Thatcher, Professor of Physiology at Yale University....Dr. Edward Gottammer, of the Bethanien Hospital, Berlin.

April 22.—Ex-State Senator Benjamin Buckley, of Paterson, New Jersey....General D. P. Grier, a soldier of the Union during the Civil War, and a member of the Loyal Legion....Dr. Hintfeld, Swedish Minister to Spain....Elizabeth Tremloeth, one of Anthony Trollope's characters.

April 23.—John Carlin, of New York city, the deaf mute poet and painter, widely known for his efforts in behalf of deaf mutes.

April 24.—Count von Moltke, the great Field Marshal of Prussia, aged 90....Archbishop Ignacio Leon Velases, of Bogota, Panama, a founder of educational institutions in Mexico and

Central America....Homer E. Royce, Chief Justice of the Vermont Supreme Court and an ex-Congressman.

April 25.—Grand Duke Nicholas, uncle of the Czar of Russia....M. Henri Hech.

April 26.—Colonel Miguel Lopez, of Mexico, who, it is said, betrayed Maximilian to Juarez....Elias S. Terry, a prominent lawyer of Illinois and an associate, in his earlier days, of Abraham Lincoln and Judge David Davis.

April 28.—Ex-King Tamasese of Samoa.

April 29.—General Armistead Lindsay Long, who was General Lee's chief of staff at the time of his surrender at Appomattox. He was the author of "Memoirs of General Robert E. Lee."....Professor John Le Comte, a distinguished American scientist and for five years, 1876-1881, President of the University of California.

April 30.—Mr. Ernest Morris, a prominent scientist of Indianapolis, Ind.

May 2.—Rev. Dr. Thomas J. Conant of Brooklyn, N. Y., at one time Professor of Hebrew and Biblical exegesis in the Rochester Theological Seminary. He has written largely on theological subjects and many of his writings have been published in book form....Dr. John Frederick May, the first surgeon to make a successful amputation at the hip joint. After the killing of President Lincoln, he identified the remains of J. Wilkes Booth, the assassin, by a scar left by an operation he had once performed on him....Ferdinand Gregorovius, the German poet and historian.

May 3.—General Manuel Castro, a prominent figure in the struggle between the Mexicans and the early American settlers for the control of California....Jerome C. Burnett, Chief of the National Bank Division of the Treasury Department. He was appointed in 1875....Mary Agatha Russell, the founder of the Convent of the Sisters of the Visitation in St. Paul, Minn.

May 4.—Charles Pratt, Vice-President of the Standard Oil Company and founder of the Pratt Institute of Brooklyn, N. Y., one of the leading art, technical, and industrial schools in the United States....Senor Mianago, the Mexican Minister at Rome.

May 5.—The Most Rev. William Connor Magee, D.D., D.C.L., Archbishop of York and Primate of England....Rev. Dr. Abraham Coles, of South Plains, N. J., widely known as an author and linguist.

May 6.—General James Fowle Baldwin, Marshal of Weston, Mass., a "Forty-niner," and for four years member of the Hawaiian Parliament....Lawson Valentine, of New York, the well-known varnish-maker, and President of the Christian Union Publishing Company.

May 7.—Augustus C. Canfield, ex-State Senator of New Jersey....Senator Haythorne, of Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island.

May 9.—Madame Blavatsky, founder and leading spirit of the Theosophical Society, and editor of *Lucifer*....Julius Erasmus Hilgood, Superintendent of the United States Coast Survey, and President of the American Association for the Advancement of Science....Sir John Robertson, of Sydney, New South Wales, formerly Premier of Victoria.

May 10.—Ex-State Senator Peter Ward, of Newburg, New York.

May 12.—Dr. William W. Newell, D.D., a prominent Presbyterian pastor of New York, and a writer and author of note.

May 13.—Dr. Joseph D. Wickham, D.D., President of Burr Seminary, Manchester, Vermont....William Boyle Barbour, Liberal Member of Parliament for Paisley, Scotland.

May 14.—The Rev. Francis N. Zabriskie, D.D., of Princeton, N. J., a well-known writer, and the author of a recent biography of Horace Greeley....Professor George Gossman, United States Consul to Athens under President Lincoln's administration.

May 15.—Chevalier Gustave M. Tinotte, of Yankton, South Dakota, formerly a prominent banker of Florence, Italy, and once an Italian consul....Edwin Long, a London artist, famous as a painter of Oriental scenes.

THE POPE, LEO XIII.

TWO CHARACTER SKETCHES OF THE POPE ; ONE BY A ROMAN JOURNALIST, THE OTHER BY A LONDON JOURNALIST.

The long-expected Encyclical on the Social Question, which the Pope has been preparing for at least two years, has not yet made its appearance. It cannot, however, be much longer delayed, and it is confidently asserted by some who ought to be able to know the facts that it will be given to the world before these pages are printed. The near approach of the appearance of an authoritative declaration by the head of the largest of the Christian churches upon the burning question which convulses the foremost nations of the world, affords a fitting opportunity of presenting to our readers two views of Leo XIII., which, taken together, will enable them to form a tolerably accurate conception of what manner of man this is who, seated in the chair of Gregory and Hildebrand, grapples, undismayed by advancing years or the eclipse of faith, with the practical problems of the latter-day world.

The first sketch is written for THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS by a journalist of Rome who is privileged to have constant access to the presence of the Holy Father, and his picture of the Pope at home will be read with interest throughout the world. We are glad to be assured that the Holy Father regards the publication of these details with a lively interest. The Pope inquired whether the idea of this publication had been suggested in Rome or had originated with the REVIEW; and he expressed much satisfaction when he heard that the application came from outside. His Holiness was gratified at the thought that the article would be published in America, for, said he, "I am especially interested in America." Leo XIII., whatever may be his spiritual prerogatives, is intensely human, and the most fervent Protestant may well be interested in this lively and vivid picture of the way in which the Pope lives in the Vatican.

The other sketch, by Mr. W. T. Stead, is the outcome of a visit made by him to Rome for the especial purpose of a study of the Church and the Papacy and contains much of the essence of his famous "Letters from the Vatican."

I.—THE POPE FROM AN INSIDE POINT OF VIEW.

BY AN ITALIAN JOURNALIST.

The 3d of March last Leo XIII. entered the fourteenth year of his Pontificate. The length of his reign has already greatly exceeded the average, which is about five or six years only. On looking through the list of two hundred and sixty-three popes it is remarkable to notice that only twenty-nine have lived fifteen years in office. When the Holy Father received the congratulations of the Sacred College on this occasion, he seemed to be oppressed with pre-sentiments. "Who knows," he was heard to murmur, as those around him wished him long life, "who knows if God will spare me to see another anniversary ceremony?" *Di omen avertant.* As a matter of fact everything indicates that these sombre presages will not be realized. Leo XIII. enjoys the robust old age of a Moltke or a Gladstone; but, as his glorious reign is drawing to a close, the moment seems well chosen to try and sketch in its principal traits the physiognomy of a man who stands out in relief amongst his contemporaries, and is certainly the most attractive and sympathetic of reigning sovereigns.

THE POPE'S PERSONAL APPEARANCE.

Leo XIII. has just entered his 81st year. His thin and angular features, his alabaster complexion, the trembling of his hands, his bowed form, the almost

diaphanous aspect of his entire figure would mark him as a man on the threshold of extreme old age. But when he speaks and becomes animated this impression immediately vanishes, and one feels that there is still beneath this fragile envelope a powerful life, and that the blade is infinitely superior to the sheath that covers it. His voice, especially when he speaks in public, has retained its ring, slightly nasal, by the way, and his eyes have lost none of their fire. Oh, the eyes of Leo XIII. ! When once one has seen them they can never be forgotten. One would think they were two escarbuncles or two black diamonds, so brilliant are they. They give an extraordinary vivacity to his expression, and there is something inexpressibly piercing in their regard.

One of the most striking things, when one meets the Holy Father for the first time, is the almost convulsive trembling of his hands. This is not a result of age, as is pretty generally supposed, but the consequence of typhoid fever, from which he suffered at Perugia some twenty-five years ago. So great is this trembling that Leo XIII. can no longer write. When he is obliged to sign a document he holds the wrist of his right hand with his left hand in order to be able to trace letters that would otherwise be unreadable, and even then each stroke is an infinity of tiny light zigzags.

THE LEANNESS OF LEO XIII.

The suspicious tyrant Cæsar was perhaps right in distrusting lean men, because they have often in them an intensity of life and a stamp of character that is not always to be found beneath the corpulence of a fat man. The leanness of Leo XIII. is phenomenal; a leanness nourished by twenty years of fasting and privation, and which gives him an almost incorporeal aspect. One would say it was a shadow that passed. On the first of January, 1888, I assisted at that never-to-be-forgotten ceremony when Leo XIII. said before the *élite* of every land a mass to celebrate his sacerdotal jubilee. Almost



THE POPE—FROM HIS MOST RECENT PHOTOGRAPH.

60,000 persons were crowded beneath the roof of St. Peter's. Suddenly the aged Pontiff appeared high above the heads of the crowd, like the Christ in the Transfiguration of Raphael. He looked like a white phantom gliding silently in the air, and ready to melt into nothing in the brilliant throng that surrounded him.

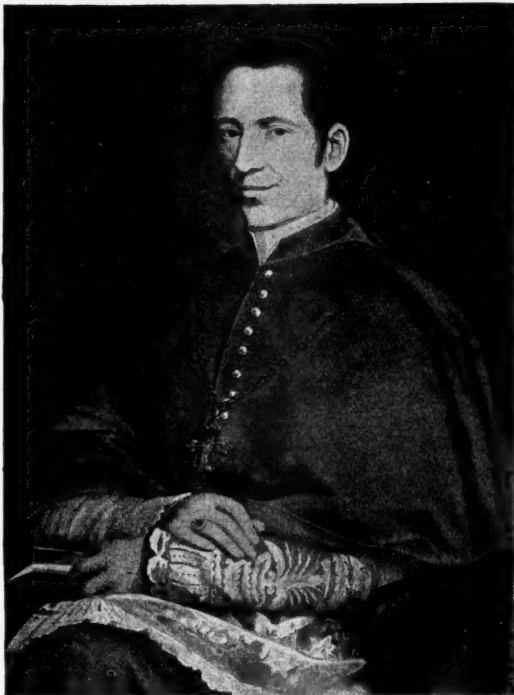
THE ELASTICITY OF THE POPE.

The contrary to Pius IX., who was favored with a robust and sanguine temperament—the temperament of happy men—Leo XIII. belongs to the race of nervous men. However, in spite of what people say, when the constitution is sound the nervous are the strong, because they bend and do not break. In spite

of the apparent delicacy and fragility of Leo XIII., he is gifted with an extraordinary resisting force, which the most robust of men do not possess. Just think for a moment. For thirteen years now he has been imprisoned in the narrow limits of the Vatican, with no other exercise than walking in a garden and a park a few hundred yards square, and this situated in a part of Rome that has always been noted for its insalubrity. Add to that the enormous work which the government of the Church gives him daily, and of which he supports the principal weight. Is not a prodigious elasticity of temperament requisite in order to support without breaking down such a life at such an advanced age? Others have already perished under it. The Holy Father has seen four secretaries of state die at his side. One day most of the ecclesiastical dignitaries around him were ill. "It is only we *young men* who are not broken down," exclaimed the Pope gayly. The truth is that since Leo XIII. has lived in the Vatican he has never suffered from anything more serious than a passing cold. Longevity is hereditary in the Pecci family. Cardinal Pecci, his brother, died last year at eighty-four years; another of his brothers, who remained at the village of Carpineto, reached the ripe old age of ninety-one years. M. Coccarelli, the Pope's doctor, said a short time ago: "The constitution of the Pope is so solid that he could very well live another ten years if he does not catch any malignant disease." It would seem that the Pope's lease of life will not be violently broken, but that he will die out like a lamp which runs short of oil.

HIS EARLY CAREER.

The dominating quality of Leo XIII., alike physically and morally, is a thorough soundness and equilibrium; and there is a perfect concord in his temperament and his life. If ever the proverbial expression, "The right man in the right place," was applicable, it is to Leo XIII. He was born for the Sovereign Pontificate, and everything in his life has led up to it. His career is not like that of most men, the product of hazard and of circumstances; it has unfolded itself with the slow gradation and the successive and harmonious developments of a work of art or of nature. In early childhood his ministerial devotion declared itself, and from that moment he has allowed that vocation to run its course. He left Carpineto for Rome, where he soon had a prelature conferred upon him, and commenced the discharge of the duties of some one or two of those offices which are like the novitiate of the Pontificate. At the age of thirty years he was sent as Papal Nuncio to Belgium, a land of liberty, where in the court of Leopold I. he breathed the life-giving air of modernism, and was initiated in all the generous aspirations of his age. When he returned to Italy it was to occupy the Archbishopric of Perugia, and there, in a laborious solitude, he nourished his thoughts by the most lofty meditations, followed as a sympathetic and attentive observer the movement of modern thought, and elaborated slowly in his brain the ideas that he has since exposed in his re-



THE POPE—FROM AN EARLY PHOTOGRAPH.

markable Encyclicals. In a word, as is said of the knights of the Middle Ages, "He made his watch in arms." Let the decisive hour come when it may it would find him ready.

Providentially, Antonelli, his personal enemy, who had kept him away from Rome all these years for motives of fear and jealousy, died in time to allow Pius IX. to recall Archbishop Pecci to Rome before death removed him from the Supreme Pontificate. No sooner had Pecci returned to Rome than his personality imposed itself on everyone; with one voice he was pointed out as the coming Pope, and in according him three-fourths of the votes, the Conclave only ratified the choice of the public and fulfilled general expectations. "He who enters the Conclave Pope leaves it Cardinal," is a well-known dictum in Roman circles. This time it was falsified in the event.

HIS AUSTERE RESERVE.

Leo XIII. in putting on the tiara, brought very different habits into the Vatican. Pius IX., with his jovial nature and perfect *bonhomie*, gave way in his language and manners to the familiarity and *sansgene* which is not unknown in the Roman character. Leo XIII. is very different. Whilst simple Archbishop of Perugia, people who for long years were brought into contact with him assure me that he was never easily approachable. He is one of those men who when you see him holds you at a distance and forbids any sort of familiarity. He has seldom been

seen to laugh. This reserve, which is so natural in him, increases the dignity of the tiara. It gives him an intimidating aspect. The young German Emperor knows something about this. When he visited the Vatican in October, 1888, he was so disconcerted on entering the Pope's apartment that he first dropped the valuable *tabatière* that he proposed to present to the Pope, and then he let fall his helmet that he held in his left hand. He could scarcely stammer out several incoherent words. An eye-witness assures me that he trembled like a leaf, and I know ambassadors of long standing who cannot even now conceal their emotion when they step into the private room of the Pope, so majestically does he carry the sovereign dignity with which he is invested.

HOW HE RECEIVES VISITORS.

This is not because he does not greet his visitors with kindness and affability. Leo XIII. is Pope, and he knows that pope means father; but his goodness, which is real though little demonstrative, never goes to the complete abandonment and *laissez-aller* which were amongst the charms of Pius IX. The present Pope likes to question his visitors. Whenever he passes before a person in public audience he asks a number of questions which vary seldom. "Who are you? Are you married? Have you any children? What is your profession?" etc. I was present at one of these interviews the other day. A young couple on their honeymoon—thousands of them pass through Rome every year—knelt before His Holiness. To the inquiry, "What is your profession?" the young man replied, "I am a doctor, Holy Father." In a few well-selected words the Pope proceeded to outline the duties of his profession, reminding him that when he was called to the sick-bed he should think of the souls of those he cared for as well as their bodily welfare—a little code of medicine and morals, in fact, abridged in several phrases full of tact, good sense, and moderation.

HIS CONTRAST TO PIO NONO.

In both public and private audiences Pius IX. was literally assailed with requests of all sorts, some of them exceedingly indiscreet. Pilgrims begged of him something he had touched—a pen, a handkerchief, his skull-cap, or an autograph. An old lady said to him one day, "Holy Father, give me one of your stockings; it will cure my bad leg." Pius IX., who had himself an incurable disease of the leg, replied, with a significant smile, "Really, madame, but I may tell you that it has never cured me."

Pius IX. gave way occasionally to these curious requests; Leo XIII. scarcely ever takes any notice. During his thirteen years' tenure of office only one skull cap has been given away by him, and he is very sparing with his autograph. One of the best-known German bishops had great difficulty in persuading the Pope to sign a photograph, and then only after repeated requests. When Count Camilli Pecci, the pope's nephew, married Mlle. Buenos, the daughter of a Spanish senator who was formerly

Governor of Cuba, this gentleman wished very much to have an autograph of the Pope. Count Pecci asked his uncle for his signature, but it was only after hesitating a long time that Leo XIII. granted the request.

The Holy Father has a wonderful memory. After many years he can recall to himself the name and appearance of a person that he has seen but once in his life, perhaps in passing. Few old men have retained in the same degree the possession of their intellectual faculties. In spite of his eighty-one years no symptoms of decrepitude are noticeable. His intelligence is as prompt and vigorous as twenty years ago.

PONTIFEX MAXIMUS ET DICTATOR.

Like all great statesmen, Leo XIII. possesses not only the art, but the taste and passion of government and of handling men and things. In the Vatican nothing is decided or done without his consent. He is his own prime minister. He looks to find in his collaborators his instruments rather than his auxiliaries. He is King Richelieu, who would have Louis XIII.s for ministers. There have been popes under whom the secretaries of state were omnipotent, Consalvi, for example, under Pius VII. With Leo XIII., however, the Secretary of State, whatever be his capacities, is the depositary, the intermediary of his will. But if he is instinctively authoritative, nobody knows better than Leo XIII. how to accept sound advice when he appreciates the wisdom and the desirability of it. I could mention quite a number of cases. I will content myself with this one, which has never before been published:

HOW BISMARCK GOT THE ORDER OF CHRIST.

It was at the time of the Caroline Isles arbitration. Leo XIII. had just given him his award, and it was a question of conferring a decoration on M. de Bismarck. It had been decided to send him the Grand Cordon of the Order of Pius IX., which is one of the principal but not the highest of the orders of the Pope. The patent was ready and on the point of being sent off when the German Minister came to find Mgr. Galimberti, Secretary of the Congregation of Extraordinary Affairs, and informed him that M. de Bismarck would accept no lesser order than that of the Order of Christ, the highest Pontifical decoration that exists. Mgr. Galimberti saw at once the force of the arguments presented by M. de Schloezer, but he objected, "What's to be done? The negotiation is a delicate one, the patent is to be dispatched to-morrow morning, and it is now nine o'clock in the evening." Mgr. Galimberti had an inspiration. He set out at once for the Vatican, and against all the rules of ordinary etiquette succeeded in reaching the Pope just as he was going to bed. Almost in trembling he notified the Pope of the mission with which M. de Schloezer had charged him, fearing a severe rebuke on the part of His Holiness. To his great surprise, Leo XIII. agreed at once to the request that he made. The Pope recognized in a moment the desirability of not wounding the suscepti-

bilities of the Chancellor at a moment when the Kultur Kampf negotiations were at a critical stage, and it was in this way that M. de Bismarck received the decoration of the Order of Christ. The Pope had no reason to regret his decision. Several days later M. de Bismarck addressed him a letter of thanks, which commenced with the flattering word "Sire," which created a great sensation at the moment the incident was in the public mind.

THE ROUTINE OF THE POPE'S DAY.

Leo XIII. is undoubtedly the most occupied and the most active of sovereigns. There is not a minute of the day which has not its purpose and its employment rigidly fixed. The Pope's daily life is the following:

As a rule, Leo XIII. gets up at six o'clock, and often at a still earlier hour. At seven o'clock he celebrates mass in his private chapel, and listens to a second one—*d'action de graces*. At eight o'clock he partakes of a light repast consisting of coffee and milk and a few *biscotti*, of which His Holiness is particularly fond. He then sets to work to examine documents, to study questions of policy, to draw up letters or *encycliques*, etc., and at eleven o'clock he gives his attention to general business, and receives successively his Secretary of State, the ambassadors, and the secretaries of the various Congregations, who, like the ambassadors attached to the Holy See, have each their special day of reception. Leo XIII. insists on having a clear statement made to him of all matters that need his personal attention. No detail is too small for him to go into; he endeavors to go to the bottom of everything. A worker himself, the Pope expects the same application on the part of his subordinates. If a report seems to him to be wanting in any respect, his severe expression betrays his dissatisfaction to the unfortunate ecclesiastic who has, in the opinion of the Holy Father, been negligent or inattentive. When he is satisfied it is rarely that he expresses his satisfaction in words, so that when a prelate secures a word of praise from him it is a supreme recompense. As he is not liberal in compliments, those that he does give have a greater value.

THE PUBLIC AUDIENCES.

Twice a week during the winter months, between twelve and one o'clock, the public audiences take place. Fifty or sixty persons are grouped in a room, and kneel when the Holy Father enters. He then passes before each of them, questions them separately, and gives his blessing. English and American Protestants are often in great number at these collective audiences. Leo XIII. makes no distinction between Christians of different confessions. With an exquisite tact he welcomes the Protestants with the same fatherly and affectionate kindness as if they recognized his authority in religion. I have seen them moved to tears by the kindness shown by the Holy Father. A few days ago Col. Grant, United States Minister at Vienna, was received in private audience by Leo XIII. As he spoke neither French

nor Italian, he took an interpreter with him. The Pope welcomed him in a fatherly way, told him he had known personally his illustrious father, and spoke lengthily of the high qualities of the late American statesman. It was with a pleasing word for the United States that the Pope took leave of Mr. Grant, who was profoundly impressed by his interview.

HIS REGIMEN.

At eleven o'clock the Pope takes a light broth, which keeps him going to dinner-time. This, according to the old Roman custom, is at two o'clock in the afternoon. This repast is very simple; it consists invariably of boiled meat, a roast dish, seasonable vegetables, and fruit for dessert. Everything like luxury is banished from his table, which cannot cost more than five francs a day. The doctors have ordered him to take Bordeaux wine, and the archbishop of that city never fails to address him barrels of the choicest brand. Traditional etiquette requires that at Rome the Pope shall eat alone, and it is only when he is outside the Eternal City that he can have guests around his table. Up till 1870 Pius IX. went every summer to Castel Gaudolfo, and there he was always surrounded by distinguished guests.

THE POPE IN HIS GARDEN.

If the weather is favorable, Leo XIII. takes a walk in the Vatican gardens and park. In summer he sometimes lunches in the little wooden summer-house that has been built at the bottom of the garden. He likes to talk to the gardeners, and follows their work with the closest attention. He interests himself also in the number of oranges that the garden produces, and the disposal that is made of them. By the way, this production amounts to ten thousand each season.

At the moment of the jubilee, Cardinal Lavigerie presented an African gazelle to His Holiness, who had a place reserved for it in the garden, and often amuses himself in letting it feed from his hand.

One of his favorite pastimes is the *roccolo*, a sort of net-trap for catching small birds. This sport is common in Italy, and Leo XIII. is very fond of it, and when he has been very successful he sends to the cardinals or ecclesiastics of his household a dozen birds captured by him. This favor is greatly appreciated by those who receive it. Some readers will smile, perhaps, on learning that such a man as Leo XIII. finds a pleasure in such a distraction.

After his walk His Holiness re-enters his apartments at about six o'clock, and at once gives his



CARDINAL RAMPOLLA, SECRETARY OF STATE TO THE POPE.

private audiences in his study or in his library. Leo XIII. is very sparing in this favor. He accords it only to persons of mark, bishops, eminent laymen, and politicians. And yet how many of these have to content themselves with a collective audience.

Every day, at about eight or nine o'clock in the evening, according to the season, the Pope recites the Rosary with Mgr. Angeli, his private secretary, and one of the priests of the household.

HIS AUSTERITY.

In all religious exercises Leo XIII. bears a serious, dignified, and imposing attitude. I have rarely seen mass celebrated with such profound and heartfelt piety: the priest is divined in the highest acceptance of the word in Leo XIII. He carries out to a scruple the laws of the Church. It is known that a Catholic priest should celebrate mass fasting, but this is a law of discipline which the Pope, owing to illness, has a right to dispense from. In fact, only lately, Leo XIII. has accorded this dispensation to two cardinals, and has allowed them to celebrate

mass after having partaken of liquid food. But, if it occurs that in the morning an illness or an indisposition obliges him to take a cup of milk or broth, Leo XIII., notwithstanding the supreme powers of which he is the sovereign dispenser, abstains that day from celebrating mass.

After the Rosary, Leo XIII. partakes of a light supper, composed of eggs, vegetables, and fruit, and then enters his private apartments. It is seldom until eleven o'clock that he retires. His excessive nervousness occasions him frequent sleeplessness; he then rises and walks about his room reading and meditating. At times an idea strikes him and he rouses his secretary and dictates to him.

THE POPE AS SCHOLAR.

His intelligence is constantly in activity. He leaves one task to take up another. His chief intellectual distraction is in the morning, when he turns to Latin verse, in which he excels and which he lovingly turns off. Classical antiquity has no greater connoisseur, nor a finer or more delicate one, than Leo XIII. He is an artist, and has the culture and manner of one. The elegant Latinity, sometimes laborious and stormy, of his Encyclical letters and his speeches, show his attention and respect for style. Leo XIII. is a purist; he is rarely satisfied with what he writes. He erases, adds, and continually erases, until he has found the decisive expression, the word which remains.

Leo XIII. is an assiduous reader of Dante. He knows whole songs by heart. A prelate assures me that he by chance recited some verses. The Pope took up the thread thereof, and unrolled it without interruption. Since Benoit XIV.—to whom Voltaire dedicated his "Mahomet"—the Pontiff now reigning is the most literate and the most learned who has ever been seated on the throne of St. Peter. Under this head he has worthily rejoined the traditions of the great popes with those of the Renaissance.

AN ECONOMIST.

Leo XIII. is not only an adroit politician and a sagacious diplomatist; he is also an excellent administrator, a severe and sharp economist. He administers with scrupulous care the Pontifical fortune. The pence of St. Peter bring in about six or seven millions a year. This is little to meet the innumerable needs and ever-increasing requirements of the administration of the Church, but, thanks to the judicious employment of these revenues, the Pope succeeds in meeting all the requirements of the ecclesiastical services. Of late years he has sensibly cut down useless expenses, and reduced the outward luxury of his Court to the strictly necessary.

Superfluous employments have been abolished, certain stipends moderated. The Pope has mercilessly stripped off all the foolish branches of the Pontifical budget, and he has done well. He has heard cries and protests around him, but reforms are never carried out without raising a certain amount of opposi-

tion. On the other hand, the Catholics of other countries, and many amongst the Roman and Italian Catholics, instead of coming to the aid of the Pope, are not far from considering the Vatican as a good milch-cow, which should alimnt themselves and their families gratis. The Romans consider it most natural that they should be maintained by the popes as they were formerly by the Cæsars. Leo XIII. has put things into good order and has cut short all prodigalities.

HIS LIBERALITY.

Some have sought to revenge themselves upon him, accusing him of avarice; but bitter feeling alone has been able to express this reproach. No one is more open-handed and generous than the Pope when it is a question of sustaining some useful work or of succoring some great misfortune. Periodically he aids the propaganda with royal munificence; he has given half a-million to the anti-slavery movement, and only lately he decided that the sums offered to him on the occasion of his jubilee should be dedicated to African missions for the abolition of slavery.

His entry into the Pontificate was marked by the execution of a grand artistic work—and which greatly honors him—the restoration of the abside of St. John de Laterano, which cost five millions of francs.

Others have murmured the word "nepotism." This, it is well known, was long the reproach of the Roman pontificates, but now this accusation can only be taken as a ridiculous anachronism. The dower which Leo XIII. gave to his two nephews and to his niece when they married does not exceed that which a rich grocer usually gives to his children. The fantastic figures which have been published by newspapers do not approach the truth.

PREPARING FOR A HEGIRA.

The rigid economy with which Leo XIII. administers finance inspires, on the other hand, the most praiseworthy respect. The Pope looks into the future, and he sees it full of threatening and danger. He wants his successors to be able to face and meet the formidable eventualities which may rise up at any moment. The Pope may be obliged to quit Rome; this idea of a departure of the Pope from the Eternal City haunts the imagination of Leo XIII. Younger, he would certainly have realized it. It is therefore necessary that the Holy See in prevision of events should dispose of sufficient resources. Wherefore Leo XIII. has the generous ambition of providing a Pontifical treasure by slowly accumulating capital which it will be only possible to alienate under extraordinary circumstances. The considerable sums in cash which he received on the occasion of his jubilee have permitted the formation of a first reserve fund; but Leo XIII. is bent on further increasing this, and it is principally to this end that all the economy and reforms accomplished of late years point. Some day the illustrious Pontiff will be blessed for his disinterestedness and foresight.

CARDINAL RAMPOLLA.

This study would not be complete were we not to say a few words concerning the personages who surround Leo XIII. in the Vatican, and who enjoy his confidence. There are two figures which especially detach themselves from the group and excite attention—Cardinal Rampolla and Monsignor Boccali.

Cardinal Rampolla is one of the youngest members of the Holy College, as he is only forty-seven years of age. His piety and his doctrine, sound as well as deep, caused the present Pope to quickly distinguish him, and he appointed him, four years ago, Secretary of State. Cardinal Rampolla is a theologian and a diplomatist. All his ambition is to serve with docility the thoughts of his master, of whom he is a precious and devoted instrument.

His approachability and the vivacity of his conversation, temper the rigid system of Cardinal Rampolla's life, and the monkish aspect of his person.

Cardinal Rampolla is a Sicilian. His hair, which is jet black, his dark skin, his marked physiognomy, and the exuberance of his gestures, betray otherwise his Southern origin. Cardinal Rampolla's piety reaches asceticism. It is said that his purple covers sackcloth, and twice a week, as in the Middle Ages, he practices discipline.

Periodically the retirement of Cardinal Rampolla is announced. These are newspaper inventions; Cardinal Rampolla will be the last Secretary of State of Leo XIII. The Pope will find with difficulty so docile a servant, so devoted a collaborator.

THE POPE'S ALTER EGO.

Monsignor Boccali has no official appointment in view, but he is certainly the most influential personage of the Church after the Pope, because he is the intimate confidant, the *alter ego* of Leo XIII. Formerly the popes, upon entering the Pontificate, were accustomed to surround themselves with their relations, whom they covered with dignities, and upon whom they conferred the highest appointments in the Church. The nephew of the Pope received by right the purple, with the dignity of Cardinal Padrone. This nepotism was a deplorable abuse, but it must be recognized that this arose out of the deepest fibre of human nature no less than from an essential trait of the Italian character, which is naturally suspicious and diffident. If the popes surrounded themselves with their relations, it was because they feared to be deceived or betrayed; they sought, before all, auxiliaries sure and faithful. Leo XIII. gave in to the same sentiment when upon the day of his elevation to the Pontificate he brought with him his little court of Perugia, Monsignor Laurenzi, Monsignor Angeli, Monsignor Boccali, Monsignor Satolli, and others, all men of great merit and incontestable value. The Cardinal Laurenzi, the late grand vicar of the Archbishop of Perugia, is to-day condemned to inaction through an incurable malady. Monsignor Satolli, who represented the Pope at the inauguration of the University of Washington, is a deep theologian, a candidate for the purple. Mon-

signor Boccali is still but a cardinal *in petto*, but his influence is considerable. Modest and reserved by nature, Monsignor Boccali uses that influence moderately; but those who know the Vatican know it well. Monsignor Boccali gives ambassadors audience; the highest personages, diplomatists, prelates, princes, cardinals, press into his ante-room.

Monsignor Boccali is of an intelligence fine, open, intuitive; if the Pope appreciates the voluntary retirement he affects, he has, nevertheless, a high esteem for his rare good sense, and no important matter is decided in the Vatican until Monsignor Boccali has been consulted by Leo XIII. and called upon to express his opinion. Monsignor Boccali is unfortunately in delicate health. His pallor and his soft and modest features give him an air of St. Louis de Gonzaga, but this quiet exterior hides a firm and energetic nature.

By his virtues, by his intelligence in business, by the profound experience acquired in the great school of diplomacy, where the confidence of the Pope holds him, Monsignor Boccali, once robed in purple, is destined to a high future in the Church.

THE POPE'S PRIVATE SECRETARY.

Monsignor Angeli, the Pope's private secretary, is a profoundly pious priest, of a disinterestedness and discretion open to every proof. Recently the Pope named him Beneficiary of the Chapter of St. Peter, an appointment which may be worth three to four thousand francs. Monsignor Angeli confessed to one of his friends that this was the height of his ambition. Would that all sovereigns had servants and courtiers so easily contented!

The Roman prelates are jealous of the influence of the Perugians, but they are respected because their integrity is above suspicion, and it has never been possible to reproach them with cupidity.

By the side of the private personage which we have endeavored to portray under his various and complex aspects, we might study in Leo XIII. the politician and the doctor; but we should outstep the narrow limits of this study, and a volume would not suffice.

ONE OF THE GREAT POPES OF HISTORY.

Leo XIII. will certainly figure amongst the great popes of history. As he enjoys the admiration and the respect of his century, posterity will not refuse to accord him its esteem, and will place him in the position he merits, by the side of Innocent III., the pope of great and fertile initiative; of Nicholas V., the pope of the Renaissance, the founder of the Vatican library; and of Benoit XIV., the enlightened pope who ranks side by side with the greatest geniuses of his time. In a century when material power celebrates, it may be said, its apotheosis, Leo XIII. has had the glory of raising under the most tangible form the moral force of the Papedom. He has replaced this institution, which some pretended was immobilized and mummified forever, in the highest social position, as the illuminating lighthouse of the future. He has restored it as a universal and social power.

With Leo XIII. the Pope has returned; as Joseph De Maistre beautifully expresses himself: "The natural head, the most powerful promoter, the great Demiurge of universal civilization."

A MODERN POPE.

Leo XIII. is a modern pope, as much as the Pontifical traditions, where the fear of innovation and the respect for usage reach proportions sometimes excessive, will allow. Leo XIII. loves and understands his century. It is for this reason that he has been able to act upon it to a high degree. Nothing in this century

come the centre of his preoccupation, and at the present time he is putting the finishing touches upon an Encyclical letter, in which he utters his word upon the divers solutions which this terrible problem calls for.

HIS APPRECIATION OF THE PRESS.

Of the press, this incomparable lever the power of which cannot be exaggerated, he understands the necessity and the strength, although at times he hesitates to make use of it. Leo XIII. is an assiduous reader of newspapers and reviews, which is a daring



THE POPE'S FATHER.



THE POPE'S MOTHER.

is strange to him. If in his Encyclical letters, he has sounded all its weaknesses, he has also understood all its needs and all its healthy aspirations.

He has seized and discerned in all its consequences and ramifications the capital fact of the nineteenth century—the rising of the democracy. He may fear the excesses or reprove the mistakes of the new power; he does not condemn them in any of their legitimate manifestations. As formerly his predecessor Peter, in the waves of the Lake of Genesareth, Leo XIII. has cast his net into the sea which stretches to the horizon of the future, and he has not feared to venture there with the ship of which he is the pilot.

The Social Question, the redoubtable enigma which is on the threshold of the twentieth century, has be-

novelty for a pope. Even to-day three-fourths of the old cardinals are wont to consider newspapers as an invention of Satan. Even their own inspire little confidence in them. Leo XIII. has always had a weakness for journalism, and has particular organs which he subsidizes. At the commencement of his Pontificate it was the *Aurora*, now it is (so it is said) the *Moniteur de Rome*. Leo XIII. is always very generous in subsidies to those journals which appeal to his support. The popes of the Renaissance paid their weight in gold for antique manuscripts to enrich their libraries. Is it not to-day as useful, as meritorious a work in its kind, to sustain an organ which propagates the ideas and defends the interests of Catholicism? It is only unfortunate that so much timidity is

displayed in this field, and that so few prelates and Italian cardinals reach in this connection the generosity and the modernity of ideas which characterize Leo XIII.

A MAN OF HIS CENTURY.

It is often said that the Church is accustomed to be behind the century when she does not miss the train. This is a reproach which under Leo XIII. it would be difficult to address to the Popedom, because the present Pope has always had at heart to follow in everything the movement of his century, and to adapt the action of the Church to the new conditions of society.

Some, amongst the Catholics on the Continent, would like to see the Church as it was in the past—to bind her to the corpses of dead institutions. Leo XIII. is not of this school. If he respects the monarchies wherever they are founded on popular and traditional rights, republics do not frighten him. In France he urges Catholics to adhere to the present *régime* in order to improve it; in Brazil the same. The fall of Dom Pedro, who dissimulated badly a deep hostility towards the Church, is saluted with joy by all Catholics in Brazil, and provoked at the Vatican no sentiment of regret. To the Brazilian Catholics, who implored his advice, Leo XIII. replied: "Accept the Republic; try to imitate the Catholics in the United States, who have placed their rights and their liberties under the palladium of free institutions and the common law."

As regards the United States, it has no sincerer friend or more profound admirer than Leo XIII. When Mr. Cleveland, on the occasion of the Pope's jubilee, sent him as a present a richly-bound copy of the Constitution of the United States, Leo XIII. appreciated this present above others, and on

receiving it he might have thought, even if he did not so explicitly express himself, that he held in his hands the charter of the society of the future.

THE CAVOUR OF THE PAPACY.

But half a century ago Italy had the unhelped-for good fortune to find in Cavour a great statesman who by the fertility of his genius and the audacity of his combinations has realized the secular dream which haunted the brain of generations—Italian Unity. If we reflect what Italy was at the time Cavour took the reins of government, and what he accomplished a few years afterward, it can almost be said that he brought her out of chaos.

The Popedom, also, had the providential fortune to find in Leo XIII. a man whose political adroitness recalls that of the successful minister of Victor Emanuel. Crushed and humiliated as was the Holy See at the close of the reign of Pius IX., Leo XIII. has restored to the Popedom, with the respect of governments and people, that prestige and influence which were her attributes during the heroic times of her history. Rarely has the tiara shone with so brilliant and pure a light, or shed its rays so brightly and so far. The Popedom has lost the material possession of Rome, but on the other hand, thanks to Leo XIII., she is preparing to take possession of the world, or at any rate she has splendidly enlarged the sphere of her social action and the dominions of her moral conquests.

Catholicism may be proud to salute in its actual head a man whose greatness of character and whose intellectual superiority command the admiration and the esteem of his contemporaries, and which place him unequalled amongst the sovereigns of the nineteenth century.

ROME, April, 1891.

II.—FROM AN OUTSIDE POINT OF VIEW.

BY A LONDON JOURNALIST.

As some men never have any divine call that leads them to discharge duties outside their own doorstep, so some popes have never recognized the existence of duties incompatible with their primary fealty to the local interests of the Italian town in which they have spent their lives. That which distinguishes Leo the Thirteenth is that before his mind there has passed a vision of a higher and nobler ideal than that of being the mere temporal master of the Eternal City. He has seen, as it were in a dream, a vision of a wider sovereignty than any which the greatest of his predecessors had ever realized, and before his eyes there has been unfolded a magnificent conception of a really universal Church. But no sooner has he gazed with holy ecstasy on the world-wide dominion which lies almost within his grasp, than he turns with a sigh to the older and smaller ideal of the temporal sovereignty of Rome, which has bounded the horizon of so many of his predecessors, and which presses upon him like the atmosphere of

the whole of his waking life. These are the two dreams, the two ideals, hopelessly antagonistic one to the other; but Leo helplessly clings to both.

ROME AS THE CAPITAL OF THE WORLD.

To those who do not look at the world and its affairs from an out-of-the-way corner of the world from which the tide of the Empire has long since ebbed, it is difficult to see how any comparison can be made between the two ideals which haunt the imagination of the Holy Father. And yet there is, to those who have been born and bred under Italian skies, a strong and natural fascination about the ideal which centres in the re-establishment of Papal sovereignty in Rome. Rome is a name to conjure with. For more than two thousand years the Seven-hilled City was, for weal or for woe, more important than any other point on the world's surface. It is the only city which ever conquered a continent. Alike as the seat of the Republic, of the Empire, and

of the Popedom of the Middle Ages, Rome was the capital of the world. The broad arrow of Roman Empire is branded deep on the body of our civilization. Our law, our language, our habits, our religion—all have the impress of the Roman mint. The very air of Europe is impregnated with the ozone that streams, as from a perennial fountain, from the history of Rome. There is everything that can fascinate the imagination and stimulate the mind in the traditions that cling round the ruined walls of the Eternal City; nor can the least reverent be unconscious of the awe excited by the sacred shrines which for a thousand years have absorbed the devotion of the world.

"Mother of Arts, as once of Arms; thy hand
Was then our Guardian, and is still our Guide,
Parent of our religion!"

To reign in Rome might well rouse the loftiest ambition, and to lose the sovereignty of the Imperial City might rend the heart of the most callous of mortals. That great city which reigneth over the kings of the earth, and below whose feet St. John saw peoples, and multitudes, and nations, and tongues, was, at any time between the days of the Scipios and the era of the Medici, the natural centre of any organization that sought to exercise world-wide dominion. Civilization grew up round the shores of the Mediterranean, that inland sea which was the cradle of the culture of the world. To a devout Catholic, not even the sacred sites which witnessed the passion of our Lord are more sacred than the city where the first martyrs, swathed in pitchy cerements, blazed as torches in the gardens of Nero, and where their descendants founded an empire more splendid than that of Augustus, more beneficent than that of the Antonines. The city of the Catacombs and of the Coliseum, where generation after generation of the most divinely gifted of our race have lavished the utmost resources of their art, their intellect, and their genius, may well seem marked out from of old to be the natural and eternal seat of the Vicegerent of God.

THE CENTRE OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.

Apart from these considerations, which appeal to all men, the Roman pontiffs have acquired in the course of ages, by mere force of inveterate habit, an instinct which renders it almost impossible for them to conceive of a Catholic Church which has not Rome as its centre. Use and wont are great deities even in the spiritual realm, and use and wont point to Rome, and Rome alone, as the centre of the Catholic world.

Hence to the Pope it seems as part of the ordinance of God that he should dwell in Rome, and, being resident there, that he should reign in the Eternal City as its temporal lord; not because he cares for the sceptre of secular dominion, but because nothing short of sovereignty can, under the circumstances, secure him the freedom necessary for the exercise of his spiritual prerogatives. It is this which dominates the mind of Leo the Thirteenth. Waking or

sleeping, the idea of restoring the lost temporal dominion of his predecessors never leaves him. It colours the whole texture of his thoughts, it influences his policy, and makes itself felt throughout the whole orbit of Pontifical action.

THE POPE'S GREAT DREAM.

The re-establishment of his temporal sovereignty is still his first dream, a dream of the dear dead past, hallowed no doubt by innumerable sacred associations, but limited, local, and fatally opposed to the realization of his other dream, which intermittently exercises a very powerful influence over his imagination. This second vision is infinitely more sublime than the restitution of the unimpaired sovereignty of the Papal See over all the ancient patrimony of the Church. Leo has dreamed of being really the pastor of the world, in fact as well as in name. To be Vicegerent of God, and therefore representative of the Father of all men, is to stand *in loco parentis* to all the human race. The Church, the Lamb's Bride, is the mother of humanity. As head of the Church, he must care with a mother's love for all the children of the family. It matters not that many are orphaned from birth, knowing not of their divine parentage. It is for him to teach them of the fatherhood of God, and to prove to them by infinite acts of helpful service the reality of the motherhood of the Church. No difference of creed, no blindness of negation, no obstinacy of unbelief, can shut out any human soul from the loving care of the shepherd to whom God has intrusted the guardianship of His flock. Humanity wanders in the wilderness; he will be its guide. The forces of evil abound, making sad havoc of the forlorn children of men; he will stand in the breach, and cast the shield of divine grace and of human service over the victims of the Evil One. Men are ignorant; he will teach them. They are groping in the dark; he will lead them into light. Up from the void everywhere rises a despairing cry, Who will show us any good? And from the recesses of the Vatican palace he answers: "I will conduct you into the paths of all peace."

THE OBJECT OF HIS REIGN.

This, of course, or something like this, has ever been the aspiration of all the greater popes. But Leo differs from his predecessors in being more under the influence of the modern spirit, which has read a more mundane meaning into the words of Christ. No doubt, like all Christians, he would say that he set not his affections on things below, but on things above—that here he had no continuing city, but had a house eternal in the heavens; but that is no longer the note of Christian thought. Rather does he pray with our Lord: "Thy kingdom come, Thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven;" and in his vision of things to come he sees the kingdoms of the earth become the Lord's and his Christ's. It is to establish the City of God in the hearts and the lives of men, not in the future or beyond the grave, but here and now, that he has been called to the Papal throne. Not from

any mere lust of power and personal ambition, but with a genuine aspiration to be helpful to mankind, Leo dreams of re-establishing on a wider basis and a surer foundation the spiritual authority of Innocent the Third and of Gregory the Seventh. He feels himself called to make the Holy See once more the active and omnipresent embodiment of the conscience of mankind. He is to be the organ through which God speaks, not merely concerning dogmas as to the divine attributes, or in defining differences between orthodox and heretical subtleties, but as the living guide, the lively oracle from which all the races of mankind may derive the same practical and authoritative counsel that the Hebrews obtained from the Urim and the Thummim of their high priest. Leo would fain be the Moses of the new Exodus of Humanity, their leader through the Wilderness of Sin to the Promised Land, in which all the evils of the existing society will be done away, and all things political and social will have become new.

A DIRECTOR OF THE CONSCIENCE OF THE WORLD.

Leo the Thirteenth is, in short, a pope who takes himself seriously, who believes in his divine mission, and who is penetrated by the conviction that the Church must address herself practically to the solution of all the pressing problems of life. *Homo sum, nihil humanum a me alienum puto*, takes with him a wider and nobler range. He is not merely a man among men, but representative of the God who hath made of one blood all nations of men for to dwell on all the face of the earth; therefore he must interest himself in every department of human life. All this, which may seem to some but as the wildest lunacy, and to others as insufferable arrogance, has indeed a very solid foundation. Whatever may be said against the Catholic Church, it does unquestionably represent an immense moral force. The most bigoted Protestant may therefore rejoice at the prospect of this moral force being directed to practical ends. Hitherto, unquestionably, the popes have not lived up to their privileges, and very few of them have even attempted to rise to the level of their opportunities. If Leo the Thirteenth is really about to apply the vast moral force of which he is the official embodiment to the solution of the practical questions of the day, even those who are most skeptical about the supernatural grace on which he bases his claim may well rejoice that so vast a moral influence is no longer to be wasted on what they cannot but regard as theological puerilities and ecclesiastical trifles.

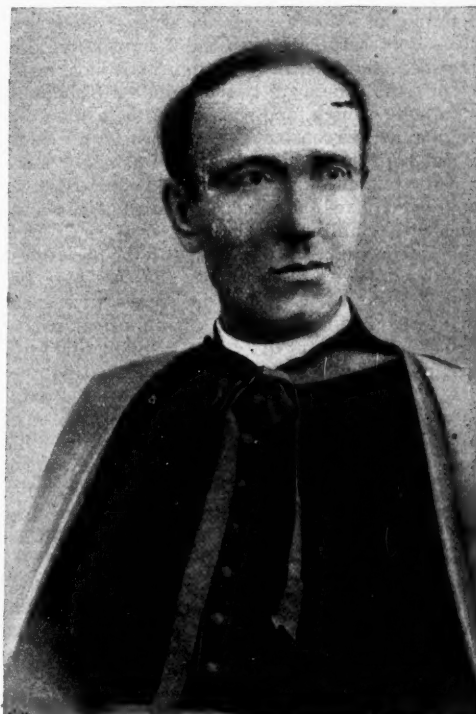
THE INCOMPATIBLE IDEALS.

But, alas! the moment the Pope essays to make a step towards the realization of his world-wide ideal, he seems to be checked and thwarted by his earlier dream! When he would act as the conscience of mankind, he is in danger of being biased by his aspiration to be an Italian prince. When he attempts to set up a supreme tribunal for the guidance of humanity, the Italian limitations are apt to baffle him; and, instead of being cosmopolitan, catholic, and

impartial, he is tempted to become Roman, local, and partisan. If he is really to rise to the height of his greater ideal, he will have to make up his mind to sacrifice the smaller. If he would spread his wings over the whole world, he must desist from attempting to creep back into his Roman chrysalis. The new Moses will not make much of a success of his exodus if he is perpetually struggling to get back to the flesh-pots of Egypt.

THE POPE IN HIS PALACE PRISON.

A very interesting picture might be drawn of the daily life of the Pope in his palace prison. In some respects it must be admitted that the spectacle is almost ideal. Imagine a pure, good, and able man, of more than three-score years and ten, rising at six o'clock on any given morning, after a sleep as untroubled as a child's, and setting about what is in his own honest conviction the discharge of his duty to God and His Church, by using his influence as the Vicegerent of the Almighty to allay the troubles of the world. His authority, to begin with, is almost absolutely untrammelled. When Alexander the Third writes, he uses M. de Giers as a pen. Cardinal Rampolla is equally the pen of Leo the Thirteenth. Around the Papal throne are cardinals, and archbishops, and dignitaries of great place; but in all the brilliant throng there is no one who exercises any controlling



MONSIGNOR BOCCALI.

influence over the detached and lucid intellect of the Pope. Occasionally, earlier in his reign, they would endeavor to bring pressure to bear to induce him to adopt a policy to which he was disinclined. "What you say," he would reply, "is very good, no doubt, but let it be done in a different way." And done it always was in Leo's way, until at last the cardinals desisted from making fruitless suggestions. He is so supreme that, compared with the elevation which he occupies, cardinals count for no more than deacons or even than acolytes. There are mutterings of discontent in the Congregations from men who once counted for something in the Church, but now count for nothing; but, on the whole, the Sacred College recognizes with loyalty and pride the commanding ability and authoritative confidence of its chief. The Pope, therefore, has a single mind, and he has an immense sense of his responsibility for the decisions at which he arrives. Every morning, before addressing himself to the direction of the affairs of this planet, he offers the sacrifice of the mass, and then for *gratiarum actio* attends a second mass, at which his chaplain is the celebrant.

THE POPE'S WORKING DAY.

With a mind thus attuned to divine things, the Pope then begins his working day. A single glass of coffee, tea, or milk suffices to break his fast. After going through his papers, he begins to receive about nine. From that hour till one in the afternoon the throng of visitors never slackens. Secretaries, ambassadors, cardinals from the Congregation, distinguished strangers, bishops from afar, have audience in turn. There are twelve hundred bishops in the Catholic Church, and with all of them the Pope is in more or less constant personal relations. Nothing can be more gracious, more animated, or more sympathetic than the manner of the Pope. His eye, which, when fixed in thought, is deep and piercing, beams with kindness, and the severely rigid lines of his intellectual features relax with the pleasantest of smiles as he talks, using, as the case may be, either French, Latin (which he speaks with great purity and facility), or his own musical native tongue. After four or five hours spent in this way, he returns to his papers and his books until three, when he dines. His meal is frugal—a little soup, two courses of meat with vegetables, and dessert of fruit, with one glass of strong wine—suffice for his wants. After dinner he goes out for a drive or a walk in the gardens of the Vatican. In the evening he resumes his papers, and at night, between nine and ten, all the Papal household assemble for the Rosary, after which they retire to rest. But long after that hour the Cardinal State Secretary Rampolla, or the Under-State Secretary Mocenni, is often summoned to the Papal apartments, where, by the light of the midnight lamp, Leo watches and thinks and prays for the welfare of the Church.

Here, if anywhere on the world's surface, it might be thought, was to be found a tribunal removed far from the distractions of this world, and a judge fully

aware of the enormous responsibility which presses with undivided force upon the supreme representative of the Christian conscience.

A GRAND OLD MAN.

The Pope, on the two occasions on which I had an opportunity of observing him closely, impressed me very favorably. There is in the actual face nothing of that sly smirk which appears in almost all of his photographs. There is a genial benevolence in his countenance and a twinkling of humor in his bright eye. Although he is apt to be bored by the endless string of solemn triflers who are presented on the days when he gives audience, it is a weariness of the mind rather than a weariness of the body. During the celebration of his jubilee he wearied out all the younger men who were in attendance at his Court. "The Pope is seventy-nine," said one of them in 1889, "but do not deceive yourself by the almanac. He is as vigorous in mind and almost as alert in body as if he were only fifty." This is no doubt an exaggeration, but it represents the honest impression of one who is in a position to contrast the physical endurance of Leo XIII. with that of the younger men who surround him. He did not seem to me decrepit or infirm. His old schoolfellow, Monsignor Kirby, Archbishop of Ephesus, who discharges the responsible duties of Rector of the Irish College without any trace of senile infirmity, is six years the senior of the Pope. Allowance, no doubt, must be made for the superior vitality of the Irish stock; but it would be a mistake to regard Leo XIII. as tottering on the edge of the grave. He has the *mens sana in corpore sano*; and as long as he lives there will not fail, to the guidance of the Church, the intellect of a statesman and the heart of a saint.

FROM THE WINDOWS OF THE VATICAN.

I stood once upon the balcony of the Vatican, and looked down from the palace of the popes over the city of the Cæsars. It was an impressive scene, and one which I witnessed for the first time, but which is constantly visible to the Pope. Above, the black violet of the sky of the Italian night was as yet faintly gemmed with stars; and far below, spreading over its more than seven hills, lay the Imperial City, everywhere gleaming with gas, and here and there radiant with the electric light. All was still in the precincts of the great palace, save for the occasional tread of the halberdier, whose picturesque uniform framed itself at times with strange mediæval quaintness in the fire-lit gateway. On the right rose the mighty dome of St. Peter, towering huge into the silent sky. Below ran the yellow Tiber, beyond which stretched the crowded streets, busy with the hum and murmur of a nation's capital, and the great outlines of the domes and towers of the innumerable churches of Rome. It was the Nineteenth Century spread out at the feet of the Fourteenth, while beyond and above them both towered the vast and cloudy shades of other centuries, whose sons made Rome immortal. Standing at the door of the Secretary of State's office, I recalled the conversation I had had

within; and as I looked down from my coign of vantage on the distant lines of lamps that etched in outlines of light the extent of Rome, it seemed to recall the familiar story of the Temptation in the Wilderness. From some such lofty height it was that the tempter showed Jesus of Nazareth all the kingdoms of the world and the glory of them, saying, "All these things will I give Thee if Thou wilt fall down and worship me." There was the city—

Great and glorious Rome, queen of the earth,
So far renowned and with the spoils enriched
Of nations;

and there, across the court-yard in his stately palace prison, was the man whose proudest title is that of Vicar of the Nazarene. Constantly before him is the temptation. Constantly at his elbow whispers the tempter: "All this will I give thee—temporal sovereignty, and independence, and rule over all this city—if thou wilt fall down and worship me." It is the Temptation of the Wilderness renewed in our time; a temptation that has not passed, and will not pass.

THE POPE'S TEMPTATION.

This spectacle is, I confess, far more intensely interesting to me than all the painted canvas and plaster in Roman museums and churches, whereby inspired painters have endeavored to portray the familiar incidents of Sacred Story. For here is no painting of what happened long ago. Here is the actual temptation in all its grim and terrible reality, with all the forces of evil arrayed against the frail and half-overpowered resistance of a good but aged Pope. The temptation so constantly present is that of hoping for a foreign war that might result in the re-establishment of the Temporal Power. Before that temptation many of those around the Pope have long ago succumbed. They are on their faces before the tempter; their secret thoughts are but so many prayers for his speedy advent; and if they could but have their way they would, in Mr. Gladstone's lurid phrase, not hesitate to re-establish the Temporal Power, even if it could be only done by setting up the terrestrial throne of the Popedom on the ashes of the city and amidst the whitening bones of its people. But the Pope is a good man, a sincere Christian, whose heart overflows with sympathy for the human race. The temptation comes to him, as temptations always come to higher natures, so veiled that it seems almost a prompting from the very Spirit of God. The tempter is disguised as an angel of light. No mean, or sordid, or worldly motives weigh with the good Pope as he stands at the windows of the Vatican and looks out over the Imperial City to the darkening slopes of the Sabine Hills, and sighs at the thought that the unification of his country has been purchased at the price of the spoliation of his Church. What he thinks of is not the petty power of presiding over the construction of the drains, or the absorbing duty of organizing the po-

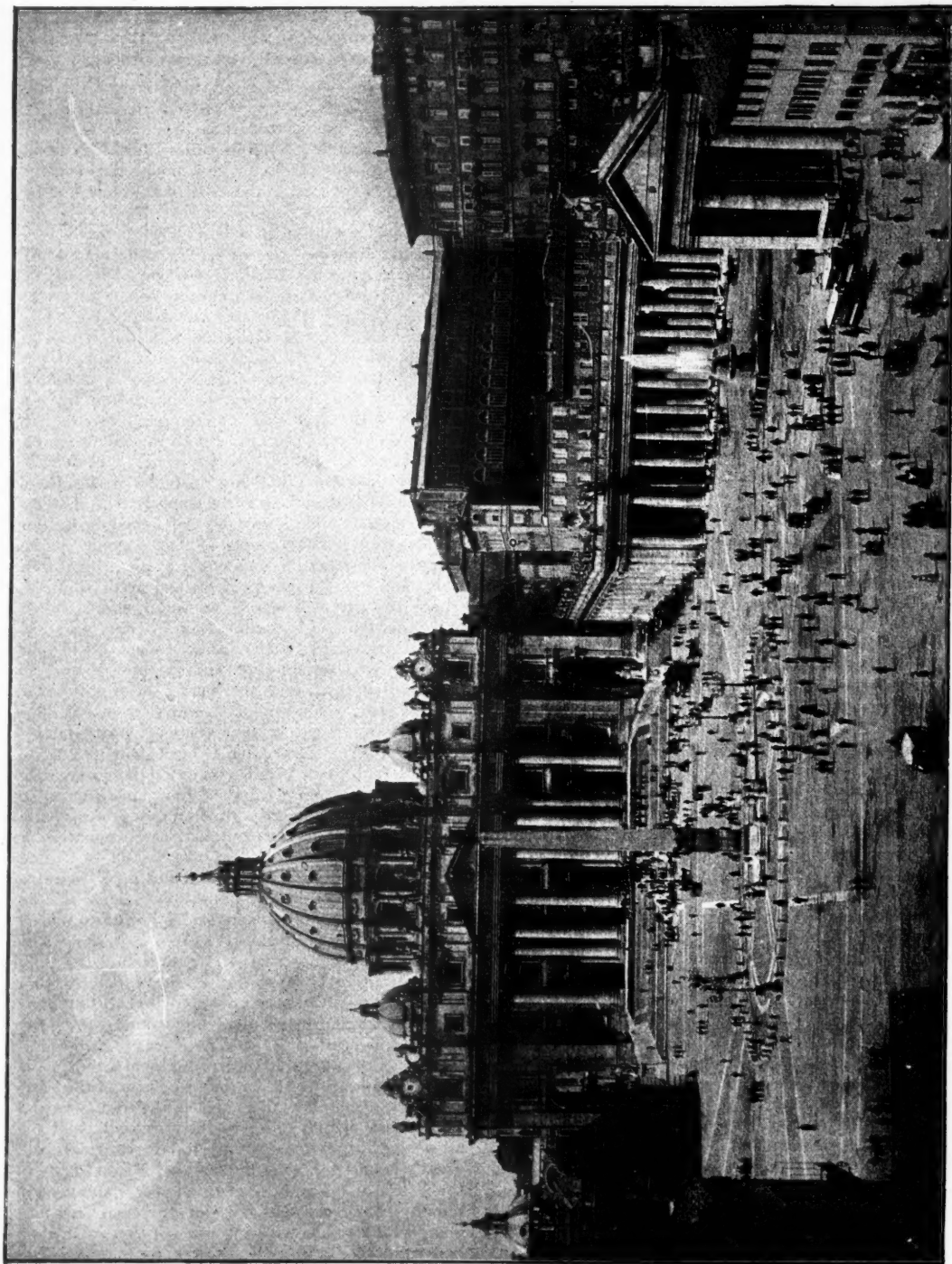
lice of the city out of which he is now a voluntary outcast.

THE CASE FOR THE TEMPORAL POWER.

He believes, with the honest sincerity of conviction natural to an aged ecclesiastic born and bred in the Pontifical States, that it is practically impossible for the Catholic Church throughout the world to be administered by one who is not an independent sovereign. The man at the helm of the church must not be the subject of any mortal. The Vicar of Christ must not be called upon to bow to the decrees of a mongrel Cæsar. Hence he has convinced himself that he must get back his temporal sovereignty if the government of the church is not to go to pieces. That is with him, not unnaturally, considering his years and his education, an axiom which he does not discuss. He starts from that, and always reverts to it. But here before his eyes is unfolded day by day the triumphant demonstration by his enemies of the fact that the temporal sovereignty has passed away. The king sits in the palace which the popes occupied on the Quirinal; the departments of the Italian State are installed in buildings once sacred to the offices of the Church; the midday gun which is fired every day is served by Italian gunners from his own castle of San Angelo, where they are constructing balloons for the Abyssinian war; and great barracks, crowded with soldiers, where the bugle-call sounds incessant, stand almost within hail of the Vatican. Day by day, year in, year out, the august prisoner never opens his eyes at daybreak without longing that the new day might bring deliverance; and the shades of night never blot the great panorama of the city from his gaze that he does not cry, in the agony of a heart sick by hope deferred: "How long, O Lord, how long?"

It is very difficult in America or England to realize the feelings of the Pope and of his counsellors as to the immensity of the injury which they conceive has been inflicted upon the Church by the occupation of Rome. The establishment of the capital of United Italy at Rome seemed the natural and most desirable consummation of the national movement in the Peninsula. In many cases religious prejudice united with nationalist enthusiasm to blind us to the extent, to which the change was certain to wound the Holy See. But after the lapse of nineteen years the wound still bleeds. Not to perceive this is to fail to understand the tragic force of the temptation to which the Pope is subjected.

If the Pope is to fulfill his greater ideal he will have to shake himself free from the influences of the Vatican. The atmosphere of the place, the traditions and associations which cling to its very walls, and the all-pervading presence of the Italian cardinals and great officials, render it impossible for him to rise to the height of his great conception of his rôle as the mouthpiece of the conscience of universal Christendom, which speaks with the voice of God. Until he has definitely rid himself of the desire to re-establish a temporal authority in a second-rate European city,



ST. PETER'S AND THE VATICAN, ROME.

that minor and earthly ambition will continually obscure his higher and brighter ideal, and lead him into devious courses, which will impair his influence even in the Catholic world. The Temporal Power has got on to the nerves of the Church, and it has come to be to many in the Vatican the only thing worth living for. So far from sharing that view, it seems to me, that the re-establishment of the Temporal Power would be the greatest curse that could be inflicted upon the Church.

A PROPHECY.

And after my visit to Rome, I realize more vividly than before how much justification there was for the prophecy with which some months before I concluded my paper in the *Contemporary Review*. "It may be that the Church of Rome has played her part in the affairs of men, and that in the new English-speaking era, on the threshold of which mankind is standing, there may be no more than a niche in a Roman museum for the successor of Hildebrand. In that case, whether the Pope stays in Rome or goes to

Seville or Innsbruck or Minorca does not much matter. But if there be any real substance of truth in the Pope's belief that the Catholic Church is the chosen instrument whereby Infinite Wisdom, inspired by Eternal Love, works out the salvation of the world, then as certainly as it was necessary for the persecution to arise to scatter the first Christians from Jerusalem, so that they might carry the seed of the faith over the Roman world, not less certainly shall we see in a few years, or even it may be a few months, the breaking of a storm which will compel the Pope to fly from the Eternal City—never to return. And in that hour, when those who hate the Church fill the air with insult and exultation, and when those who love her more in her accidents than in her essence are abased to the dust with humiliation and shame, then to the eye of faith the enforced hegira of the Pope from the Latin to the English world will be regarded as the supreme affirmation of the providential mission of the Church—a new divine commission for her to undertake on a wider basis the great task of rebuilding the City of God."

AMERICAN REFORM IN THE CARE OF THE INSANE.

WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO RECENT NEW YORK LEGISLATION.

BY JOHN H. FINLEY,

SECRETARY OF THE STATE CHARITIES AID ASSOCIATION.

One of the most beneficent results of the warfare of science is that insanity has been placed in the category of physical and curable diseases. Among our Saxon ancestors demoniacal possession was fully believed to be the frequent cause of insanity, and its treatment was a "curious compound of pharmacy, superstition, and castigation." This belief, with the consequent treatment, which, chiefly through the teachings of the Church Fathers, supplanted the less absurd notions of the Greeks and Romans, had almost universal acceptance down to 1800 A. D. It is estimated that in a single century one hundred thousand lunatics were executed in Germany alone, on account of this perverted theory regarding the character of lunacy. Exactly one hundred years ago, 1791, there was inaugurated in England, by Tuke, and almost simultaneously in France, by Pinel, a movement which has substituted for the old "medico-ecclesiastical" prescriptions for "devil sickness" a new method of treatment based in the scientific knowledge of the causes of insanity; which has abolished the whipping-post, the ducking-stool, and the machines of torture; and has made chains and cages as appliances in the treatment of the malady almost obsolete. The physicians found that what was thought to be demoniacal possession was due to some affection of the brain, and therefore abandoned the old specifics. The lay mind, it is true, has not yet wholly freed itself from the mediæval superstitions in regard to lunacy, but there has come to be a very general recognition of the fact that insanity has a physical cause, and must be treated as a physical ailment. The legal recognition of this fact has naturally come more tardily. Public apathy and the interests of those whose profit lies in the

continuance of existing conditions form, with inherited ideas and customs, obstacles in the way of change. Of the truth of this statement, the efforts for legislation to remove the dependent insane from the county poor-houses of the State of New York and to place them under the medical supervision of the State hospitals, give proof.

STATE CARE FOR THE INSANE IN NEW YORK.

The history of this contest, ultimately successful, has been of a struggle with public indifference, due largely to ignorance of actual conditions, with the sordid interests of a few, and with the antiquated idea that the diseased mind is not subject to or dependent upon physical conditions. The consummation of this reform movement, which was celebrated on May 1st, at Chickering Hall, New York city, marks the complete triumph of the new idea over the old idea of lunacy treatment. There are, to be sure, very few States in the Union that have not some insane in their poor-houses, and without special care or medical treatment, though in nearly all, if not in every State, there is State provision for at least a portion of the insane; but when the increase in the insane population calls for larger provision and urges the choosing of the best system of care the result of the contest in New York will undoubtedly guide these States to the adoption of the system just established in New York. Indeed, two States, influenced largely by the example of New York, have already begun similar movements, and at the time of writing word comes that one of these will, in all probability, make provision this year for removing all its pauper insane from its poor-houses. New York has

about one-sixth of the total number of insane in the States, 16,000 out of 97,000, and it may be said that the battle here fought out has been fought for the insane of the whole country.

The success of this reform movement has another and an important result, in showing the value of volunteer service in connection with official service, and in the fact that "every successful effort by individuals voluntarily associated to perform some part of the work which Government has been called upon to undertake, and which is of such vital consequence to society that it must be undertaken and performed by some agency, makes a valuable contribution to the political knowledge of the times."

SKETCH OF THE MOVEMENT.

In 1872 the State Charities Aid Association, a volunteer body, composed of men and women in New York city, and with branches or visiting committees in nearly all the counties of the State, began its work, having for its object to improve the physical, moral, and mental condition of the inmates of the public charitable institutions, especially the poor-houses and alms-houses, and to promote wise methods in the administration of public and private relief. In its visitations it found that the pauper and indigent insane, left in large numbers in the poor-houses, were not cared for properly, from lack of facilities in the first place, from ignorance of those who had the insane in charge, and from positive neglect in others. Taking the position that insanity was a disease and should be treated as a disease, and that therefore all the insane should have the benefit of medical treatment by the State if not able to procure it for themselves; that it would not be possible to maintain a uniform and proper standard of care in the poor-houses and asylums connected with them; that a skilled alienist could not be had in each poor-house; and, moreover, that an insane person should not, in any event, be detained in company with the sane paupers, the Association, after study of the systems of other countries and States, prepared and in 1888 caused to be introduced into the Legislature a measure providing that the State should assume full charge and care of all the pauper and indigent insane in the county poor-houses.

In common law the insane have always been considered the wards of the State, but this principle did not have statutory recognition until 1836, when an act was passed establishing the State Lunatic Asylum at Utica, the pauper insane prior to that time having been kept—and miserably kept—in the poor-houses. The accommodations thus provided soon proved inadequate for all the insane of the State, and it became necessary to return to the poor-houses those for whose recovery there was less hope. The neglect to which they were subjected again aroused public attention and protest, and in 1864 the Legislature appointed an investigating committee to make inquiry in the matter. With the report of this committee before it, almost incredible in its description of the conditions of neglect, misery, and utter wretchedness in which the insane were found in these places, the Legislature passed the Willard Asylum Act, establishing the Willard Asylum for the Insane, which should receive the cases returned from the Utica Asylum as "chronic," and reasserting the principle of State care, the counties, however, being obliged, as before, to pay a per capita sum to the State for the support of their insane. But subsequent provision on the part of the State did not keep pace with the increase of insanity, and in 1871, as a means of temporary relief, the Legislature permitted the State Board of Charities to grant exemptions from the Willard Asylum

Act to counties wishing to receive and care for their "chronic" insane and promising compliance with prescribed conditions of care and treatment. Under this law twenty counties were exempted, and at the date when the above Association began its active efforts for the removal of the insane there were upwards of two thousand insane persons in the county poor-houses and the "poor-house asylums." The wretched condition in which they were kept, as described in a report of the Association, later in the report of the State Board of Charities, which, it may be noted, had no power to enforce compliance with the condition of exemptions it had granted, except the clumsy power of revoking such exemption; and still later, 1890, in the report of the newly constituted State Commission in Lunacy, again directed the especial attention of the public to the subject of the care of these unfortunates.

After two failures, whose history cannot here be entered upon, the bill, modified in few particulars, became law in 1890, and in 1891, an act was passed appropriating nearly half a million dollars to provide additional accommodation in the form of cottages on the grounds of the existing State hospitals (seven in number), for the insane still in the county poor-houses, and thus to carry it into full effect.

THE ACT OF 1890—ITS EFFECT.

The Act of 1890 divided the State into hospital districts—as many districts as hospitals—and provided for the assumption by the State of the entire expense of maintenance, clothing, transportation, etc., of the dependent insane. It made, in other words, the State the actual as well as nominal guardian of the person and property of its insane.

Under this Act the State promised to all its wards the medical care and treatment, the attention to their physical comfort and mental improvement, which proper guardianship involves.

One most important result of this law is that it has broken down the legal distinction between the so-called "acute" and "chronic" insane. Heretofore, a person under continuous treatment in a State "acute" asylum for a specific term, two years, has been legally pronounced "chronic," and has been sent either back to a poor-house or to what is known as a "chronic" asylum. It is to be observed that "chronic" and "incurable" are not synonymous terms, though popularly considered so, and the result has been that "chronic" yet curable insane have been sent back to poor-houses where there is, as a rule, no medical treatment worthy the name. Under the new law, both classes are received at the same institution of the district in which they live, without regard to probable or improbable curability. Every patient has skilled medical supervision throughout the whole period of his disease, and is not to be returned to a poor-house for mere custodial care when the chances of his recovery have lessened.

Another result is that the whole system of the care of the dependent insane has been practically placed on a non-political basis. The State institutions are managed by boards of trustees who serve without pay; they choose the superintendent, and have with him practical control. The keepers of the poor-houses, on the other hand, are almost without exception political appointees, who have, prior to entering upon the office, no knowledge of the needs or the care of the insane, and who are, with few notable exceptions, changed frequently, in some counties at every election.

To give the reader an appreciation of the great benefit which this legislation reform promises to the insane of the State, I cannot do better than to contrast the intelligent

and humane provision which is being made for this class at the new State Hospital at Ogdensburg, in Northern New York (the St. Lawrence State Hospital), with the condition in which the insane have been kept in some of the counties, in the year 1889, let it be noted.

A STATE HOSPITAL.

The approved plans of the St. Lawrence State Hospital virtually embody all the principles suggested in the report of a commission which gave the subject much study and availed itself of the advice of expert alienists both in this and other countries. These principles are, chiefly, distinct regard for classification of patients, a central hospital for the reception and observation of patients and for those requiring active treatment, and all the facilities for the treatment of acute insanity from reception to discharge, consisting of a group of large two-story cottages connected by one-story corridors about a central medical and executive department; outlying groups of buildings dissimilar in plan and particularly designed for the several classes having passed the acute stage; a central industrial group, heating plant, etc. It is further designed to create a domestic colony for women, where all the domestic duties can be performed by women patients, and an employee's colony where skilled attendants, who domesticate here, can undertake the family care of patients. The large farm of one thousand acres of the best land in St. Lawrence County permits the elaboration of industrial pursuits for men, in a unique way. One of the original farm buildings has been enlarged and improved, and will be used as the gardener's cottage for thirty-five patients, the gardener to be the supervisor, and the patients to be a suitable class to be benefited by this particular labor. A farm and barn cottage for similar uses is designed for fifty male patients. All the details of construction are planned with the particular use of the buildings in view and with eminent regard for sanitary laws. The infirmary group of buildings is designed to care for the feeble and helpless and epileptic insane, and has the features for the care of this class embodied in the infirmary at the Willard State Hospital—the pioneer building of the kind. One detached group consists of several two-story buildings for three hundred and fifty women patients. Its several buildings are not uniform in design, which adds to its possibilities for classification. It has several large workshops for women attached to its corridors. All the buildings are amply supplied with covered piazzas about the first story, and as the day-rooms are all upon this story it adds much to the pleasant features of the hospital. Sun rooms are scattered here and there throughout the several structures and are warmed in winter. All the rooms are arranged to receive the sun a portion of the day.

POOR-HOUSE ASYLUMS.

I quote from the report of the Commission in Lunacy, 1890: "Within a small room, in an old and dilapidated wooden building, suitable only for an outbuilding, on a bleak and wintry day, was found a demented old woman, apparently about seventy years of age. She was in a state of turbulent dementia, scantily clad, barefooted, exceedingly filthy, and unable to appreciate her condition or surroundings. She went about the narrow confines of her cell-like room, beating a spoon against the wall and uttering unintelligible cries. The furniture in the room consisted of a dilapidated bedstead, on which was a tick half-filled with wet and filthy straw, the quantity being insufficient to make a comfortable bed, even if the material had been wholesome and clean. A young pauper girl, apparently about sixteen years of age, who brought

the old woman food, said that the woman was left alone, there being no other occupants of the building except five or six filthy men patients who occupied the other rooms, and these without attendants either day or night, except a pauper who took them to a distant building to their meals.

"In the women's ward of another institution the scene presented was that of a veritable bedlam. In this ward were found, indiscriminately huddled together, paupers, children, vagrants, and insane, all in a state of extreme disorder. One motherly-looking woman was discovered going about the place barefooted, with apparently nothing on but a skirt and a cotton under-waist, the latter of which was so much disordered as to permit the exposure of her person. The keeper explained that at intervals this woman was 'sane,' and was then permitted to leave the institution; that at such times she was a modest, respectable, hard-working woman." The writer of this paper cites this one instance from his own observation: In a two-story insane building, the basement of which was used as a hospital and a vegetable store-room, he found fifteen men on the first floor and eighteen women on the second floor. In each ward small, poorly-lighted cells opened upon a corridor where the patients sat during the day without amusement or employment or even supervision. In the men's ward two pauper men were trying to feed a dying old man. There was no nurse or other attendant. The insane man, who had until within a few weeks previous been in charge, had in his insanity hanged himself in his cell one night. Most of the women were seated together on long benches. In answer to a query as to the whereabouts of the attendant, the keeper pointed to one of the inmates. The regular attendant, an insane woman, it was afterwards learned, was locked up for the day because of her violence.

It is not meant to give the impression that these conditions prevailed throughout the State, but the instances cited show what dangerous possibilities the old system offered, even under supervision. These will be in large measure, if not entirely, averted under the new system.

With this reform legislation, I should speak of two other laws, namely, the act of 1889 establishing a State commission in lunacy, consisting of a physician, a lawyer, and a layman, in place of a single commissioner; and that of 1890, requiring the appointment of a female physician in each State hospital for the insane. To the establishment of the commission and its efficient labors in the past two years, much is due.

THE EPILEPTICS.

On the heels of the State Care Act and in harmony with the policy pursued by the State Charities Aid Association in urging separate care for different classes of the dependent and the defective, a measure was introduced in the Legislature near the close of its session asking for a special provision for the epileptics. These present five hundred epileptics in the poor-houses and alms-houses of the State, where they live to their own neglect and to the harm of other inmates with whom they are brought into contact, and with the result that they almost become permanent dependents. For them there is no special medical treatment, little employment, and absolutely no training or education. In the industrial world they are unable to compete with the able-bodied, either from lack of education by reason of their affliction or because of attacks of this disease, and naturally drift to the poor-houses or to the jails and ultimately in numbers to the insane asylums. Under a proper system of public relief it is believed that many would be saved from such a fate. The

provision urged is the establishment of a colony for their medical treatment, care, employment, and education, similar to those in existence in various parts of Europe, notably at Bielefeld, and at Zurich, where there shall be, in addition to a hospital, land for agricultural and horticultural pursuits, schools for the younger patients, workshops, means of entertainment, a laboratory for the study of the disease, etc. Under the training which such an institution would afford and with the means of employment furnished, those afflicted by the disease would be enabled to support themselves in part or in whole while under treatment in the colony, and, on leaving it, to make their own way. The first public institution of such a character on this side of the Atlantic has just been established in the State of Ohio, and it is believed that the attempt, which failed this year in New York—not because of opposition, however—will prove successful another year.

OTHER REFORMS.

Other legislative measures which the State Charities Aid Association of New York has been active in promoting this winter are the following :

1. Providing for the appointment of police matrons in station-houses, in cities of over 25,000 inhabitants. This measure was duly enacted.
2. For the establishment of municipal lodging-houses in New York city. A permissive act was passed in 1886, but it has never been put into force. The new bill was finally withdrawn, and the question will be taken up in a future legislature, unless local authorities comply with the provisions of the Permissive Act.
3. The adoption of a system of cumulative sentences in commitments for public intoxication, disorderly conduct, and vagrancy. This measure failed to pass.

VOLUNTEER SERVICE.

The part which the Association named has had in inaugurating and carrying on these reforms invites special at-

tention to the duty and need of volunteer service in the oversight of public affairs. I use the substance of a recent paper on the subject in one of the publications of the Association. Public affairs in this country are emphatically the business of all of us. Our Government was founded and built up on the assumption that our citizens were sufficiently intelligent and disinterested to concern themselves actively with its administration. And it has been demonstrated by experience that where indifference and ignorance as to its working prevail, or wherever a class of men or a set of officeholders has been allowed to conduct public affairs uninspected and uncriticised by the public, to whom they are responsible, corruption and incompetency, with their legitimate results, always, sooner or later, show themselves. The money with which public charitable institutions are supported is raised by taxation, which is held in stewardship, and every citizen is under obligation to inform himself as to how it is spent. The people from whose pockets the money comes must exercise the right of constant scrutiny.

Questions are constantly arising in connection with the administration of poor laws, with the care of the insane, the sick, the children who come into the hands of State or county officers; questions which, all over the world, in their different aspects, as their solutions affect the political, social, economic, or moral condition of communities, are claiming and receiving the most serious consideration and the most profound thought. To this grave task the volunteer workers contribute their share of thought, time, and knowledge. Furthermore, they represent the public concern and support; they bring the enthusiasm, the leisurely application, the absence of perfunctory methods of observation, the freedom from routine ways of thinking and feeling, which are essential to real reforms.

SOME NOTES OF SOCIAL PROGRESS ABROAD.

I.—A NEW HOPE FOR THE DESERVING POOR IN ENGLAND.

AN INTERVIEW WITH MR. STANSFELD.

If Mr. Mundella is marked out by his career as pre-eminently the leader of the Liberal Party in England on the subject of industrial education, Mr. Stansfeld is not less conspicuous as the representative of the party on all subjects relating to local government and the relief of the poor. Mr. Stansfeld has served a long apprenticeship in the high places of local administration. He was the last President of the Poor Law Board and the first President of the Local Government Board, an office which he held from 1871 to 1874; and when, in 1886, Mr. Chamberlain resigned the post, it was regarded as only natural that Mr. Stansfeld should resume his old post at the head of the local administration of the country. Mr. Stansfeld is to the Liberals what Mr. Ritchie is to the Conservatives, only more so. On all questions relating to local administration and poor-law relief Mr. Stansfeld is the spokesman and leader of the Liberal party. It was upon him that there fell the whole of the brunt of the work of leading the Opposition during the discussion of the County Government Bill, and admirably he performed it. Mr. Ritchie was fortunate in having an opponent who was more of a friend and ally than an enemy, and who was

capable of sinking all personal and party considerations in order to secure for the country the best County Government Bill that the House could frame. It was Mr. Stansfeld, again, who was intrusted the other day with the resolution which gave expression to the chief plank of the Liberal programme of reform, viz., that which demands the adoption of "One Man One Vote" as the basis of our Parliamentary system.

Mr. Stansfeld is getting up in years, for he is now seventy years old, and can look back on a Parliamentary career which has been unbroken since 1859. Few men in the House are more universally respected, and with better cause, than Mr. Stansfeld. His great difficulty is that he is too sensitive, and shrinks with almost morbid fear from any appearance of pushing himself. The self-advertising politician cannot find a greater contrast to himself than there is in Mr. Stansfeld's modesty and unobtrusiveness in relation to almost every question with which he has to do. Few men have done work which requires more moral courage and self-sacrificing devotion to a lofty ideal of patriotism than that which Mr. Stansfeld has accomplished, and as long as he sits on the front Liberal Bench

there is a security which would otherwise be lacking that the councils of the party will be influenced by other than self-interested motives.

Mr. Stansfeld also possesses one characteristic in common with Mr. Mundella, in that he also has associations with the Continent. His early friendship with Mazzini brought him into close contact with one of the deep undercurrents of European politics, and when last year he revisited Rome and was entertained and fêted by the Italian ministers as an old and faithful friend of Italian nationality, he was but renewing associations which had played a great part in his earlier manhood. It is this sympathy with Mazzini and the Italian revolutionaries which has possibly given Mr. Stansfeld a certain cosmopolitanism and breadth of view unfortunately too rare on either side of the House. No statesman, however, could be less of a visionary revolutionist. He is the practical Englishman all over, who has no objection to fine phrases, and to the purple patches over which Lord Dufferin raised his lament last month, but their importance in his eyes is because they may help to get up the steam to enable him to attain practical ends. Hence there is no one in the House of Commons who could be more safely intrusted with the task of endeavoring to reduce the somewhat vague Socialistic aspirations of the new democracy into practical working shape than Mr. Stansfeld.

Mr. Stansfeld has been interviewed for the *REVIEW OF REVIEWS* on the subject of the future programme of the Liberal party in relation to the vitally important question of Poor-Law Reform.

OUR PRESENT DUTY.

"No," said Mr. Stansfeld, "the next step in this connection is not a Royal Commission. For that it is either too late or too early. We know what is the next step to be taken, and, until we take it, it is not worth while raising a further inquiry as to what should be done hereafter. Let us do our present duty."

"And what is that, if I may ask, Mr. Stansfeld?"

"Our present duty is quite plain. It is that of democratizing the whole system of poor-law relief. We have readjusted our Parliamentary institutions to the democratic spirit of the last quarter of the nineteenth century. We have done nothing to readjust the machinery which administers the poor law since 1835. What we have to do, therefore, is to bring the whole machinery of local government into vitalizing touch with the masses of the people. When we have done that, then we can discuss what other things we should do. Or perhaps we may not need to discuss, for the representatives of the people will probably settle for themselves this matter each in their own locality."

A LOGICAL COROLLARY OF PAST REFORMS.

"But pray, Mr. Stansfeld, condescend to particulars, and tell exactly what you mean."

"There is no secret about the matter, and I am not in any way launching a new programme or unfurling a new banner with a view to taking a lead in the fight. Mr. Morley, in a recent speech at Newcastle, spoke wisely and rightly upon this subject. That is to say, he expressed what may be regarded as the matured convictions of the Liberal Party on the subject which we are now discussing. And these convictions, I may say, were embodied in principle in our legislation nearly twenty years ago. All that we have to do is to carry out that legislation to its logical issue."

"Well, Mr. Stansfeld, instead of telling me what you propose to do, tell me what are the matured convictions of

the Liberal Party on the subject of the administration of the poor law?"

ONE MAN ONE VOTE, ETC.

"It seems to me," said Mr. Stansfeld, "that the first thing that the Liberal Party has quite made up its mind about, is that the relief of the poor will never be put on a sound basis until the same principle is applied to the election of all local authorities that has long been established in the election of the House of Commons. That is to say, the first thing in the Liberal programme is to establish voting by ballot, to abolish voting papers, to do away with plural votes, and to carry out unhesitatingly the principle of 'One Man One Vote,' so that the people may be brought into close, direct contact with their representatives. That is the first step, and one that is so obvious that it is difficult to believe that any statesman can shrink from giving it effect."

ABOLISH THE BOARD OF GUARDIANS.

"Do you propose, Mr. Stansfeld, that the guardians of the poor—"

"Stop a minute," said Mr. Stansfeld. "I do not propose to reform the system of electing the guardians of the poor, because the reform which we have in view would reform the present guardians of the poor out of existence altogether."

"Is not that rather a large order, Mr. Stansfeld?"

"Perhaps it is, but, large or small, it has got to come. It is the natural and logical corollary of the action which was taken when the Poor Law Board ceased to exist and was succeeded by the Local Government Board. In like manner the relief of the poor must be undertaken as a branch of local government, and must no longer be regarded as the special work of specially elected bodies of local representatives."

"There is an unanswerable argument why you cannot establish district councils side by side with the Board of Guardians, giving the one the sanitary work and the other the administration of the poor-law relief, and that is, because there are not enough good men to go round. That is to say, competent local representatives who can be relied upon to administer the sanitary and the poor-law acts are not so plentiful that you can afford to run two such local representative bodies side by side. You may count yourself fortunate if you get one good district council containing none but capable members, and when you have got it you will be very well advised if you give it all the work to do which it can undertake."

"But suppose, Mr. Stansfeld, that you get your parochial councils, and you have your districts and grouped districts, and you have one man, one vote, and all voting by ballot, yet this is all machinery. What do you expect to get out of it all?"

TRUST THE PEOPLE!

Mr. Stansfeld replied: "I think when you get a machine which is responsive to the touch of the people, that machine can be trusted to carry out the will of the people, and minister to their wants, and realize their aspirations much better than a machine which is out of touch with those in the midst of whom it administers the law. I believe in democracy. I believe in trusting the people. And I think I am borne out by the wisest and most experienced inspectors of the Local Government Board, that we need have no fear whatever in trusting to the common sense and practical mother-wit of the people themselves. We have no reason to fear that the parochial councils, or any other local representative bodies which can be set up, will show themselves indiffer-

ent to economy, or to the efficient administration of public funds for the relief of individual distress. Those who think that the moment the laboring classes obtain control of the machinery for distributing relief they will launch out on a reckless or extravagant system of relief to the worthy and the unworthy alike, evidently have little experience of the way in which working men administer the funds which they raise. Malingering is certainly not popular with workmen, and so far from believing that the application of pure democracy to the administration of the poor law would be detrimental to the true interests of economy and efficiency, I believe you would find that the working classes would be represented by men who would keep a very strict look-out over all misapplication of funds, and that the system of lavish relief would be nowhere more sternly discountenanced than by those who will, in future, share largely in the control of the distribution of relief."

THE PAUPER ALSO IS A MAN AND A BROTHER.

"Then you would abolish poor-law guardians altogether?"

"In one sense, yes. Let us make a new start. In the old mediæval times the poor were relieved at the doors of the monasteries as a means of saving the souls of the charitable, and ministering to the wants of the poor and needy among the people was regarded as a virtue in itself, altogether regardless of the character of the people who were relieved, or the consequences to society of the relief dispensed. After this we had the Elizabethan poor law, which came to be worked in the course of years on the principle of maintaining a reservoir of cheap labor for the benefit of the landlords and farmers. Every winter the unemployed were maintained out of the rates, so that every summer farmers could obtain laborers at less than living wages, taking it all the year round. Then we pass into the third stage, that of the sociological expert in political economy, who regarded the whole question from the point of view of the rates, and who appeared sometimes to have neither soul nor heart, and who sometimes seemed to forget that, after all, a pauper was a human being—a man and a brother. We have been living under that *régime* for nearly sixty years. We have now enfranchised the laborers in the counties as well as the workmen in the towns, and the time is fully come for enabling the new electorate to make their wishes heard in the administration of the poor-law relief as well as in the direction of affairs of state.

DO NOT PAUPERIZE THE DESERVING DESTITUTE.

"The relief of the deserving poor must be disassociated in every way from the old taint of pauperism. The provision for the unfortunate, for the halt, the maimed, and the blind, the orphan and the widow, and the aged poor, must henceforth be regarded as a department of local government which must be based upon the principle that the self-helping, self-governing community is bound to do what it can to make existence tolerable for the destitute and deserving poor. I repeat, I shrink from anything that seems like launching a programme or proclaiming any great new departure, but I think you will not be far from wrong if you take it as a settled principle that henceforward the provision for all the categories of what may be called the deserving poor, who are from no fault of their own thrown upon the resources of the community, will be disassociated in every possible way from all the old surroundings and prejudices excited by the present methods of poor-law relief."

"I suppose, Mr. Stansfeld, you are not quite prepared

to make it a crime to call a man a pauper who has come upon the rates by unavoidable misfortunes?"

DISCRIMINATE ! DISCRIMINATE !

"Well, not exactly, but that proposal, no doubt, indicates the spirit in which the Liberal Party will approach the whole question of the relief of the poor; and what I want you to see is that the new system of local government which we propose to establish in the counties will enable us to carry out this principle in a practical fashion. At present we have practically given up any attempt to discriminate between one class of the poor and the other. The only test we employ is the very rough one, that of the work-house. Granting the fact of destitution, of which the guardians, however, are the judges, if a person is willing to go into the work-house he goes in, and we keep him. But if he shrinks from breaking up his home, if from any motive, no matter how excellent and elevating it may be, he persists in starving outside rather than enter "the house," we do nothing for him. Evidently the work-house, best considered as your only test, tells more against the deserving than the undeserving poor. Now, to my thinking, that is antiquated and barbarous.

AS AT ELBERFELD.

"What we ought to do is to establish something as like the Elberfeld system as we can. Twenty years ago I sent one of the best of our inspectors to Elberfeld to report upon the system, and his report, which was published, attracted considerable attention at the time. An attempt was made to acclimatize some features of the Elberfeld system in Macclesfield, but it did not succeed. The chief reason why we cannot adopt it in its entirety in this country, is that we have not a sufficient number of persons who would be willing and competent to undertake the duties thrown upon those who dispense relief. In Elberfeld it is calculated that for every four needy families there should be one person who is responsible, to whom all the members of these families shall be known, and who could report in a moment any imposture or dishonesty. To apply the Elberfeld system to this country would require the voluntary assistance of so many persons who would act as supervisors or overseers, and we have not got enough people of the right sort available for the task. But a great deal could be done in that direction, and that is one reason why I am so urgently in favor of establishing the parochial councils, for it is only when you localize relief and intrust its distribution under rules and subject to supervision to those who are in a position and have the power to thoroughly investigate the cases of all applicants, that you can afford to dispense with the rough and ready work-house test.

CLASSIFY THE POOR-HOUSES.

"This indoor relief I would leave to the district or county councils. They would then be able to deal adequately with the class who at present are herded indiscriminately together in the Union work-house. When once we can deal with the work-houses in a given area we can discriminate. We can set apart one work-house for the reception of those who deserve what may be called quasi-punitive treatment, that is to say, the habitual vagabond, the dishonest loafer, the persistent drunkard, and, generally speaking, all the incorrigible idlers, and the vicious. That should be the only work-house that should continue as a work-house. It would be a punitive institution. As for the other work-houses, I would convert them into alms-houses, for homes of rest for the aged

poor, or use them as hospitals, or convalescent homes, or whatever other institutions may be required. By this means, I think, we could remove from our system for relieving the poor the odium which at present attaches to it, and could convert it into a thoroughly humane, and, at the same time, an economical and efficient system of helping those whom we may call the derelicts of society.

THE OLD SYSTEM AND THE NEW.

"Of course, a great deal could be done with the children. They could be boarded out; or, if they had to remain in a public institution, they could be sent to the public elementary schools; or, if they were thoroughly healthy and strong, they could be sent to the colonies over-sea, where due preparations should of course be made for planting the little colonists as a kind of seed corn of Empire. There are a multitude of other matters which could be dealt with and will be dealt with as soon as the people

get hold of the reins of administration. The old system has had a fair trial and a long trial. Many improvements have been made in it from time to time, but it has never become popular. That is to say it has always been more or less hateful to the people whom it was intended to benefit. As the people are now established as the source of all political power, it is only natural that they should endeavor to readjust the administration to their needs, and should use their reformed administration as the means to realize their aspirations, which, after all, are very simple and very modest, amounting to little more than a desire that the wornout veteran of industry should not be compelled to herd with tramps and ne'er-do-wells in his closing years, but should be allowed to have, when possible, a small outside pension in his declining years, or, should that be impossible, that he should be provided with a retreat in one of the alms-houses of the local community, in which he could end his days in peace."

II.—"THE LITTLE SISTERS OF THE POOR" IN FRANCE.

WRITTEN FOR THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS BY THE COUNTESS OF MEATH.

"*Ou'est fait pour l'amour de Dieu ce qu'une fait pas pour de l'argent*,"* said a sweet-faced "Little Sister of the Poor" to me as I sat talking to her about the work done by her community for the aged. I had gone over to Nice one morning, and had found my way to the "*Asile des Vieillards*," as I was anxious to learn all that I could concerning this wonderful Sisterhood, which has accomplished during the last fifty years that which borders on the miraculous. Just half a century has passed since a poor priest, two seamstresses, and a former servant-maid, set to work to succor the aged poor in a little town of Brittany, St. Servan, close to St. Malo. Two destitute women were housed in the tiny abode which sheltered one of the helpers. This garret-dwelling may be looked upon as the cradle of a religious community which now numbers 4,500 members, which owns 262 institutions—some of them of princely dimensions—and supports 35,000 aged poor. These refuges for the infirm are scattered not only all over France, they are to be found in our own land, in Spain, Italy, and the United States. Besides these, institutions have been established in Asia and Africa; even Australia has its establishment for the aged maintained by the "Little Sisters." Such a multiplicity of buildings would seem to involve a vast system of machinery, and yet, strange to say, such is the wonderful discipline in the Order, that all questions of importance are still referred to the one woman, the elder of the two seamstresses, who still lives to see the wonderful fruits which love, devotion, and self-sacrifice have produced. I have lately had the pleasure of visiting several of the establishments of the "Little Sisters of the Poor," and the more that one sees and hears of these noble-hearted women the more one is led to respect them. The pioneer workers, on whom was laid the burden and heat of the day, in starting that which many would have held to be a foolhardy and impracticable undertaking, were heroines; one of them, indeed, laid down her life in consequence of the hardships she underwent. No such privations are called for in these days from "Little Sisters," and yet, doubtless, occasions for the display of heroism are not lacking, and the words of my gentle informant are verified in the every-day work of these unassuming charitable women. Were not

love at the root of their undertakings I do not think that the Sisters could do all that is required of them, or that 4,500 voluntary helpers would be willing to submit to the authority of one of their fellows, or that without love the declining years of 35,000 old folk would be rendered as peaceful as they seem to be in these "*asiles*."

FRENCH HINTS FOR ENGLISH WORK-HOUSES.

The contrast between the cheerful homes which I have lately been inspecting in the South of France and the dismal British work-house wards is great. We need not seek far for a reason, the words of the Sister give us the clue. Our poor infirm paupers—as also the sick—are shut up within prison-like abodes alongside of the idle and able-bodied. It is right that the guardians should not wish to make the work house a paradise for the latter, who desire to live upon money earned by others when they ought to be out gaining their own livelihood by honest toil. The case of the sick and the infirm is quite different. They have been, in the past, too much treated as if they were answerable for their misfortunes, whereas disease and suffering are ills from which none can escape, and a provision for old age for the poor who have been unfortunate is sometimes an impossibility. By all means let us do what we can to encourage thrift in the young and middle-aged, but when a man or woman comes to be sixty or sixty-five years of age it is too late for moralizing; we cannot then expect them to provide for themselves. Old age has its many privations, even with the favored few; and the strictest of political economists could scarcely grudge a few comforts to the aged pilgrim fast nearing the "three score years and ten" which the Shepherd-King states to be the allotted age of man.

OFFICIALISM AND THE INFIRM POOR.

The guardians of the poor, in order that paupers of all descriptions should be cared for, depute a certain number of paid officials to do the work for them. These individuals may or may not be fitted to fulfill the duties imposed upon them. If the latter, woe betide the poor old folk lodged in the institutions to which the hard-hearted master or matron is appointed. They have to bear arbitrary rule, harsh treatment, possibly downright cruelty. The guardians, it is true, will occasionally visit the work-house with a view to seeing that the paupers are being

* That is done for the love of God which would not be done for money.

properly looked after ; but the chances are that those in authority will walk round the wards in the company of the very officials who ought not to be at their elbow, and who, if any complaint is made, will be ready to smooth it away, whilst the luckless complainant will probably learn to be wiser another time and hold his peace. Granted, however, that the officials are, in the majority of cases, well-meaning people, and on the whole reliable, yet it is not to be expected that the lot of the infirm poor can be as happy a one with those over them who are doing a duty because their bread depends upon it, as when cared for by charitable workers like the "Little Sisters," who, without the receipt of a farthing for their services, wait upon the infirm as if they were their own belongings. Old age is not always attractive to the young ; it is sometimes querulous ; it has its infirmities, and therefore it requires care bestowed upon it, not springing from a mere sense of duty, but from the inspiration of love. This the "Little Sister" has, who will sooner starve herself than allow her old charges to hunger.

A LEAF FROM THE CATHOLICS' BOOK.

The work-house never can be thoroughly humanized until, from the chairman of the board of guardians down to the humblest official, all really have the welfare of the inmates at heart. The lot of the aged pauper away from home, away from his belongings, is often especially doleful. He may be irritable and given to grumbling. What are we to do with him ? To treat him with severity is distinctly against the spirit of Christianity and of the instincts of common humanity. Tales of ill-treatment of defenseless infirm paupers are a disgrace to our land. How can such things be avoided ? We could scarcely do better than take a leaf out of the book of our Roman Catholic brethren, and endeavor to start a community of voluntary helpers, who, actuated from the highest possi-

ble motives, would care for the old folk. In the lives of the "Little Sisters of the Poor" we can see love and devotion shrinking from no hardships, overcoming mountains of difficulty. Are we to imagine that such self-sacrifice is not to be expected from Protestants, and that though a rich harvest has been reaped from the labors of Le Paillen, Marie Jamet, and Jeanne Jugan in the welfare of 35,000 old poor, and of thousands already gone to their rest, English men and women will be unwilling to face a task which was more difficult of accomplishment in France than it need be in Great Britain if the guardians of the poor will come to our aid ? Immense sums of money are expended on the maintenance of our aged poor, but the mistake has been that this money has been handled too often by those who have been very indifferent as to their welfare.

WANTED, A NEW SISTERHOOD.

These funds, as we see, are spent on the very people who are the objects of the "Little Sisters'" commiseration. If these devoted workers had had the handling of all the money spent in work-houses on the infirm, it would, probably, have been very differently applied and with far more satisfactory results. We have many women belonging to this sisterhood in England, but, of course, as Roman Catholics, they are not expected to have the care of Protestants. Would it not be possible to form a religious community of women belonging to the English Church—broad-minded workers with no extreme views—whose special vocation it would be to devote themselves to the aged ? We Britons pride ourselves that we have courage ; let not our "Little French Sisters" prove more courageous. We as Protestants think that religious zeal and the spirit of love is not lacking in our churches. It remains for us to show that we have not less than our Catholic brethren. Our aged poor are neglected, they are oppressed. Come and help them.

III.—A DUTCH EMPLOYER'S EXPERIMENT.

THE "AGNETA PARK" VILLAGE AT DELFT.

Mr. J. C. van Marken is director of the Netherlands Distillery, of the Netherlands Oil Works, and of the "Propriété Collective," all at Delft, the last-named institution being the one that has special interest for us. The distillery was founded in 1869 by a joint-stock company, with a capital of 200,000 florins (about £17,000), and Mr. van Marken as director. From the beginning Mr. van Marken considered the interests of the *personnel* of the factory as an integral part of the success of the undertaking. In fact, he was convinced that the enterprise should benefit the shareholders, the directors, and the workers, and that not one of these elements ought to prosper at the expense of the other two ; and the secret of the Company's success, he considers, is due to the efforts and self-sacrifice of the whole *personnel*—a success which has acquired for the factory the reputation of being one of the best conducted establishments in the world.

After paying a dividend of 5 per cent. to the shareholders, the profits are applied to the founding of benefit schemes for the employees, the most important being a system of insurance, whereby each workman secures a pension for old age, the Company, therefore, and not the person insured, paying the premium, and the amount being in a certain proportion to the wages he receives.

When his premium has been paid regularly from the age of twenty-one to the age of sixty, the workman, according to Mr. van Marken's plan, will at the age of sixty be entitled to a life pension equal in value to his regular wages during his last year of service—that is to say, the workman may retire at the age of sixty, and he will go on receiving his wages to the end of his days. Another noteworthy idea, which shows excellent results, is the system of premiums or rewards to encourage industry, accuracy, care, and special skill in the work.

More unique than either of these institutions, however, is the Agneta Park, so named after Mrs. van Marken. It is the director's idea that the workman should have a right of ownership, and a certain feeling of security, in the house he occupies. To realize this idea, he purchased a piece of ground adjoining the works, and at his own expense, had it laid out by Messrs. Zocher, the famous landscape gardeners of Haarlem, who transformed it into a park, with grass plots, flower beds, shrubberies, a playground, a pond, and bridges, building sites, etc. The plot reserved for building purposes was next transferred to a joint stock company, called the "Propriété Collective" (Common Property), formed for the express purpose of providing the work people of the factories with healthy dwellings, pleasantly situated, and at reasonable rents ;

convenient shops for clothing and provisions, homes for the unmarried men, baths, laundries, schools, social clubs, etc., the ground and buildings to become ultimately the common property of all the workmen who occupied them. Under the management of Mr. van Marken and a board of directors of seven employees, this Company was formed in 1884, with a capital of 160,000 florins. The first subscription of 32,000 florins was undertaken by 320 preference shareholders, and at the same time Mr. van Marken handed over the building site to the Company for 20,000 florins. To raise money for the cost of building, the grounds and dwellings were mortgaged to the amount of 128,000 florins, at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The rents, it was calculated, would realize $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the outlay. Out of this profit had to be paid (1) the cost of administration and repairs; (2) the $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on 128,000 florins to the holders of the mortgages; and (3) 5 per cent. to the preference shareholders; certain portions of the remaining profit to be applied (1) to pay back every year a part of the borrowed capital, (2) to form a reserve fund, and (3) to purchase shares in the Company for the tenants.

After all expenses mentioned have been paid, the surplus profits, if any, are placed to the credit of the tenants in the accounts of the Society, and to each tenant in proportion to the rent he pays; and as soon as the tenant has 100 florins to his credit, he becomes a shareholder or Spar-Actie, and gets 3 per cent. for his share. Thus the tenants have an interest in the success of the enterprise, while the dwellings still remain the common property of all the inhabitants of the Park. In this scheme the shops and the Recreation Hall are also included. In 1885-6, the Company suffered a loss, but in 1887, the profits amounted to 700 florins, and in 1888, rose to 1,129 florins. The rents range from 1.70 florins to 3 florins a week; the smallest houses containing two rooms on the ground-floor and two bedrooms above, the others six rooms. On January 1, 1889, the Park was inhabited by 70 families, or 347 persons. The houses, 78 in number, are built on the cottage system, four to six dwellings being united under one roof, but each with a separate entrance and a little garden of its own. Mr. van Marken has also built a house for himself in the Park.

A broad pond cuts the Park into two parts, connected again by two bridges, the pond being formed so that it surrounds the Park on three sides, while the soil dug up to make it has been utilized to raise the sites of the cottages. It is in two rural winding roadways that the cottages are situated, some detached, others grouped together, and

a few commanding a view of the pond. The larger half of the Park is an island, and in it we find the playground, the "Tent" or Recreation Hall, a concert tent, the home for unmarried men, and another extensive plot of ground with winding paths—a site for more cottages. Near the pond also stands the residence of Mr. and Mrs. van Marken. The Park contains, besides, a baker's shop, and a shop for clothing and provisions.

Those employees who live in the Park are enthusiastic about the institution, and employees at the factories are of course preferred as tenants, but as a good many still prefer the bustle of the town, or pretend that the rents in the Park are too high, or indeed fear they will lose their individual liberty if they live under the eye of the director, a few of the dwellings are occupied by families who have no other claim on the factories. As a matter of fact, however, the most cordial relations exist between the tenants and their director, and above all with Mrs. van Marken, to whom the people go for sympathy and counsel in all their troubles and difficulties. On winter evenings she gathers round her the young girls who live in the Park, and instructs them in needlework and in housekeeping, often varying the teaching with music, singing, and reading. On Sunday afternoons the orchestra, composed of thirty employees, under the leadership of a professional musician, gives performances in the open air or in the Recreation Hall, and the inhabitants of the town are then also permitted to enjoy the Park, etc., on payment of one florin a year. In winter the hall is used for meetings, lectures, balls, etc., and Mr. and Mrs. van Marken, as a rule, grace the reunions by their presence.

Among the other institutions connected with the factories are the various courses in technical and manual instruction, foreign languages, etc., savings banks, insurance against sickness, baths, the fire brigade, the children's day nursery and playground, the gymnasium, games, the library, and the newspaper called the *Factory News or Messenger of the Factory*, distributed gratis every Saturday. It is edited by Mr. van Marken, and contains, besides an article on some question affecting the social life at the works, official information of the two factories and the "Propriété Collective," announcements and reports of lectures, concerts, and games, descriptions of new machinery, announcements of births, marriages, and deaths, and various other local news. In it the workmen, too, publish their ideas, and any one who has distinguished himself in any way—at work, or in the games—finds the facts duly recorded.

THE WAYS OF LIFE.

BY W. P. DOLE.

From the same hill two sparkling streamlets go,
Seeming in haste to join the generous tide
That, like an artery vast, winds long and wide,
And nurtures life in all the plains below.
Thwarted and fretted in its early flow,
By sudden obstacle oft forced aside,
Yet with a purpose not to be denied,
The restless current brave,—now swift, now slow,—
Onward through rocky gorges fights its way,
Leaping at last, bright in the glow of day,
To the smooth river's bosom bordered fair
With fertile fields and happy homes of men:
And on its easy course doth idly bear
Through sluggish reeds to a mirk, oozy fen.

—*New England Magazine.*

LEADING ARTICLES OF THE MONTH.

THE GOSPEL FOR THE RICH.

The *North American Review* for May continues its series of striking articles upon the general subject of "Wealth and Its Obligations," the opening place being given to the Rt. Rev. Henry C. Potter, D.D., Bishop of New York. Bishop Potter says of the papers of Mr. Carnegie, which were the starting point for this whole discussion, that these constitute the sole instance, so far as he is aware, of one possessed of exceptional wealth who has undertaken to



BISHOP HENRY C. POTTER.—(From a Photograph by Rockwood.)

discuss publicly and at any length the question of its disposition, and yet, in the good Bishop's opinion, no other question ought more profoundly to interest the rich; and thereupon he proceeds to expatiate upon the inevitable influence and power of the possession of wealth—an influence visibly affecting the whole circle of life and society surrounding the individual possessor. The Bishop does not condemn those uses of wealth that promote beauty and art and the appurtenances of a high civilization, but those ways of spending money that are wanton in the prodigality of their profuseness and wasteful in the essentially cheap and perishable character of their results, he condemns as dangerously contagious.

His subject, however, is not the "gospel of wealth," but the "gospel for wealth." He concerns himself not so

much with the question how the possessor of wealth may spread happiness and beneficence about him, as with that more unusual question how the possessor of wealth may himself avoid the wretchedness and harm in his own life which wealth so often produces. What may wealth become to those who worthily employ it? Can it be made efficient for the greater happiness of those who spend it, and if so, how? In answering these questions the Bishop holds simply that "to keep the heart young; to have the powers that rouse us to keen interest and sustain us in kindly and helpful service, vigorous and alert; to have the world and our fellow-men so rich in points of enkindling contact that, whatever may befall our capacities of achievement, our sympathies never grow old or cold—surely this is to have snatched from the hand of fate the secret of happiness, the glory of being!" This thing is as possible to rich people as to poor people, on precisely the same terms. One's own life must somehow reach over into and be qualified by the struggles and necessities of other lives. For the poor this is made inevitable by their very conditions. As for the rich, unless they would lose the secret of happiness and of real life, they must never allow their wealth to purchase for them an escape from contact with the things that touch deeply the lives of their fellow-men.

Bishop Potter emphasizes the value of individual endeavor in social reform. "The history of social reforms in our day is apt to be summed up in the story of a public meeting, with eloquent speeches, appointment of committees, and the raising of funds." But in the history of the greatest reforms and of movements that have the best "staying" power the beginnings have been of a different kind. Some one mind has been stirred by an emergency, and without waiting for others has set about doing what it can itself. The success of individual effort is illustrated by the good work that has been done among the poor in the east and south of London, a work in which Edward Denison personally was a pioneer. It is to some form of personal endeavor for the welfare of society that Bishop Potter calls upon the rich to devote themselves in order that their wealth may, in its use, react advantageously upon their characters and promote their true happiness. It would be fortunate, indeed, if the whole guild of the millionaires would read this essay, and lay its teachings to heart.

"IRRESPONSIBLE WEALTH."

The Hon. Edward J. Phelps writes in a sturdy and manly vein his contribution to the discussion upon wealth and its obligations. He calls attention to the difficulty of giving away money wisely and usefully, and regards the doling out of relief to the poor as a thing more likely to be fraught with harmful than with good results. Yet he holds with Mr. Carnegie that it is better for a rich man to dispense his charities in his lifetime than to leave them to be administered under his will. He remarks somewhat satirically that "it is only in theory that a man has a right to make his own will if he has

much to leave behind him." He does not approve of Mr. Gladstone's proposal of a sort of compact among rich men to give away annually a certain proportion of their respective incomes. Such an arrangement seems to Mr. Phelps a surrender of the freedom of volition; and he is inclined to think it would involve also a diminution of that direct interest and knowledge which should accompany the dispensing of beneficence.

After all, he thinks one of the very best methods of charity open to the man of liberal means is to spend his income. He would probably never go so far as to hold that lavish expenditure for useless luxuries is really a social benefit merely because it puts money into the hands of working people who produce the luxurious objects; but he does not hesitate to defend a very generous scale of expenditure upon the part of those who can afford it. He seems not to discriminate between expenditure for consumption, that is, luxurious expenditure, and expenditure for production—that which preserves capital and increases the means of employment.

But Mr. Phelps turns quickly from the whole question of the ordinary expenditure of wealth to what he deems its real dangers to modern society, namely, the plunder of less fortunate men, and the public demoralization that comes through new methods which great combinations of capital do not scruple to use. He refers to the monopoly and extortion of trusts and combinations, to the defrauding of *bona fide* investors in securities by railway speculators, and to other forms under which modern so-called business methods prey upon individuals. Still more dangerous he regards the invasion of the political domain by great aggregations of money. He says: "The political power of the country is thus in danger of passing into the hands of a plutocracy composed not of the best class of the rich but of the worst, to be used not for the general welfare, but for the still further aggrandizement of those who have bought it, and for the elevation to high places of men who are not fit to be there. . . . Already clouds much larger than a man's hand have risen above the horizon. How portentous they may prove no man can tell. We are in danger, not of revolution or bloodshed, but of the not less destructive power of frantic and ruinous legislation, controlled by demagogues and involving in its consequences the just as well as the unjust. These are the abuses and mistakes of wealth, not its necessary results. If from them we can be protected we need have little concern about its charities."

STATE RIGHTS AND FOREIGN RELATIONS.

In point of timeliness, at least, the leading article in the *Forum* for May, is by the Hon. Thomas F. Bayard, who was Mr. Cleveland's Secretary of State, on "State Rights and Foreign Relations." Mr. Bayard cautiously refrains from more than passing reference to the negotiations now pending between the United States and Italy regarding the recent New Orleans affair, confining his remarks to a discussion, upon cold principle, of the Government's liability for injuries inflicted upon "individuals by other individuals within our jurisdiction." Reviewing the treaties entered into by the United States with foreign nations, he says that in none of them are there contained any stipulations which guarantee to foreign subjects a greater degree of care and protection than to our own citizens. In many, however, the right to the enjoyment of equal privileges with those exercised by American citizens is bestowed upon resident foreigners. Under the Constitution, the States are prohibited from entering into

any treaty or alliance with a foreign country. The power to make treaties is conferred exclusively upon the Federal Government, and once made they become as much a part of the law of the land as acts of Congress.

TREATY OBLIGATIONS.

When, then, he affirms, the United States agrees to grant resident subjects of foreign countries equal protection with its own citizens, it becomes just as much the duty of the Government to see that the provisions of the treaty are enforced, as it is its duty to see that the various acts of Congress are carried into effect; provided, that is, that the provisions of the treaty do not authorize what the Constitution forbids. In that case, of course, as in event of an unconstitutional measure being passed by the legislative body, the provisions are nullified. The constitutionality of treaty provisions the Supreme Court must decide upon just as it does upon that of measures of statute law; as, for instance, it declared the greater part of the "reconstruction" legislation unwarranted by the Constitution.

But the fact remains, says Mr. Bayard, "that the treaties are made expressly binding by the Constitution upon all State judges, anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding; and when absolute failure of justice can be shown to have arisen from any action or non-action of State tribunals, then, and not until then, will it be proper for the Executive to consider whether Congress should not indemnify the injured parties by reason of the failure of this Government to execute, substantially and in good faith, the compact entered into with a foreign nation. As the measure of justice and protection stipulated for in the treaty is to be the same in the case of foreigners as in the case of citizens and natives of this country, it is difficult to see a cause of complaint when the cases of both are submitted to the same tribunals for decision." The principles of law administered in the Federal courts and the courts of the various States have, Mr. Bayard says, in continuation of the same line of discussion, a common source and are both founded upon rules of justice everywhere recognized throughout civilized countries.

The paper throughout is strongly tinged with the doctrine of State Rights, in support of which Mr. Bayard has been conspicuous. The following paragraph gives his discussion of the subject, "State Rights and Foreign Relations," in *résumé*: "There is a manifest and dangerous tendency in our institutions toward centralization and consolidation of power. No remedy, therefore, for evils of inconveniences should be accepted that increases this tendency, for it is in the strict enforcement of limitations upon power and its decentralization that the best hopes, and even the possibility, of free institutions of human government can be found. If, therefore, the principles of law and the arrangements for their exercise declared by our courts to be consonant with the provisions of the Constitution and essential to the preservation of individual liberty, cannot be peaceably possessed and enjoyed by our citizens, and be acknowledged and recognized as the basis of our government, because of the presence within our borders of alien subjects and citizens of foreign powers whose personal wrongs may not be remedied to their satisfaction or to that of their government without the impairment and disorder of our system, then the time has arrived when the unquestionable and sovereign right of the United States to determine by positive law who shall be permitted to enter our gates and who shall be excluded must be exercised."

PROFESSOR BRYCE ON THE NEW ORLEANS
INCIDENT.

The May number of the *New Review* opens with an article by Professor James Bryce on the legal and constitutional aspect of the lynching of the Italians at New Orleans. There is probably no other man living who is so well qualified to discuss from the outside point of view the diplomatic difficulty which has arisen between the United States and Italy. Professor Bryce enters directly and systematically into a discussion of the fundamental points of policy and diplomacy involved in the whole question at issue. He begins with "the well-admitted principle that every civilized state is bound to secure to the subjects or citizens of another friendly state the same measure of personal liberty, personal security, and protection to property as it affords to its own subjects. If he receives less his government has a right to demand redress, and this redress may take the form of criminal proceedings against those who have done the wrong, or of pecuniary compensation from the public authorities who have permitted the wrong to be done without affording due satisfaction by the methods open to its own citizens."

This right to protection accorded to the subjects of friendly powers rests primarily upon what may be called general international comity, and its existence would be admitted regardless of any express treaties between particular countries. But very often such rights are specifically declared in treaties, and this happened to be the case as between the United States and Italy. Our treaty with that power, concluded in 1871, provided that the citizens of one country should receive in the other country a constant protection and security for their persons and property, enjoying in this respect the same rights and privileges as are or shall be granted to the natives on their submitting to the conditions imposed on the natives.

Professor Bryce proceeds to inquire what the rights of the Italian Government would be if the United States were without the federal form of government, that is to say, if the lynching had occurred in the District of Columbia or in one of the territories where the Federal Government has immediate and full jurisdiction? He finds, to be brief, that the Federal Government could do nothing except to have the lynchers indicted for murder or manslaughter. If the grand jury should refuse to find a bill of indictment, or if the petit jury should acquit the accused, the Government could do no more. In like manner the powers of the British Government would be exhausted. If, as a matter of fact, the grand juries and trial juries were acting in notorious neglect of justice in such cases, a foreign government whose subjects were the sufferers would have no further recourse except the ultimate resort to war.

But Italy might also, under such circumstances, demand compensation for the families of her lynched subjects. If the remedy of an action for damages against the lynchers should not prove efficacious it would still be possible for the Government, by vote of Congress, to provide for compensation. And this would be the whole of the case were it not for the fact that our federal system, which leaves ordinary criminal jurisdiction to the separate States, complicates the situation.

As matters now stand the United States Government can of itself do nothing to give satisfaction by way of punishment to the New Orleans offenders. This belongs to the State of Louisiana. If juries fail to indict the lynchers, the Federal Government has no power to interfere. Yet, as Mr. Bryce points out, Congress unquestionably has the right to pass a law conferring upon the

Federal courts a criminal jurisdiction in cases which involve the violation of United States treaties, and it is something of a question, upon which there is ground for difference of opinion, whether or not the Federal courts do not already possess such right of jurisdiction under the terms of the Constitution which make treaties the supreme law of the land. However that may be, Mr. Bryce very sensibly holds that it would be wise for the United States to extend expressly by statute the right to bring cases involving injury to the subjects of a foreign power before Federal grand juries.

To the American argument that our treaties promise Italians only the same personal protection as our own native citizens receive, and that the natives of any other American State lynched in Louisiana would be no better off than subjects of Italy, Mr. Bryce says that Italy might reply as follows: "The internal polity of a nation is matter for itself, but not for the other nations which contract with it; and the powers which its own municipal law gives to a government are in no wise the measure of its international obligations. Nothing can cut down these obligations except express provisions. Moreover, since your Constitution makes treaties part of the supreme law of the land, we Italians are entitled to assume that your Congress would pass all such legislation as would give the fullest possible efficiency to stipulations of the treaty of 1871. If your national government has omitted to do so, it must bear the consequences."

Mr. Bryce is clearly right in holding that the moral would seem to be that the American Government should put forth all such powers as Congress possesses to legislate for the protection of aliens and the carrying out of the treaties within the several States so as to be in a better position to meet any complaint from foreign powers.

This clear and able article concludes with a most significant reminder to Englishmen, of the peculiar difficulty in which Great Britain is liable at any time to find herself placed through her anomalous relationship to her great colonies.

"Theoretically Great Britain has complete authority over its subjects wherever they reside, yet in fact it allows important groups of them to constitute distinct and practically independent communities, with legislatures and executives whose action within their respective territories it does not control, though it takes under its charge all their international relations." In case something like the Italian lynching should occur in Canada and the Canadian Government or Canadian juries should fail to accord justice to the persons wronged, the British Government would, as Mr. Bryce says, have to choose between three disagreeable alternatives: "One would be to repudiate its international obligations with the serious consequences which might follow. The second would be to pay compensation in respect of acts for which it was blameless, and whose recurrence it could not prevent. The third would be to coerce the communities in which the wrongs had been committed with the possible results of provoking a rebellion." Mr. Bryce calls upon the colonies to join the mother country in the prompt consideration of methods whereby the chances of international trouble may be diminished. He also calls attention to the necessity for a careful provision, when a home-rule constitution is enacted for Ireland, to maintain the efficiency of British guarantees for the protection of the subjects of foreign powers.

What is most of all to be wished, says Mr. Bryce in conclusion, is that these deplorable events should lead to a reform in the government of Louisiana, and in particular of the city of New Orleans.

FREE SILVER COINAGE—WHY NOT?

Not the least noteworthy of the contributions in the *May Forum* is a paper on the free coinage of silver by Edward Atkinson, well known as a writer on economic subjects. Mr. Atkinson takes the view that free silver coinage in itself would not be dangerous if freedom of choice were given buyers and sellers of naming the metal in which payments were to be made. Let, he says, the Government mint supply all the silver dollars that people are willing to buy with bullion; only first amend the act of legal tender so that any one to whom dollars, silver or gold, are owed, is not forced to take silver dollars whether he wants them or not. Then neither creditor nor debtor suffers unfairly by the fluctuation in the market price of either of the precious metals. The seller receives his price in the metal he agreed to take at any time of payment named. If, for instance, the seller agrees to receive payment a year hence, and in the meantime the purchasing power of silver as compared with that of gold has fallen, he cannot complain, for, having had the option of selecting payment either in gold or silver, he chose the latter. Under this amendment of the legal tender act, Mr. Atkinson maintains, the free coinage of silver would be perfectly safe. It would be safe, because then people as a rule would prefer payment in the "safer metal," gold, which is the present standard of the world's commerce.

GOLD THE STANDARD OF THE WORLD'S COMMERCE.

Speaking of gold as the international standard of value, Mr. Atkinson says: "We cannot cut ourselves away from it if we would, and we would not if we could, because it is the safest and surest standard that we can tie up to. The price of the entire crop of wheat and grain, and of everything else that our farmers produce in excess of our wants, is fixed at the gold standard by what the surplus will sell for in the home market for export. That price of the surplus establishes the price of the whole crop; no matter what kind of money may be legal tender in the United States—whether it be silver dollars worth eighty cents, depreciated notes, or what-not—what the farmer gets is, and always will be, just what his crop is worth in gold." No class of men, Mr. Atkinson adds, would be "so badly sold" as the farmers, were free coinage of silver authorized without a change in the Legal Tender Act.

FAVORABLE ASPECTS OF STATE SOCIALISM.

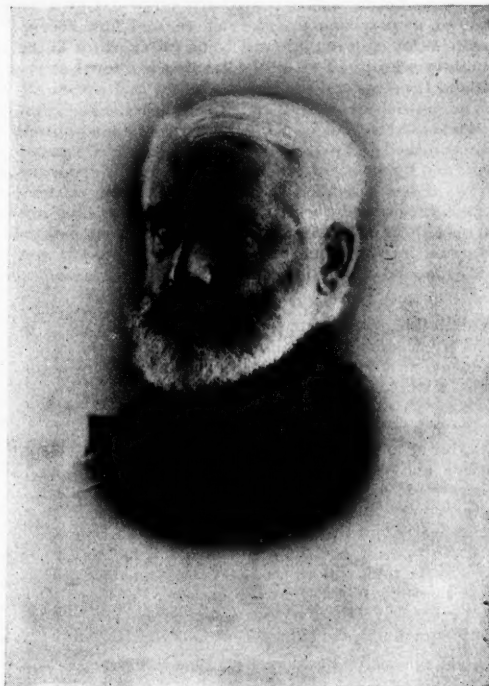
The Rt. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, M.P., writes in the *North American Review* for May an optimistic defense of the enlargement of public functions, taking his illustrations from the experience of English cities and of Great Britain in general. Mr. Chamberlain, as is well known, began his career as a public man, when a manufacturer at Birmingham, by entering into municipal affairs with great vigor and by taking a leading part in many reforms which wholly changed the aspect and character of his city.

BIRMINGHAM'S PROGRESS.

Comparing the Birmingham of forty years ago with the Birmingham of to-day, Mr. Chamberlain says that its population then was 180,000, which was about 40 per cent. of its present numbers; and that in those days there were no public edifices of any size or importance, no parks, no free libraries, no public baths, no art gallery or museum, no public schools, no school of arts, and no technical schools. What is now the magnificent new central portion was then one of the worst districts of the

city. All the streets of Birmingham were badly paved and badly lighted, the few foot-walks being worse than the streets; and the sewerage was very limited in extent and very imperfect of its kind. Water and gas were supplied by private monopolies at very high prices, and the water was of polluted quality. The death rate was as high as thirty in the thousand.

"The only wonder is that it was not much greater, for there were whole streets from which typhus and scarlet fever, diphtheria, and diarrhoea in its worst forms were never absent. There were thousands of close, unventi-



EDWARD ATKINSON.

From the Northwestern Miller.

lated courts which were not paved, which were not drained, which were covered with pools of stagnant filth, and in which the ash-pits and middens were in a state of indescribable nastiness. The sewage of the town was so partial that it only extended over about one-third of the area. In fact, to sum up this description, it may be truly said that fifty years ago Birmingham, although it was no worse than any other of the great cities of the United Kingdom, was a town in which scarcely anything had been done either for the instruction, for the health, for the recreation, for the comfort, or for the convenience of the artisan population."

Mr. Chamberlain proceeds to picture the contrast wrought within the memory of living men. The death rate has fallen to twenty in the thousand, and is sometimes less. The Birmingham of to-day is everything that the old Birmingham was not.

"The sewerage has been completed, a system of sanitary inspection is strictly carried out, the private monopolies have been acquired by the corporation, their supply has been improved and cheapened, and the surplus profits have been carried to the credit of the rates. The

town is well paved with wood in the principal streets, and with stone where there is the heaviest traffic. The foot-paths have everywhere been put in order. The courts have been paved and drained. An infectious-hospital has been established, to which all contagious diseases are at once removed. In every district of the city there have been provided baths and wash-houses, parks and recreation-grounds, and free libraries which count their readers by hundreds of thousands. A magnificent art gallery and museum has been erected, the visitors to which number nearly a million in a single year. School-houses, under the management of the school board, with large play-grounds attached, have sprung up everywhere, and now accommodate 40,000 children, the rest being provided for in the voluntary schools. Technical education is offered at the Midland Institute and the Mason College, and art education at the School of Art and its branches. The great local endowed school of King Edward's foundation has been reformed and placed under representative management, and by means of scholarships offers the opportunity of higher education to the poorest of our citizens. In fact, the ordinary artisan finds now within his reach the appliances of health, the means of refinement, and the opportunities of innocent recreation which formerly were at the disposal of only the more wealthy inhabitants."

MUNICIPAL SOCIALISM.

The striking improvement has been brought about by what Mr. Chamberlain calls municipal socialism, which he defines as a wise co-operation by which the community as a whole, working through its representatives for the benefit of all its members, and recognizing the solidarity of interest which makes the welfare of the poorest a matter of importance to the richest, has faced its obligations and done much to lessen the sum of human misery and to make the life of all its citizens somewhat better, somewhat nobler, and somewhat happier. As to the expense of all these reforms, Mr. Chamberlain asserts that the present cost of all local work, including poor relief, education, and all the expenses of the corporation, is rather more than twenty shillings (\$5) per head of the population, or "about one-fifth of the charge of local administration in the city of Boston."

BRITISH SOCIAL PROGRESS IN GENERAL.

Turning from the special case of one city to a general survey of the condition of the whole kingdom, Mr. Chamberlain draws a striking picture of the improvement in social conditions which has been effected since the period of the Reform Bill and the repeal of the Corn Laws, about half a century ago. He presents a dark scene of the degradation of the laboring classes through low wages, long hours of toil, wretched conditions in factories, unwholesome and overcrowded houses, and vicious and degrading amusements. Under these conditions pauperism reached frightful dimensions. One-seventh of the entire population of Great Britain in 1833 was in receipt of poor-law relief. Crime, like pauperism, swelled its proportions. In England 480 people were sentenced to death in 1834, as against thirty-five such sentences in 1890, and the population was only half as great in the former year.

Legislation and philanthropy, Mr. Chamberlain alleges, have been chiefly instrumental in accomplishing the wonderful social improvements of recent decades. Upon the authority of Mr. Giffen, the most eminent of British statisticians, Mr. Chamberlain finds that in the past fifty years the rate of wages has advanced from 50 to 100 per cent. Hours of labor have been reduced on an average 20 per cent. In very few trades, he says, do they now ever exceed ten hours, while in the majority they average nine

hours, and in many they have been reduced to eight. The cost of living has diminished also, and bread is 20 per cent. cheaper, sugar 60 or 70 per cent. cheaper, tea 75 per cent. cheaper, clothing 50 per cent. cheaper, coal 50 per cent. cheaper, illumination, locomotion, postage, all of course incomparably better and cheaper. Meat, it is true, has risen somewhat in price, but mutton and beef were entirely beyond the means of the working classes a generation ago. If house rent has also risen it is because the character of the housing of the people has so vastly improved in capacity and quality.

GOVERNMENT AND POPULAR WELFARE.

Under these circumstances the working classes not only have more to spend but they get vastly more for the money which they do spend; and so the per capita consumption of sugar is four times as great in England as it was fifty years ago, of tea nearly four times as great, of rice sixteen times as great, of eggs six times as great, of tobacco twice as great. Public health has improved decidedly and the average expectation of life is three or four years greater. Thrift, meanwhile, has likewise developed, and the savings of the people in England now reach stupendous aggregate figures. To the acts for the regulation of mines and inspection of factories and workshops, the Truck Act (preventing the payment of wages in kind), acts regulating merchants' shipping, the Artisans' Dwelling Act, the Allotment Act, the Education Act, the poor law, and various others, Mr. Chamberlain attributes a very large proportion of the credit for social progress. In conclusion, this experienced observer holds that the government, which no longer represents a clique or a privileged class, but which is the organized expression of the wants and wishes of the whole nation, should rise to the true conception of its duties, and should use the resources, the experience, and the talent at its disposal to promote the greater happiness of the masses of the people.

MIRACLES AND MEDICINE.

Ex-President Andrew D. White contributes Chapter XII. of his series on the "Warfare of Science," now appearing in the *Popular Science Monthly*. In this chapter he treats of "Miracles and Medicine." In early times, he says, man ascribed all ills of the flesh either to the wrath of a good being or to the malice of an evil one. Greece was the first nation in which a scientific theory of medicine was evolved. The foundation of the medical science was laid as early as the fifth century B. C. by Hippocrates, who was the first to break away from the old tradition. His thought was passed on to the school of Alexandria, where the science was developed still further by such men as Herophilus and Erasistratus. Study from dissection was first practiced here.

CHRISTIANITY AND MEDICINE.

The advent of Christianity set in motion a spirit of self-sacrifice and brotherly love which did much to modify and develop the science of medicine. Following the example of the Good Samaritan, men and women gave up lives of self-indulgence and devoted themselves to works of mercy. Hospitals and infirmaries sprang up throughout the countries reached by Christianity. This influence arising from the life of Christ helped greatly to encourage the growth of medical science. But, says Mr. White, there came along with the true theology a false theology drawn not from the teachings of Christ and the Bible, but from the letter of the Hebrew and Christian sacred books; a theology drawn from the old belief that disease

was produced by the wrath of God or the malice of Satan, and from the "evolved theories of miraculous methods of cure, based upon modes of staying the divine anger or of thwarting Satanic malice." As the Gospel spread a mass of miraculous legends spread with it. "Theology developed in accordance with this idea," says Mr. White, "wrapped all scientific effort more and more in an atmosphere of supernaturalism." The school of Alexandria, under the influence first of the Jews and later of the Christians, soon enveloped everything in mysticism.

SURVIVAL OF MEDICINE AFTER THE CHRISTIAN ERA.

But medical science survived the opposition of blind faith in the supernatural dispensation of ills, and continued slowly to evolve. Bolen, in the second century, A. D., had made himself a great medical authority in Rome. Medicine came to be practiced in the various monasteries, and later in the cathedral schools established by Charlemagne. The Jews and the Mohammedans, less influenced by miracles than the Christians, early turned their attention to the study and practice of the healing science. Not, however, until as late as the fifteenth century did medicine appear as a science free from the miraculous element.

BROADWAY.

Of our younger American journalists and magazine writers, none has won public favor more rapidly or more completely than Mr. Richard Harding Davis, who has lately come from Philadelphia to New York as one of the editors of *Harper's Weekly*, and who, as a writer of short stories and of descriptive sketches, is always exceedingly felicitous. Mr. Davis adds a truly literary touch to a marked journalistic instinct, and his place is already secure among the acceptable writers of the day. He opens in the May number of *Scribner's Magazine* the prominently announced series of articles upon "Great Streets of the World," Mr. Davis' contribution being a description of New York's great thoroughfare, Broadway.

Beginning with Bowling Green, he treats of Broadway in the order of its three great divisions; the business part, extending as far as Tenth street; the shopping district, reaching beyond Madison square, and the uptown portion, ending with One Hundred and Fifty-ninth street.

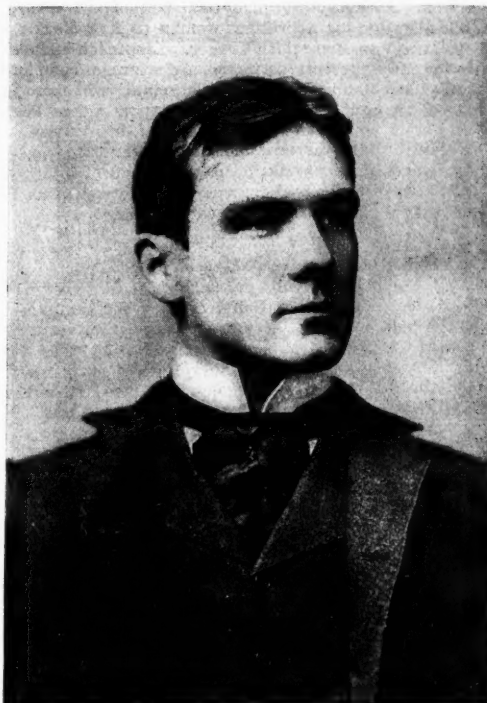
THE BUSINESS MAN OF NEW YORK.

One acquainted with New York and its life will find no difficulty in recognizing in the following sketch the personality of the business man of lower Broadway: "They begin when they are quite young; when they are of the age to think that it is something important and desirable to work downtown, and as office boys earning three dollars a week in their father's office, look down upon their elder brother at college, and patronize the family at dinner, and talk of 'our firm,' and what 'we' intend to do if wheat should drop much further. As clerks, their horizon is bounded by a future raise in salary, and their life is filled with hopes that the man just above them will die, and allow them to step into his place; as partners in the firm they speak, after hours, of every other subject but that of business, and declare solemnly that, whatever pursuit their sons may enter into, it shall not be the same as theirs, of that they are quite certain. And at last, when they grow rich enough to retire, they do nothing of the sort, but still haunt their place of business, and delight in telling struggling young men how they once used to sweep out the office of which they are now the owners. That is the atmosphere of lower Broadway. A place where half the men do what they are told to do, like accomplished

machines, for so much a week, and ever with the conviction that so much is not enough; and where the other half are for so many hours a day heads with superfluous bodies, with brains working one against the other, and with the same effect in the end as when cog-wheels of a watch work one against the other, they make the watch go."

THE SHOPPING DISTRICT.

In the shopping district, says Mr. Davis, "one is as likely to see a man as at an afternoon tea, and if one should dare to venture in, it is only for one of two reasons: either he is the husband or brother of some wife or sister in the suburbs, who asked him to run uptown at luncheon-



RICHARD HARDING DAVIS.

time and match something for her, or he is there because the women are there, and he has come to look at them. In the first place he is entitled to your pity, and in the second place as well, for his occupation, though individually satisfactory, is not profitable. The business district is very grim and very real, the shopping district is all color, and movement, and variety. It is not the individual woman one sees here, but woman in the plural. You may have a glance of a beautiful face, or of a brilliant, or an outrageously inappropriate gown, but it is only a glimpse, and the face is lost in a composite photograph of faces, the expression of which seems to be one of decided anxiety. For it is apparently a very serious business, this shopping. The shoppers do not seem to be altogether happy, for they have heard, perhaps, of a place where you can get that same lace flounce for two cents a yard less than at the other place, where you got the last lot, and they are pressing on before it is all gone. They are as keen over their bargains in trimmings and

gloves as their husbands downtown are over the rise and fall in oil, and they certainly do not look as if they were on pleasure bent. On the contrary, they seem to have much upon their minds. On a sunny, bright morning, when it is possible for them to wear the best bravery without fear of rain, Broadway holds, apparently, every woman of means in the city. Who stays at home to take care of the baby, and who looks after the flat? is the question."

"JULIEN GORDON" ON HER CONTEMPORARIES.

Unquestionably the conspicuous success of the day in American fiction writing is that which "Julien Gordon" has won. As everybody has now been made aware, "Julien Gordon" is a brilliant woman of New York society, Mrs. Van Rensselaer Cruger. *Lippincott's Magazine* for May presents as its chief feature a complete novel by Mrs. Cruger, entitled "Vampires," which seems destined to have the same popularity that has been



"JULIEN GORDON."

achieved by "A Diplomat's Diary" and "A Successful Man." *Lippincott's* also contains, under the heading, "A Successful Woman," a very interesting glimpse of the personality of Mrs. Cruger, contributed by M. E. W. Sherwood. In the *North American Review* for May "Julien Gordon" writes a brief article which she entitles "The Modern Extinction of Genius." It is particularly interesting as revealing the writer's own artistic sympathies, and as indicating to some extent the school in which she has trained herself. She inveighs stoutly against those conventional critics who have assumed that all great writers belong to times that are past and gone, and that we have in our day no worthy successors of the men and women of other generations who have made the world's true literature.

It is of modern fiction that she discourses chiefly, and she says: "It would seem that, during the last hundred years, fiction, from being a mere trick of story-telling, has been raised into a loftier realm. It has, in fact, become a high art. The fine, close analysis of motive, the keen, trenchant observation of the human heart, the psychological study of the passions, so much in vogue at the present day, have placed it and its aims upon a differ-

ent plane." It is with some contempt that "Julien Gordon" alludes to the ill-conditioned school-girl, with two or three insipid and mildly-adoring young gentlemen, who romps through three books and thirty chapters as the heroine of the typical English novel. She prefers the novelists of our day who take note of the deeper and subtler experiences of ripe character. "Is it not absurd," she exclaims, "that we, who have the honor and happiness of breathing the same air as a Tolstoi, a De Maupassant, a Meredith, a Stevenson, a Bret Harte, a Kipling, should be paralyzed and thwarted by this constant plaint of the insufficiency of present achievement?"

As the foremost of living novelists she places Tolstoi, "the author of 'War and Peace,' of that sombre, soul-stirring story of 'Katia,' whose immeasurable art is almost drowned in the dark waves of its ineffable melancholy, and of the greatest novel of the century, 'Anna Karénina.'" Turning to what she calls the most perfect school of modern literary art, she praises Daudet with his masterpiece of "Les Rois en Exile," De Maupassant, and Paul Bourget, of whom she says: "How cool and clear his hand! how chaste his style, devoid of affectation of the turgid and the exaggerated!" And then with brief but acute characterization she lauds Robert Louis Stevenson, Bret Harte, Mrs. Burnett, Charles Egbert Craddock, Howells, and others of the current novelists. She avers that she might name a galaxy of brilliant writers whom it would be a folly to rank below their precursors. "Depreciation of present art is not only uncritical; it is destructive. Let us dare, then, to be ourselves, to avoid those restraints, those timidities, imposed upon us by a generation which, having done with life, insists that life is done."

OUR SERVILITY IN LITERATURE.

In no direction is the lack of patriotism among Americans more conspicuously displayed, writes Thomas Davidson in the May number of the *Forum*, than in that of literature. While our distinctly American literature is not extensive, it is unjust, he maintains, to say that we have no such thing as a national literature. In support of the assertion that we have a literature of our own, he mentions the works of Lowell, Emerson, Hawthorne, Whittier, and others. The reason, he says, that this fact is not more generally perceived, is that the United States has been inundated with un-American productions which have drawn away the attention of Americans from works distinctively our own.

WHERE THE BLAME LIES.

He places the blame for this condition of things upon two classes of people especially; our own literary men and women who pattern their works after foreign novels, and the derelict literary critics who fear to raise their voices in protest. Captivated by the pictures of English aristocratic life drawn in English novels, thousands of young men in this country "are learning to despise the simple, useful life of the worthy American citizens and to court consideration and vulgar popularity by adopting the habits and leading the useless life of English lords." The effect of the "English" novel upon American young women is, he adds, even more injurious: "For many of them, the novel-drawn pictures of English social life, wherein every one bows down to birth and title, and lords and high-born ladies are spoken of as if they were divinities whose recognition and favor were the chief prizes of life, are utterly demoralizing, inspiring them with an impatient contempt for the simplicity of American society in which personal

worth and charm can make them queens, and with a longing to enter, even as humble suppliants, the enchanted circle where birth and title rule, and where personal worth hides behind a mask."

NEW CRITICS NEEDED.

What is needed to counteract the poisonous influence of English popular novels is, Mr. Davidson urges, "a new race of literary critics, honest, fearless, independent, inspired with profound loyalty to American ideals, thoroughly acquainted with the literary needs of their country, and resolute in their purpose to discredit and put down all literature that threatens to corrupt the spirit of democracy and humanity."

IBSEN'S "HEDDA GABLER."

Ibsen's "Hedda Gabler" is a very real but very disagreeable, selfish woman about whom we read in rival translations. London's "Hedda Gabler" is Miss Elizabeth Robins, a charming young American actress, with a brain teeming with aspirations and ideals, inherited from a Puritan ancestry, which even her profession has not yet had time to destroy. Miss Robins, together with another American actress (Miss Marion Lea), conceived the audacity of bringing out "Hedda Gabler" at the Vaudeville. All those who professed to be authorities on matters theatrical shook their heads. The enterprise was foredoomed to failure. What could these two young people know of the responsibilities of the business management of theatrical matters and of the financial risks of such a speculation? Miss Robins had not, however, studied her Ibsen for nothing. Realizing that one is never so strong as when most alone, and discerning the immense dramatic possibilities of as dull a reading play as Ibsen ever published, she persevered and achieved an almost Arabian Nights' success. For a fortnight "Hedda Gabler" crowded the little Vaudeville every afternoon, and the genius and inspiration with which Miss Robins interpreted the part have made it her own. For London there is henceforth only one "Hedda," and the play soon took its place on the evening bills. Mr. Oswald Crawford in the *Fortnightly*, in a careful but by no means appreciative criticism of Ibsen's dramatic work, echoes the universal verdict of praise which Miss Robins and Miss Lea have extorted even from the most hostile critics. He says:

"'Hedda Gabler' is, as I write, before the public; it is being played with rare thoughtfulness and finish by two young American actresses, Miss Robins and Miss Marion Lea, and I venture to think that this public presentment of an Ibsen play will bear out all I have said of the supreme stage-craft of the author; of his consummate power of compelling an audience to be interested in his drama. Hedda Gabler, as we read her talk, is an impossible, inhuman woman—a savage, a skeleton; but when she comes before us interpreted by such a consummate actress as Miss Robins has shown herself—she lives. She lives, but still she is atrocious and intolerable. Hedda Gabler, the heroine of the piece, taken all round, is, indeed, perhaps at once the most stupid as well as the wickedest woman in the whole range of the European drama."

Herein Mr. Crawford is too hard on Hedda. Even when the play is read no one who has had his finger on the pulse of the nervous, selfish-bred woman of to-day can fail to see how true Ibsen is to nature. But Mr. Crawford does not like Ibsen. He asks:

"Has he set up one single ideal figure, and so clothed it

with mortality that men may believe in it, and use it as a standard to live by, hating and despising, or loving and admiring, and striving to live up to this standard? Has he made folly seem more foolish by his humor, villainy and hypocrisy more contemptible by his wit, or raised the standard of right-doing?"

Ibsen may be all that Mr. Crawford says; but Miss Robins has compelled the most indifferent to feel that Ibsen is at least capable of using the drama so as to make serious people think, instead of degrading it into a mere method of making frivolous people laugh, or of giving the bored public a passing thrill.

IBSEN AS AN HISTORICAL DRAMATIST.

M. Tissot's acquaintance with Scandinavian literature gives him a special right to speak with authority on a subject upon which most of us are already beginning to lay down the law, and his article in the *Nouvelle Revue* deserves a fuller notice than it is possible to give it here. Ibsen lovers will read it with interest. Like the "Studies of Björnson," which M. Tissot lately published in the same place, it is biographical as well as analytical, and presents a picture of Ibsen's native surroundings which will be as



MISS ELIZABETH ROBINS.



MISS MARION LEA.

attractive as it is new to many readers. His father was a Danish shipbuilder, "active and joyous;" his mother, Maria Cornelia Altenburg, the well-dowered daughter of a German merchant, was a "dry, thin, cold person." Those two notes give the genesis of his courage, originality, animal spirits, on the one hand, and of his spirituality, together with his love of moralizing and philosophizing, on the other. His mother moralized far more than she loved him. The joy of life was abroad, the discipline of it was at home. Both went to the making of the boy. Then came sorrow with its contribution to the youth, and then enthusiasm, separating his life from that of others, lifting it for himself. The idea of a United Scandinavia stirred him as much as it disturbed his provincial neighbors. He desired what they detested. He was at war with every one. "What his life was can be guessed at. The publication of his first book rendered it absolutely intolerable." For the criticism of the "Historical Dramas," which succeeded it, the reader must turn to M. Tissot himself. He closes it with this passage: "Now we know Ibsen as he was when he left his native land, poor and unknown, at thirty-six years of age. A Norwegian patriot by education and by training, he forgot a country which rendered even exile sweet to him. Not apt as an observer, he interested himself less and less in forms, and more and more in souls. Intellectual, worshipping ideas in the platonic sense of the word, he based his theories, which experience

rendered pessimistic, upon an ideal view of men and of society. In his first works there were doubts and hesitations, but at this period, as he says in one of his poems, 'the life of the valley lay dead,' and he set out for the heights for God and for the dawn."

RELIGIOUS LIFE AND THOUGHT IN FRANCE.

In the *Sunday At Home* for May there is begun a series of papers which attempt to give some idea of the Protestant religious life and thought of the Continent, commencing with France. The article, which is illustrated with the portraits of the two Monods, M. de Pressensé, and Eugène Bersier, is confined to a brief sketch of modern French Protestantism. The Protestants number one in 38 of the population, and this small fraction is divided into the Reformed Church, which is split in two; the Lutheran, which is also split into two; and the Free Churches, Lutheran and Baptist. The writer says that



M. DE PRESSENSÉ.

Rationalism has become less and less a power in the Church. The evangelical section of the Reformed Church is bestirring itself and girding up its loins to a more vigorous effort, in view of the day when state help will be withdrawn. Many tokens indicate that the period of torpor is past and that a new era has dawned upon the Church in France. Of the French preachers the most famous have been the Monods, M. Bersier, who died last year, and M. de Pressensé, who is voiceless, having had to submit to tracheotomy. The French Protestant pulpit is, as a rule, lacking in directness of appeal, but social questions are being more and more brought into the pulpit. French preachers never read their sermons. The order of service is described. There is more decorum now than in the old time, when the congregation used to discuss questions as to the sale of pigs, etc., etc., at the close of the second and third heads of the preacher's sermon. There is still plenty of room for improvement, the singing in particular being anything but inspiring.

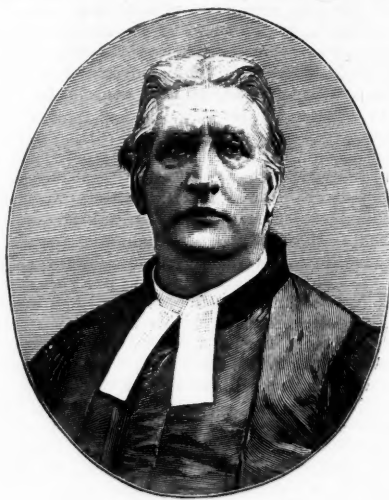
The leading Protestant pastors are men of fine cultivation, who stand high in the estimation of the public. Protestant influence in the government is out of all proportion to the membership of the churches.

SOME FRENCH STATESMEN.

In the *Leisure Hour* for May the second part of the series devoted to French statesmen begins with M. Clémenceau and ends with M. Simon. Of M. Clémenceau the writer says:

"In his appearance, M. Clémenceau has something of the character of a Puritan of Cromwell's court. He is a middle-sized man, thin, with a big, bony head, straight, thick eyebrows, and deep-set, twinkling eyes. To those who look closer at the face it bears traces of continual effort and premature fatigue, traces of something which might be politely qualified as skepticism. When he speaks his voice is sharp and his words short, his gestures are decisive, and, even when his face is in movement, his delivery remains calm.

"In the tribune he is a powerful antagonist. Just as in his exterior appearance there is an affectation of calm and austerity, so in his speeches there is an appearance of



M. BERSIER.

the most rigid precision—an appearance with which he deceives himself and others."

Of M. Constans, who is at present the strongest man in France, the writer speaks with much admiration:

"On returning to France from his post of Governor-General, a friend asked him, in June, 1888, what he thought of Boulangism, which at the time was at its height. 'I will tell you,' replied Constans, 'when I have seen the man.' A fortnight later he had seen the man, and said to his friend: 'Boulanger is hollow; Boulangism is a big practical joke.' Nevertheless, at that moment the practical joke was taking alarming proportions, and everybody in France, and many persons in Europe, were convinced that it would prove successful. Even the Government, influenced by the surrounding atmosphere, was wavering and breaking up; resistance seemed useless, defeat certain. And yet Boulanger was conquered, and it is to Constans in largest measure that this is due. He saved the Republic, and saved France from a danger that would have been an ignominy. At the moment that Boulangism was at its apotheosis, Constans alone shrugged his shoulders, and said: 'You will see the new Chamber will count 362 or 365 Republicans.' It counted 366."

He adds that M. Constans has a most marvelous memory, and can repeat books that he has read from cover to cover. After passing in review some minor statesmen who have been ministers, there are sketches of Paul de Cassagnac and M. Rochefort; and the article concludes



M. CLÉMENCEAU.

with an account of M. Jules Simon, whom many account the most attractive man that modern France has to show, and the man who has at heart the most profoundly the public weal.

TWO VIEWS OF BULGARIA.

Mr. Shaw Lefevre, in the *Contemporary Review*, describes his recent visit to the capital of Bulgaria. He visited the place thirty years ago, and his paper gives a pleasant account of the improvement that liberty has brought to the Bulgarians. Everywhere there are signs of progress. He does not think that the Mussulmans have any reason to complain of their treatment, and those who remain make good soldiers. There can be no doubt whatever, as to the general content, happiness, and prosperity of the whole of the nation. Sofia itself has become one of the best cities in Eastern Europe. The following passage will be read with interest:

"On the other hand it is difficult to believe that the people, having tasted the benefits of self-government, will readily submit to the arbitrary and centralized bureaucracy of Russia. All the best and most active and ambitious men are in favor of maintaining the independence of the State, and the people, of whom a large proportion are intensely ignorant of political questions, will in the main be guided on such questions by the men of enlightenment amongst them. There is unquestionably a strong feeling of gratitude to Russia throughout the whole population. When questioned on this point by a recent visitor, the frequent answer was: 'We find Russian graves all over our country, but we find no British or Austrian graves.' Gratitude for their freedom from slavery, which was unquestionably achieved by Russian arms, and which never would have been attained by any other means, is a very powerful sentiment for the Russians to appeal to. It is not inconsistent, however, with an equally strong desire to

hold their own, to govern themselves, and with a dislike of the Russian system of government and Russian agents."

The one danger-point is Macedonia; unless a great and speedy change takes place, there will be local disturbances and outbreaks, which will probably result in a European war. Mr. Lefevre therefore exhorts the great powers to put the screw upon the Sultan, in order to induce him to carry out his treaty obligations in Macedonia.

Mr. D. J. Bourchier describes his travels in the Rhodope Mountains with Prince Ferdinand. Mr. Bourchier thinks that the understanding between Turkey and Bulgaria may form the first step towards the settlement of the Macedonian question. If the Sultan is pressed by his enemies, and threatened on the Greek and Servian frontiers, he may intrust Bulgaria with the occupation and defense of Macedonia. The most interesting part of Mr. Bourchier's paper is his description of the monastery of Riloth, central point and focus of Bulgarian religion and Bulgarian sentiment. Not very long ago the monks slept with loaded rifles at their bedsides, on account of the brigands, but the Bulgarian Government has hunted the brigands down, and the monastery is now in peace.

SOFIA AND THE BULGARIANS.

"A Bulgarian Opera Bouffe" is the lively title of a lively article by F. Hopkinson Smith in the *May Century*. In the light of the recent assassination of M. Baltecheff, the Bulgarian Minister of Finance, under circumstances that pointed to the Premier, M. Stambouloff, as the intended victim, there is an especial interest in Mr. Smith's report and criticism of the political condition of this nation, laboring as it is to bring forth a state.

The writer bases his paper on a visit to Sofia in the late summer of 1890. At that time, Prince Ferdinand, after several weeks' sojourning at Carlsbad, ostensibly for his health, had retired to the Monastery of Rylo, and was keeping diplomatic Europe on the *qui vive* for his next move. Mr. Smith makes the Prince a well-meaning young man with some millions of francs, which are enabling his ministers to beautify Sofia and build state railroads. M. Stambouloff, notable young theological student, renegade, patriot, and, since 1884, the strongest Bulgarian living—the power behind the throne and compassing it—was supposed to be at Philippopolis. Certainly an autocrat, according to his enemies a venal despot, he has opposed Turkey with his whole soul, until Bulgaria had no more to fear from Mahomedan tyranny, and now he stands the principal obstacle to Russian aggrandizement in the Balkan States. His bureaucratic methods, his censorship of the press, and, above all, the over-hasty execution of Major Panitza, had set so strong a tide against him that many thought he could not carry the next election. As for Panitza, the article before us says: "He had joined hands with a Russian spy, Kalobkoff, in fomenting discord in the army—" a correct statement, but hard to reconcile with this sentence in the next column: "So perished a gallant young soldier (Panitza) whose only crime, viewed in the light of the unrecognized government then assuming to rule Bulgaria, seems to have been his disagreement with the present political views of M. Stambouloff."

"At present, in Bulgaria," says Mr. Smith, "there are, first, the Russophiles, who, as Petko Karaveloff says, 'pray for the time when Bulgaria shall march into Salonica, while Russia marches into Constantinople,' and who believe the Czar to be their natural friend and ally, with the only hope of settled peace in his protectorate. Secondly, the loyal oppositionists, headed by M. Radoslavoff, who would support the Prince with certain con-

cessions, but who detest his advisers, and thirdly, the sympathizers of Major Panitz, the murdered patriot, who was 'shot'—so ran a proclamation a week ago, patches of which were still pointed out to me, decorating the walls of the King's palace—'by the order of the blood-thirsty Ferdinand, the scoundrel Stambouloff, and the 'Vaurien' Moutkourov' (Minister of War). We can easily divine the tendency of the Czar's platonic friendship for Bulgaria. When he claims the reward of Plevna and San Stephano, it is with his eyes on the Golden Horn. As long as Bulgaria preserves the neutrality of a free autonomous state, Constantinople need not fear the Russian Bear. As we know, M. Stambouloff and the Russophobes won the next election in a close contest.

Mr. Smith's attitude is well evinced here: "The whole drama, as it was then being developed in Bulgaria, * * * is not heroic; it cannot even be called romantic, this spectacle in which three millions of souls are seen hunting about Europe for a sovereign—a sort of still-hunt, resulting in the capture of two kings in four years, with hopes of having a protector or a president before the fifth is out." On the whole, we are inclined to think that the Bulgarian drama "presents more woful pageants" than the farcical scenes at which Mr. Smith's very excellent article smiles so contagiously. There is to be seen on this stage the plucky fight of a nationality for four hundred years subject to the Turk, to establish its autonomy and a free government of an advanced type in the face of its big and hungry neighbor. The annexation of Roumelia in defiance of the infamous Treaty of Berlin, the successful Servian war, and much more, the wonderful improvement—we might almost say creation—in recent years, of education, of industries, and of social order in this young state, all strongly engage our sympathies. Apropos of which we find the Rt. Hon. G. Shaw Lefevre saying in a recent contemporary: "Nothing more remarkable has occurred in modern Europe than the resuscitation of the Bulgarians, the capacity they have shown for self-government, and the results they have already achieved."

Mr. Smith, squeezed between "two greasy Roumanians," is driven to Sofia from the railroad amid clouds of dust and parching heat; finds no official more exalted than a prefect of police, skeptical of passports; is "shadowed" during his entire stay by a Government spy of the most approved order; sees the quaint, picturesque, and dirty Mohammedan streets disappearing before the snug government boulevards—utterly unfit subjects for his graceful sketches; indeed, might have thoroughly missed the enjoyment of the trip but for striking up an acquaintance with a typical "special," who hurries his "matter" over the Servian border to the wire, out of reach of censors.

ARCHDEACON FARRAR ON THE SALVATION ARMY.

In the May *Harper's* Archdeacon Farrar begins his paper on "The Salvation Army," with a warning that he does not write it "with a view either of denouncing, or defending," and yet he warms into such sympathy with his subject that the sketch which follows constitutes, perhaps, the most admirable and thorough defense of General Booth's organization that has yet appeared from any authoritative outside source.

It redounds to the credit of both the writer and his subject, that this comes in the face of the fact that Archdeacon Farrar felt called upon to publicly preach against the Salvation Army in its earlier growth.

A short history of General Booth's life is given, in which particular emphasis is laid on the nobility of his self-sacrifice, in resigning from the regular Methodist

ministry to follow that vocation which from his earliest reasoning days he felt had been ordained for him: "How many of those who have no language for him too contemptuous would have been ready to face the world as he did, with a wife and four delicate little children, to abandon all certain means of support, and to alienate almost every friend in order to win more souls to God?"

We are shown how, in spite of brutal prosecutions, obstacles of poverty, of discouragement, of governmental interference, William Booth—"to whom it is a churlish pedantry to refuse the title of 'General'"—built up the forces that were to attack vice in its darkest and most loathsome retreats, in sinks and dives which "comfortable pietism" dares not enter, dares not even acknowledge the existence of; how one weak and delicate man, "without name, without fame, without rank, without influence," but imbued with faith, discarding formulas and grappling realities, has accomplished that wonderful organization extending from "New Zealand right round to San Francisco, and from Cape Town to Nordkøping." "I think," says Archdeacon Farrar, "that even the bitterest, the most unjust, the most cynical, and the most finical of the laymen and clerics who have written to traduce and execrate it (the Salvation Army) might wish to God that in the life-work of any one of them they had done one-thousandth fraction of good, comparable in any one visible direction to that which has been wrought by General Booth." Who will be the next divine to join Professor Huxley in sneering at and reviling "corybantic Christianity?" He will be a bold one.

The Archdeacon finds analogies for this astonishing and powerful religious movement in the preaching of the Crusades, in the Mendicant Friars of Francis and Dominic, in the Protestant Reformation, in Fox, in Wesley, and, above all, in the early Christian Church. He sees the reason for General Booth's wonderful success in that, first "he recognized a tremendous need, and next, instead of acquiescing in impotence, as most men do, he determined to grapple with that need by most unconventional methods. . . . Four remarkable elements of its structure have added greatly to the rapidity of the success which the Salvation Army has attained.

"1. One of these is the use which has been made of the energy and devotion of women.

"2. The immediate use to which the Salvation Army puts its converts. . . . Many of the wavering might have been lost for ever if they had not been from the first taught and encouraged to come out of their evil surroundings and boldly take their side with God and with the work of God.

"3. The teaching men to give. At every meeting of the Salvation Army there is a collection. . . . That is how a sect of yesterday, started by a discredited Methodist, has succeeded in raising a revenue of some £800,000 a year.

"4. But, after all, the chief secret of the growth of the army has lain in the self-sacrifice—a self-sacrifice not short of heroism—which it has evoked in hundreds of its votaries."

We have Archdeacon Farrar acknowledging, and emphasizing, in moving sentences, the existence of a "submerged tenth" in squalor, ignorance and vice; the inability of the Church to cope with these lowest powers of darkness; and the undoubted fact that the Salvation Army does cope with them manfully and effectually. He repels in good, hard words the objections urged on account of "grotesque methods," "vulgar music," and the like. He presents a list of eminent men who have been brought to sympathize with and encourage the movement, from Cardinal Manning to John Bright. Altogether, it seems to us that this article amounts to an "official" recognition of the Salvation Army.

WHEAT SUPPLY OF EUROPE AND AMERICA.

Leading place in the *May Arena* is given to a paper by Mr. C. Wood Davis on "The Wheat Supply of Europe and America." Mr. Davis furnishes statistics to show that the world's supply of breadstuffs is, relative to the growth of the population, fast decreasing. He goes so far as to say that even now with an average crop throughout the world the supply of wheat and rye is insufficient. A demand for 70,000,000 bushels, he says, goes unsatisfied in Europe alone every year. Wheat production in Europe, Mr. Davis further says, is not likely to keep pace with the increase in population. The future European supply must to a larger and larger extent come from other countries or population cease to increase. But from what countries?

RELATIVE DECREASE IN WHEAT ACREAGE.

The principal foreign sources from which Europe now draws her bread-grains cannot be depended upon to increase their exports in these staple articles. The Indian wheat fields have actually decreased in area 3.2 per cent. in the last eleven years. The home demands of the growing population of Australasia, Canada and the United States for foodstuffs is telling noticeably upon the grain exports of these countries. For instance, he says, the wheat exports of the United States have fallen off nearly one-half in the last ten years, in the greatest measure due, of course, to the increase in population which has taken place during the decade. Assuming that the present state of increase in the population of the United States goes forward and that the home demand for foodstuffs increases proportionally, Mr. Davis estimates that the exportation of wheat from this country cannot continue after 1895. Assuming in a similar manner rates of increase in the home consumption in the other principal grain-producing countries mentioned, he concludes, "that in 1895 it is probable the world would have to face a deficit of some 230,000,000 bushels of the principal bread-grains and that thereafter such deficit will augment by more than 25,000,000 bushels per annum." Granting the accuracy of Mr. Davis' statistics the United States will, in 1895, pass from the ranks of the bread exporters to those of the importers.

ABSOLUTE SHRINKAGE IN AMERICAN WHEAT ACREAGE.

The wheat acreage of this country, it is further shown by Mr. Davis, is not only relatively diminishing but absolutely. During the five years ending with 1889, the wheat fields of the United States exhibited a decrease in area of 3.4 per cent. This absolute shrinkage is attributed to the exhaustion of available lands and the conversion of the wheat fields of the older districts to other uses. Such changes in the area employed in growing different crops are doubtless made, Mr. Davis explains, with the view of securing "better returns for the labor and capital employed, and to provide the provender required by the rapidly increasing number of animals kept in the growing towns, and the animals necessary to furnish the dairy products needed by urban populations."

A BRIGHTER DAY IN STORE FOR THE FARMER.

It will be a glorious day for the American farmer, Mr. Davis thinks, when, through the growth of home population and the shrinkage of the wheat acreage, this country ceases to become an exporter of breadstuffs. Then, he exclaims, "the era of cheap bread and world-wide agricultural depression will end, and the price of wheat and all other farm products reach a higher level than that known during and immediately after the American civil war: and with the advent of such prices the many mil-

lions of people employed or supported on the farms of the United States, now buying so little of the products of shop, mill, and factory, will have the means of increasing their purchases many fold, giving business of all kinds an impetus not known since the close of such period of high prices, and cause an activity in the exchange of products the younger half of the business community has little conception of; and home markets will then absorb an immense volume of wares, giving artisan, professional man, transporter, trader, miner, and manufacturer ample and remunerative employment, infusing new life into commercial, financial, social, literary, and artistic circles. Such will be some of the results flowing from a great increase in the purchasing power of an immense agricultural population."

THE EIGHT HOURS DAY AT WORK.

The Experience of Victoria.

In the first number of the *Economic Journal* Mr. John Rae has a very interesting and lucid account of the operation of the eight hours day in the colony of Victoria. The feeling with which we rise from reading it is that, as in many other changes, the establishment of the eight hours working day would not achieve the benefits most confidently claimed for it by its promoters, and that it would equally fail in bringing about the mischief imputed to it by its opponents. The eight hours day in Victoria, which was established by the action of the Trade Unions, and not by legislation, neither raises wages nor reduces them, and certainly did not diminish the number of unemployed. The women in Victoria are the chief opponents of the eight hours day. They are always ready to work a little longer, in order to earn a little more money. The net effect of the change, however, has been to improve the metal of the masters and the men. Experience seems to show that as much work is done in eight hours as was formerly done in ten. It is an almost universal opinion in the colonies that the men work harder now, when they are at their work, and turn out work of a better quality than they did under the long hour system. They do not dawdle. The first effects of the shortening of the hours was the development of a love of outdoor recreation and a stimulus given to education. Public-house interest in Victoria has always been opposed to the eight hours movement. Mr. Rae says:

"Altogether, the more we examine the subject the more irresistibly is the impression borne in from all sides that there is growing up in Australia, and very largely in consequence of the eight hours day, a working class which for general morale, intelligence, and industrial efficiency is probably already superior to that of any other branch of our Anglo-Saxon race, and for happiness, cheerfulness, and all-round comfort of life has never seen its equal in the world before. For all this advantage, moreover, nobody seems to be a shilling the worse. It is truly remarkable how immaterial, apparently, has been the cost of the eight hours day in Victoria. Look for the effects of it where you will, they still ever elude your observation. Wages have not fallen, wages have not risen, production has not fallen except in certain trifling cases; prices have not risen except again in certain trifling instances; trade has not suffered, profits have not dwindled (or we should have heard croaking); the unemployed have not vanished, not so much as shrunk in any perceptible degree; the working classes—the great body of the nation—have an hour more to call their own, that is all."

This is a very reassuring conclusion for Mr. Rae to

arrive at, but it must not be forgotten that there is all the difference in the world between a small community planted on the rim of a vast continent at the Antipodes and the crowded populations of Western Europe, who are pitted against each other in cut-throat competition.

SOME AMERICAN LABOR LAWS.

An excellent feature of the *Economic Review* (English) is the report upon social legislation in the United States for 1889-90, by Mr. Merriam.

AGAINST BOYCOTTING AND BLACKLISTING.

"The legislature of Colorado, 1889, after graciously declaring that it is not unlawful for one laborer to influence another by peaceful means, sternly forbids intimidation and injury, either bodily or financial. The boycotting of employers as well as of fellow-laborers is likewise prohibited. Maine menaces with two years' imprisonment and \$500 fine 'whoever by threats, intimidation, or force, alone or in conjunction with others, prevents any person from entering into or continuing in the employment of any person, firm, or corporation. Over against conspiracy stands 'black-listing'—a practice which prevails to some extent, chiefly among railways. Indiana visits the practice with heavy penalties, declaring it a violation of the law to prevent or attempt to prevent a discharged employee or one who has left voluntarily, from securing employment elsewhere."

OVERTIME ON RAILWAYS.

On the subject of overtime on railways, which is now exercising the attention of a committee of the House of Commons, the following account of legislation in Ohio will not be without interest:

"Ohio promulgates a law which is very important to railway employees. The law forbids any railway company, operating a road thirty miles or more in length, to permit or require a conductor, brakeman, fireman, or engineer who has already been working for twenty-four consecutive hours, to continue longer at work, except in case of accident, without first being allowed at least eight hours for rest. Ten hours are made a legal day's work, and any excess is to be paid for as overtime. In order to prevent railways from contracting out of liabilities for injuries received from employees, and to prevent employees from waiving their claims for damages, any contract effecting this release and waiver is declared void, and the railway exposes itself to a forfeiture not exceeding \$500, to be recovered in a civil action."

The importance of the question of employers' liability to American railway companies may be gathered from the fact that in the year ending June 30th, 1889, 1,972 railway employees were killed and 20,028 were injured.

BOARDS OF ARBITRATION.

Another subject on which there is much discussion at present in England is the possibility of establishing boards of arbitration with legal powers. Michigan has proceeded in the following fashion:

"Michigan becomes one of the States that adopts provisions, usually faulty and ineffective, for the arbitration of difficulties between employer and employed. The Governor is authorized, when he shall consider it necessary, to appoint a Board of Mediation and Arbitration composed of three members. The Board is invested with the same authority to issue subpoenas, administer oaths, and compel the production of books and papers as any court of record. It cannot force a settlement on the contending parties; but once a case is submitted to its judgment, its

decision is binding. Each side must present its case in writing, pledging itself to continue at work until the decision is rendered, and then to abide by the decision; provided it is rendered within ten days after the completion of the investigation. Whenever a strike or lock-out occurs, it is the duty of the Board, whether appealed to or not, to proceed to the scene of the trouble, to endeavor to effect a reconciliation, and, if thought best, to make a careful investigation of the matter."

In Ohio there are free public employment offices in each of the five largest cities in the State. The experiment has been very successful; 40 per cent. of the applications for employment are successfully answered.

THE LEGAL DAY OF EIGHT, NINE, OR ELEVEN HOURS.

On the subject of the legal limitation of the hours of labor, Mr. Merriam writes as follows:

"The Federal eight-hour law of 1868 for Government employees was disregarded for many years before it was finally observed. But the State laws, fixing a maximum working-day for adult males, have not enjoyed even a tardy observance. Several States declare eight hours a legal working-day, but render the law nugatory by adding some such saving clause as 'no agreement to the contrary.' Indiana enacted such a law in 1889, making it binding both upon private employers and upon the State and municipalities. The latter will probably observe the law; the former will not. In 1890 the Massachusetts legislature constituted nine hours a legal day's work for all laborers, workmen, and mechanics employed by or on behalf of the State, or any town or city therein. Georgia is the first State in the Union to legislate in real earnest on this subject. She imposes upon private employers a maximum working day for adult males. There are no provisos, no saving clauses. The Act prohibits working in woolen or cotton manufactories for more than eleven hours a day, or sixty-six hours a week, unless it is to make up lost time not exceeding ten days caused by unavoidable circumstances. Contracts for longer time are void, and the establishment making such a contract is liable to a fine to be paid into the public-school treasury of the county. The person with whom the contract is made or any one having knowledge of it is competent to bring suit."

A PURITAN'S POLITICAL IDEAL.

Sir John Harrington's "Oceana."

Mr. John D. Dow, in the *English Historical*, writes a most interesting article, which, however, does scant justice to Cromwell, discussing the political ideal of the English Commonwealth. It is chiefly interesting for the account which it gives of Sir John Harrington's "Oceana," a book whose distinctive feature is not its Utopian speculations, but its solid practical worth. Harrington set out a model commonwealth complete in all its details, constructed by a statesman thoroughly understanding both law and politics.

EDUCATION.

The work is no mere fanciful Arcadia; it is the expression of the established hopes of the England of his day, and is still of vital interest, inasmuch as it anticipates the solution of many of the problems of our own age. On education Sir John

"Propounded an entirely practicable theory of national schools under government inspection, with State support, rates, and compulsory clause, all as clearly defined, if without so many words, as in the Acts and Codes now in force. Indeed, he is herein ahead of us, for he provides a

thoroughly organized system of secondary education, which we are as yet only slowly approaching."

LAND REFORM.

Harrington's great object was to create a model commonwealth, equal and free, and as a foundation he began with an adjustment of property. He maintained that the maintenance of cultivating owners should be the object of State policy; he would keep the plough in the hands of the owner and not in those of mere hirelings. To prevent the accumulation of great estates he provided that no one should own land of a greater annual value than £2,000. Estates exceeding this were to be divided at the first generation and the surplus forfeited. It was not well, he said, for any government for a few landlords to overbalance a populous country. England was to him a commonwealth of husbandmen, but he made it plain that in Holland and in Genoa he would deal with overgrown fortunes in the same way as he meant to deal with overgrown estates here. Individual accumulation of capital, beyond a certain point, would destroy the balance of the commonwealth and injure the health of the social body.

A SILENT HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Having thus provided for the foundation of his commonwealth, he provides for rotation of office and vote by ballot. He strongly advocates the maintenance of an aristocracy, and relegates to the nobility and gentry, who had leisure to study, the chief business of the kingdom in the Upper House, which was an elective body consisting of three hundred members, of whom one-third retired annually. Curiously enough he forbade all debate in the Lower House, whose function was merely to vote on bills sent down to it. A commonwealth, where a people in its political capacity were talkative, was doomed to a short existence. His belief in the silent wisdom of the people was as great as his hatred of glib-tongued demagogues. Mr. Dow says:

A PRACTICAL PROGRAMME.

"Senate proposing, people resolving, magistracy executing; these together form the superstructure. In addition to these he provides his scheme of education, 'already alluded to, national endowed schools in every parish, and attendance thereat compulsory from five to fifteen years when a youth must take up a trade or study further. Technical education also forms part of his scheme, and military drill is compulsory. There is the council of religion, to prevent sectarianism or bigotry from springing up into a social evil, and to rule the Church. 'My lords, if you know not how to rule your clergy, you will most certainly, like a man that cannot rule his wife, have neither peace at home nor honor abroad.' There is the board of trade, a sort of board of practical political economists, whose duty it shall be to have a right understanding of those trades that feed the veins of the commonwealth and of those that exhaust the same, and to acquaint the senate that encouragement or remedy may be applied. There are provincial assemblies for the local government of Scotland, Ireland, and Wales. There is a dictatorship in reserve for cases of emergency—a dangerous provision, but one without which no commonwealth can be safe. He has also a national land scheme for the devotion of surplus revenue to the purchase of lands for the state, which in time yield a return for the abolition of taxes.

AN IDEAL OF THE EMPIRE.

"He has further, a scheme of colonization, which indicates that he saw in the England of the future the possible

mistress of the world. He is for no such relation of colonies to mother country as that which George III. tried to force upon America; nor yet is he for a mere agglomeration of the different parts of the empire, which, in that case, 'is hung together like bobbins without a hand to weave them.' It is a scheme of imperial federation similar to that which is proposed at present; and it is in an extension of imperial federation of this kind that he conceives England's noblest mission to consist. In words that recall Milton's, he asks, 'What can you think but if the world should see the Roman eagle again she would renew her age and her flight?' And he continues, 'If you add to the propagation of civil liberty the propagation of the liberty of conscience, this empire, this patronage of the world, is the kingdom of Christ.'

THE MINISTER OF GOD UPON EARTH.

"But if, on the other hand, you, having attained your own liberty, shall bear the sword of your common magistracy in vain, sit still and fold your arms, or, which is worse, let out the blood of your people to tyrants, you not only turn the grace of God into wantonness, but his justice into wormwood. . . . A commonwealth of this make is a minister of God upon earth. For which cause the orders last rehearsed are buds of empire such as, with the blessing of God, may spread the arms of your commonwealth like a holy asylum to the distressed world, and give the earth her Sabbath of years or rest from her labors under the shadow of your wings. . . . If our religion be anything else but a vain boast, scratching and defacing human reason, which, being the image of God, makes it a kind of murder, here is that empire whence justice shall flow down like a river and judgment like a mighty stream."

THE UNITY OF THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING WORLD.

In the *Fortnightly Review* for May, Lord Meath writes a paper on "Anglo-Saxon Unity," which is full of the right spirit. He has three times visited the United States, and each time he has gone back with a feeling of increased affection for his kinsfolk in America. He points out that Science, with the cheap and rapid communication which it brings, is constantly tending to undo the great blunder of George the Third's reign; all the influences are telling in favor of the union of the Anglo-Saxon race. His imagination revels in the thought of the irresistible power which will be held by the federation of all the English-speaking people of the world. In a very few years they will number 200,000,000, occupying the richest, the most temperate, and the most habitable portions of the globe. The advance of democratic institutions is distinctly in favor of union. Literature, especially novels, continually creates fresh sympathy between the members of the same large family. Churches form another potent bond of union.

"Religious and philanthropic societies are no sooner found to be successful in one portion of the family demesne than they are introduced into another. The Young Men's Christian Association, started in England, has found its fullest development in America and Canada. The Girls Friendly Society, and the Young Men's Friendly Society, the Ministering Children's League, Hospital Sunday, Hospital Saturday, and a hundred other similar useful institutions are being successfully worked on both sides of the ocean. None of these have taken root in any Continental country. Even sport and athleticism are not without their influence in this matter."

The arrogant boaster of national habits, customs, and institutions, either in America or in England, is a pesti-

lent snob who should promptly be suppressed. Lord Meath's conclusion is very buoyant:

"We need not fear for the future. British or American, Canadian or Australian, let us labor, shoulder to shoulder, to be in the van of the world's progress. The political union of the English-speaking races may be an impossibility, Imperial Federation may be a dream, but the future supremacy of the Anglo-Saxon race will *not* be a dream, if only the members of this wide-spread family be true to high ideals of life, to themselves, and to each other."

All this is very much in the abstract, and it may be regretted that Lord Meath does not insist upon the improvement of the facilities of intercourse by the introduction of penny postage, cheap telegrams, and the establishment of a permanent court for the adjudication of those difficulties which are at present left to diplomacy.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR SHORTER PARLIAMENTS.

There is an interesting article in the current number of the *Scottish Review* by Mr. J. Douglas Holms, who discusses the question whether or not there is an alternative for shorter Parliaments. He thinks there is, and he sets forth his suggestion very lucidly in a paper which may be recommended to the respectful consideration of every Parliamentary man. Briefly speaking, his scheme is to divide all the members of Parliament into two categories, and to allow those of the first category to sit for seven years, while those of the second must seek re-election in two. He would make the distinction between seven years' members and two years' members on the broad general principle that whenever a constituency had not displayed an unmistakable preference for the sitting member, either by returning him without a contest or a clear majority of one-half the registered electors, or by an immense majority on a comparatively small poll, its members should sit for two years, while all others should sit for seven. It is better, however, to let Mr. Holms state his plans in his own words. Here is what he says:

"After each General Election constituencies throughout the United Kingdom might be divided into two classes, which I shall style 'First' and 'Second,' and between which I shall discern in the following manner:

"In the *First Class* I should include all constituencies in which at the General Election one, or more, of the following conditions had been fulfilled:

- (1) That no contest had taken place.
- Or (2) That an actual majority—i. e. over one-half—of the registered electors had voted for the successful candidate.
- Or (3) That 90 per cent. of the registered electors had polled, and that the successful candidate had secured a majority of not less than 200.
- Or (4) That 85 per cent. of the registered electors had polled, and that the successful candidate had secured a majority of not less than 400.
- Or (5) That 80 per cent. of the registered electors had polled, and that the successful candidate had secured a majority of not less than 500.
- Or (6) That 75 per cent. of the registered electors had polled, and that the successful candidate had secured a majority of not less than 900.
- Or (7) That 70 per cent. of the registered electors had polled, and that the successful candidate had secured a majority of not less than 1,000.
- Or (8) That where the percentage of electors polled fell below 70 per cent., a majority of not less than 2,000 should have been given to the successful candidate.

"In the *Second Class* I should include all constituencies in which at the General Election *none* of the foregoing conditions had been fulfilled.

"Under such an arrangement we would have a Parliament elected, as at the present time, for a nominal period of seven years; the representatives elected to serve in it would at once be divided into two classes, viz.:

"1st. Those who by reason of representing first-class constituencies would be entitled to retain their seats throughout the total duration of the Parliament.

"2nd. Those who, on account of representing constituencies of the second-class *would be obliged to vacate their seats at the expiry of two years* from the time of the General Election and seek re-election."

In order to save the candidates who belonged to the second class from ruinous expense, he proposes that the first and second candidates in the elections of the second class should have their election expenses paid out of the public rates. This he thinks would be an inducement to bring up a larger number of electors to the poll, in order that they might be saved the expense of a frequently-recurring election. It is a method of obtaining the object desired by advocates of compulsory voting, and no doubt it has many advantages. He would penalize abstention by enforcing the vacating of a seat after two years in the case of constituencies where a sufficient proportion of electors did not go to the polls. This is the way in which his plan would have worked if it had been applied to the present Parliament:

"Had constituencies immediately after the General Election of 1886 been divided into classes such as those to which I have referred, and had the members representing second-class constituencies been obliged to vacate their seats two years later, we should have had, in 1888, elections in no fewer than 270 constituencies—only six of them Irish—whereof 174 had returned Unionist representatives, and 96 Home Rule representatives! What the result of such an appeal would have been no man can, with anything like certainty, affirm, but that it might have contributed to diminish, perhaps altogether to annihilate, the Unionist majority in the House of Commons, is a supposition which cannot be looked upon as very improbable when, in conjunction with the results of the bye-elections, the fact is remembered that in 1885 these very constituencies returned 174 Liberals and 96 Conservatives, or, curiously enough, exactly the reverse of what they did, on very much lighter polls, in 1886."

SPAIN A DEMOCRATIC NATION.

In the May number of the *Forum*, Señor Castelar, the Spanish statesman, tells in his eloquent manner, of the wonderful political transformation that has taken place in Spain during the century, especially in the last twenty years. The Spanish nation, so oppressed by tyrannical rule even down to the beginning of the present generation, is now one of the most democratic in the world. True, there still exist in Spain a hereditary monarchy and the State Church, but these institutions have left little of their former power. The Spanish people have a written constitution by which the liberties of thought, belief, speech, and universal suffrage thus far gained, can always be preserved against these defunct hereditary institutions, which practically exist only in name. The Spanish nation, bent on Christianizing the world, became separated, says Señor Castelar, from the intellectual and political movements which shook the absolute monarchies of Central Europe during the three or four centuries

preceding the French Revolution, and, for this reason, was slow to throw off the yoke of Cæsarism.

THE RISE OF DEMOCRACY IN SPAIN.

The struggle in Spain between the kings and the Pope which led finally to the expulsion of the Jesuits by Charles III., sowed the first seed of revolution among the people. It demonstrated "the dependence of the old absolute régime on the old religious régime." The people, divided in their allegiance to Church and State, first complained, then grew bold.

During the present century the causes which made for democracy in Spain, as given by Señor Castelar, were the attack of Napoleon the Great upon Spanish nationality, and the revolution of 1808. In resisting the encroachments of Bonaparte, the Spanish people were united. They not only gained their independence, but also liberty.

SPAIN TO-DAY.

Señor Castelar's description of the stirring scenes of the revolution of 1808 which overthrew the dynasty, and of the efforts made after its restoration in 1874 in the direction of a purer democratic government, in all of which he played a memorable part, form not the least valuable part of his paper. In comparing Spain as it was when he entered Parliament as a representative of Barcelona more than fifteen years ago with Spain to-day, he says: "Trials were then held secretly as in inquisitorial times; justice now seeks the light, giving greater security to the citizen. We then depended upon tribunals which themselves were dependent upon the government; popular jury trials to-day give back to the people the foremost of all sovereign attributes—the administration of justice. Meetings then could be held only through the tolerance of the government; now we assemble because our right to do so is acknowledged by law." The press in Spain, he further remarks, is to-day held in check only by the ordinary penal legislation, and slavery, with the extirpation of "patronship," has been rooted out of the land.

RUSSIA OF TO-DAY.

Many articles on Russia have recently appeared in the magazines; few, however, treat of this vast and mysterious country, its government, life, and customs so intelligently as does Prof. Emil Blum's paper on "Russia of To-day" in the *Arena*. The population of Russia, 120,000,000, all told, is made up of as many as thirteen distinct races, which differ greatly in their languages and their state of culture. In regard to religion, 65,000,000 of the population of Russia belong to the Orthodox Russian Church; of the remainder, 12,000,000 are Union Greeks; 11,000,000 Protestants; 9,000,000 Roman Catholics; 6,000,000 Mohammedans; 5,000,000 Jews; 1,000,000 Persians; and 11,000,000 dissenters.

THE RUSSIAN FARMER.

The great body of the inhabitants of European Russia are agriculturists, who are very industrious but are strongly opposed to the introduction of farm machinery or foreign seeds and cattle. The Russian peasants are, says Prof. Blum, clever and quick to learn languages, faithful, brave, frugal, but bigoted, superstitious, inquisitive, and intemperate. Politically, they are loyal to the Monarch; agitations and plots against the Government do not concern them.

MANUFACTURE AND TRADE.

During the last twenty years, the mechanical arts have been developed wonderfully throughout Russia.

Machinery was practically unknown in that country thirty years ago, but so great has been the growth of manufacturing industries in the last decade, says Mr. Blum, "it is not unreasonable to believe that at an early day the empire may eclipse even the United States in this respect, especially after the railroad system connecting Russia with China, India, and the far distant parts of Siberia is completed." Commerce, once monopolized by foreigners and the Jews, is now carried on largely by Russians. Only the retail trade has been left in the hands of the Jews."

There are four times as many officials in Russia as are needed to administer the laws. This surplus of officials, their miserable salaries, and their "system of sinecure and protection" is, says Prof. Blum, the principal evil of Russia to-day.

THE ARMY.

The army is one of the principal factors of Russian life. It numbers in peace, 1,000,000 soldiers, and in war can be raised easily to 6,000,000. Under the present military system, every man at the age of twenty, who is physically and mentally able, is obliged to serve for a specified length of time in the army. It is, in fact, an army of the people. The importance of the army, says Prof. Blum, does not lie wholly in this fact; it is as well a factor for the propagation of culture. "It is not only an excellent school for the physical and mental training of the soldier, but at the same time it makes itself exceedingly valuable by bringing together the different nations and tribes of the empire, making them familiar with each other, and amalgamating them. What the public schools in the United States do toward amalgamating the various classes of emigrants, the army does for the Russian people."

THE CLERGY AND THE NOBLES.

The Russian clergy exert a powerful influence over the masses. The people being strongly orthodox are easily led by the priests, who oftentimes do not scruple to pull political wires in their own interests. The clergy of the cities belong usually to the higher classes and are well educated and hold liberal views. The clergy of the country are, as a rule, poorly educated and rank little above the common peasantry.

The genuine nobleman of Russia compares favorably in regard to education, thorough knowledge, and refinement with the best of the European nobility. In political opinion they may be divided into three classes, Liberals, Moscovites, and Pan Slavists.

NIHILISM.

Professor Blum devotes several pages to the legislative and administrative systems of the Russian Government, and concludes with a paragraph on Nihilism, holding that this movement against tyranny and unnatural government was in itself right, but that it was carried to excess and abused by ambitious men.

ALAS! THE POOR ENGLISH.

Their Inferiority to the Orientals.

General Tchong-ki-Tong, in the *Imperial and Asiatic Quarterly Review*, begins his series of articles on Chinese culture as compared with European standards in a paper on "China: Literary and Commercial." These papers are translated from the French.

1. TO THE CHINESE.

China, he maintains, has the enormous advantage over European nations in that it continually renews its youth by renewing its governing class perpetually by the ab-

sorption of the best and most capable citizens, who are recruited without distinction from all the social strata of the country. Chinese elementary instruction, although not compulsory, is much more extensive than in Europe. The whole system is based, he maintains, on the doctrine that the supreme object of the government is the happiness of the people. In the commercial world also the Chinese set an example to Europe. Nowhere is commercial probity more absolute than in China. Legal contracts are unknown in that country; all traders do their business on word of honor. Every trader has learned two principles: first, that happiness lies in moderation; secondly, that the soul of business is honesty. The Chinese are essentially a sober race, and the simplicity of their life is one of the chief elements of their prosperity. Another point in which General Tcheng-ki-Tong thinks Chinese civilization is immeasurably superior to ours is that it marries its youth at the age of sixteen or seventeen. It is family life that makes the youth a man; the sooner a young man marries, the sooner does he develop steady habits and a ripe mind. Wherever the Chinese merchant goes, the European goes down before him. Their scrupulous honesty, their industry, their activity enable them to wipe out all competitors. The Chinese workmen, according to the American government inquiry, are shown to be trustworthy, intelligent, active, honest, sober, and so clean that they take a bath every night. General Tcheng-ki-Tong quotes several American and English witnesses to confirm his assertion that the Chinese are immensely superior in sobriety, industry, and business integrity to their white competitors. If General Tcheng-ki-Tong keeps on at this rate, when he has finished his articles we shall come to the conclusion that China is peopled by the spirits of just men made perfect, and there is no need to go further than the Middle Kingdom in order to find the abode of the beatified souls.

2. TO THE HINDOO.

In the *Asiatic Quarterly Review* a Brahmin official tells us that Hindoo family life is immeasurably superior to that of the English family. Its members are more obedient, self-sacrificing, forgiving, faithful, and honest, and less proud and self-seeking than the members of European families. The Hindoo rigidly observes the laws of hospitality, and in the house the whole internal management of the family depends upon the women. The Hindoo considers the kitchen as a sacred place, and in it no one is allowed to wear shoes. Even in the richest families the women consider it a pride to perform the kitchen duties, and no Hindoo would take food unless it was prepared by a female who has come from a good family and who is chaste and high-minded. A Hindoo wife is faithful to her husband both during his life and after his death. The sublime tenderness of the Hindoo marriage tie is quite incomprehensible to ordinary European understanding. No religious service is perfect unless the wife takes her share in it. Divorce is not known in Hindoo law, nor is there any such thing among Hindoos. The whole self-adjusting machinery of the family life works with perfect harmony, and so forth. So much for the Hindoos.

3. TO THE MOSLEM.

Moulvi Rafi-ud-in-Ahmad then takes up his parable, and maintains that the status of the English woman is immeasurably inferior to that of her Mahomedan sister. He declares:

"So far from degrading women, Islam has elevated them to the highest position that they can reasonably claim. Islam gives greater privileges to women than

Christianity; and in many Christian countries (England included) the position of women, only a quarter of a century ago, was far inferior to that of Mahomedan women in every country, including even 'the Dark Continent.'

"Let us, then, compare the laws regarding women made by the founder of Islam in the seventh century with the laws of Christian England in the nineteenth."

He then passes in review the Mahomedan law of property, marriage, and divorce, with the object of proving that under each head the Mussulman woman is immensely better off than her Christian English sister. Among other odd things he says that a Christian wife of a Mussulman husband can compel him, if he has means, to provide her a conveyance to take her to her place of worship. The writer maintains that, especially in the case of divorce, Mussulman law is much more just to the woman than our Divorce Act. On the question of the custody of the children, the Mahomedan law is entirely in favor of the woman:

"The mother, according to Mahomedan law, is entitled to the custody of her daughters until they arrive at puberty, and in many cases until they are married. In the case of male children the rule is that the mother is entitled to the custody of the boy until he is independent of her care. So completely is the Mahomedan law in favor of women in this matter, that the right of custody on the death of the mother is given, not to the father, but to the female relations of the mother."

The worst of such a paper as this is that it is avowedly nothing more than an *ex parte* statement of the best that can be said on one side of the case. What we want now is a judicial summing up of the advantages and disadvantages of both systems. What this writer, however, may have claimed to have done is to have put together a very powerful little tract which might be circulated with advantage by the "women righters" in England and America.

A CHINESE TRIBUTE TO GENERAL GORDON.

A LETTER FROM THE VICEROY, LI HUNG CHANG.

The *Leisure Hour* for May, publishes an interesting letter from Li Hung Chang to Miss Gordon. Li Hung Chang, Premier of the Chinese Empire, in the December of 1890, opened a new hall called the Gordon Memorial, at Tientsin. In opening the hall, Li Hung Chang referred to Gordon in terms which led Miss Gordon to write to him, expressing her gratitude for the terms in which he had referred to her brother. She has received the following reply, which is interesting as the tribute of the foremost Chinaman of his day to the hero of Khartoum:

"VICEREGAL YAMEN, TIENSIN,

"January 2, 1891.

"MY DEAR MISS GORDON:—It gives me great pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of your unexpected letter, conveying your thanks for the poor efforts I made in endeavoring to express my great esteem and admiration of the noble qualities of your late deeply-lamented brother, on the occasion of the opening of the 'Gordon Memorial Hall' at Tientsin. Believe me, dear Miss Gordon, that this esteem and love for the late Major-General Gordon is not held by me alone in China, inasmuch, as all who knew or had heard of him, revered him for his filial conduct as a son; for his earnest and sincere love towards his fellow-creatures; and, finally, for that noble conception of duty towards his country which the world saw realized by his martyrdom, and which shall ring as a

clarion for ages to come. Your brother stood pre-eminent in such noble qualities before all men—a fact testified by all who had the good fortune to have known him personally, or by report. I, who was closely associated with him as a comrade in arms and by ties of friendship, admired and loved to see one alien to my country, and yet, because of his love for his fellow men, consent to accept from our Gracious Sovereign the *baton* of command over the 'Ever Victorious Army' against the Taiping rebels, in order that by his eminent military talents he might assist in pacifying a country already deluged with the blood of millions.

"As a general, he showed himself earnest and careful in the duties of his station. As a superior officer, he exercised justice, characterized by gentle firmness, which won for him the love and devotion of his followers; and lastly, as an officer of the Crown, his loyalty stinted at no sacrifices so long as by them he could prove himself worthy of the high trust reposed in him. For such qualities of disinterestedness who was there that did not sincerely revere him? For having known, therefore, and associated with such a man I have ever considered myself fortunate indeed.

"But, alas! the day and sad hour came carrying the lamentable news of the heroic end of your gallant brother. And what death did he die? Just such a death as I have ever pictured to my mind would be the end of this chivalric hero of our unheroic age; fighting and dying for his country. When the sad news came, I felt then, indeed, as if I had lost a brother dear to me—even as it were the loss of my right hand.

"The unworthy effort I made in eulogizing your brother, Major-General Gordon, at the opening of the 'Gordon Memorial Hall' at Tientsin, was but a well-deserved though slight tribute of the love and reverence I bore him, and scarcely worthy the thanks which you have taken the trouble to express. But I thank you sincerely for your kind sympathy for China, and close this letter with every feeling of respect and high esteem."

THE RED RIVER DAM.

General James Grant Wilson has an article in the *Journal of the Military Service Institution*, which can scarcely fail to interest civilians as well as military men. His subject is the building of the Red River dam, and the story of this piece of engineering work illustrates the occasional triumph of courageous initiative combined with homely common sense over the best scientific training. In March, 1864, Gen. Banks, commanding 25,000 men, was marching against Shreveport, supported by a squadron of ironclads, under the command of Admiral Porter. The result of the battle of April 9th was such a defeat of the advancing force that it was determined to retreat at once to Alexandria. But the river had fallen so low that it was found impossible to get the fleet over the rapids, and it was thought that all the ships would have to be destroyed, which meant a loss of more than two millions of dollars.

Lieut.-Col. Joseph Bailey, of Wisconsin, who had been a farmer, and knew something of rivers and their moods, laid before the commanding officer a plan for building a great dam which should bank up the water sufficiently to enable the fleet to be floated over the rocks. He received permission to put his plan into execution, though there was much doubt as to its practicability. With a force of three thousand soldiers, two hundred army-wagons, and a thousand horses, mules, and oxen, the Colonel went to work; first building tree-dams from either side of the

river, and then connecting them by means of flat-boats loaded with rock and iron, which were floated to their proper position and there sunk. The work was completed, and by the 8th of May the water had risen sufficiently to allow three of the vessels to cross the falls, and it was hoped that by the following day the remaining vessels could be brought down to the dam.

Unfortunately, however, the pressure was so tremendous that the middle part of the structure gave way and the water broke through with the force of Niagara. Orders were given that the ships should be run through this break, and while the soldiers on the bank held their breath in suspense, the pilot brought the ships through the raging water. Instead of building another dam below, to float the squadron over the lower rapids, Col. Bailey immediately set his men to work and constructed "wing-dams" of trees which, extending from the main structure down the river, formed a sluice seventy feet wide, thus making a narrow channel, through which, on the morning of the 12th, the ships sailed into the quiet waters below. For his intelligent solution of this knotty problem, Col. Bailey was rewarded liberally by the Government.

General Wilson records a similar incident in connection with Stonewall Jackson's operations on the Chickahominy. Jackson, on one occasion, wishing to build a bridge, summoned his engineers and told them his plan. They retired to their tent to work out the plan on paper. Jackson also told a rough, uneducated soldier what he wished, and in a very short time the fellow presented himself at his general's headquarters, and said: "General, that bridge is done, but them pictures ain't come yet."

HOSPITAL NURSING.

Mrs. Hunter, in the *English Illustrated Magazine*, has an interesting paper upon Hospital Nursing, which is illustrated by Mr. Harry Furness. The account which she gives of the nurse's work ought finally to dispose of the idea that women are the weaker sex. Mrs. Hunter says:

"Perhaps nothing can give in few words a better idea of the work which may fall to a nurse during a night than the following table of patients in a women's medical ward actually in the care of a young probationer of six months' experience, who acted as night staff nurse in this ward for two months, in one of our large London hospitals. A few notes were made by the nurse to remind her of what had to be done for the several patients:

1. Rheumatism. Arm fomentation, blister, four-hour medicine.
2. Convalescent typhoid. Bedsores to dress. Feed at twelve and three.
3. Chorea. Vomits constantly, nutrient enemata at twelve, four, and eight. Medicine and coffee at six.
4. Ascites. Was tapped.* Four-hour-medicine and brandy.
5. Gastric ulcer (convalescent). Medicine at five.
6. Jaundice. Fomentation and brandy if in pain. Medicine at four. Four-hour poultices, powder and draught.
8. Pneumonia. (Convalescent).
9. Asthma. Inhalation and fomentation. Medicine before food.
10. Heart and kidney disease. Attacks of dyspnoea, whiskey, fomentation, inhalations of amyl, medicine after food.
11. Rheumatism.
12. Neuralgia. Arm in splint.

*Nurse had to assist at the operation.

13. Slight hemiplegia. Medicine before food.
14. Diphtheria. Two hours' poultice and feeding.†
15. Gastric ulcer. Nutrient enemata at ten, two, and six.
16. Hemiplegia. Rubbed.
17. Heart disease. Medicine after food.
18. Heart and bronchitis. Wine and beef tea. Four-hour medicine.
19. Pneumonia. Gets up.
20. Consumption. Milk only.
21. Heart. Three-hour pills.
22. Rheumatism. Quite helpless. Medicine at five.
23. Heart. Fomentation. Four-hour medicine.
24. Cot diphtheria (convalescent). Medicine before and after food.
25. Heart. Four-hour medicine and morning powder.
26. Jaundice.
27. Heart and ascites. Fomentation, brandy, four-hour medicine, washed and rubbed.

The nurse's only help was that of a young probationer of only three weeks' experience, who assisted in the work of the ward, and cleaned lamps and inkstands, cooked food for herself, nurse, and patients, assisted in washing the patients and their breakfast crockery, and had the same duties to perform for a neighboring ward of a like character."

It is no wonder that the nurses are killed off so soon. The following is Mrs. Hunter's outline of such reforms which are needed to bring the work of nurses within the limits of a decent human existence.

"To begin with, then, the hours are too long. A day of three shifts would doubtless be objectionable; but without resorting to this extreme measure there should be sufficient nurses to allow of abundance of hours 'off,' and to give some equivalent to the Sunday rest of most other workers.

"In the next place, the nurses should have abundant and good food, well cooked and daintily served.

"Again, the nurse should have a little room she can call her own—some place where she can be really private, some place where she can introduce some of the refreshing prettinesses of home; and she should not be called upon to add to her long work by acting as housemaid to herself.

"Further she should have ample holidays. A real day and night away from the hospital at least once a month, and a holiday of at least three weeks in the year, given, if possible, in one spell, are advantages which all nurses, whether learners or fully qualified, should enjoy.

"For the young nurse, the learner, it is equally important that she should not be put in positions of undue responsibility too soon.

"And finally, those who are in training should have some security against arbitrary dismissal."

RELIGION IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Miss Mary H. Leonard, writing in the *Andover Review* for May on "Religion in Public Schools," maintains that this question will find its solution not in attempts at entire secularization, but in the "teaching of those elements of religion that belong to religious unity." It is upon teachers, and not upon forms of religious exercises, that, in the greatest measure, moral teaching in the public school depends. Formal religious exercises may even be a hindrance in the hands of an unwise teacher. "Every one who understands the personal relations that exist between teacher and pupils in a well-conducted

† Nurse had to disinfect hands each time.

school knows that a teacher of an earnest religious nature is teaching religion whether Bible reading and prayers are included in the school programme or not. On the other hand, if the teacher be destitute of this spirit, religion will not be taught, no matter what formal provisions may be made." In other words, morals can be taught without the aid of forms of worship.

While holding that religious exercises are not essential to the teaching of morals, Miss Leonard would dispense with such exercises only when the practical difficulties in the way of their continuation are very great. There is nothing in the present situation, she says, which calls for the universal denunciation of religious exercises in schools. In a great many schools throughout the country the question of sectarianism has never arisen, and is not likely to arise.

THE BIBLE IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Regarding the reading of the Bible in the public schools, Miss Leonard writes: "The real difficulty lies in the attempt to enforce its Scriptural authority as an inspired and unquestioned revelation. This is a doctrinal question which must, of necessity, be omitted from the public school. Not all parts of the Bible are suited to the needs of school worship. Morals are to be taught, and it is conceded by Jew and Gentile, and Agnostic as well, that the purest morals that the world has ever known are inculcated in this book. There is no conflict between the moral teachings of the Old and New Testaments, nor between the Catholic and Protestant versions." In those parts of either version which are adapted to school needs there are no such differences, she holds, as ought to cause dissension. Miss Leonard would make fitness to give effective ethical instruction a necessary qualification for appointment to positions in all our public schools.

MURDER AND CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

Mr. Charles Scott, advocate, in the *Juridical Review* for April, reviews Garofalo's book on "Criminologie," from which I abstract the following remarkable statistics concerning murder in Europe and the United States, and the effect of the abolition of capital punishment on the popularity of murder:

"From 1881 to 1887 the average annual number of murders in the principal states of Europe (Russia excepted) was 9,208, thus distributed: Austria, 689; Hungary, 1,231; Spain, 1,584; Italy, 3,606; Germany, 577; France, 847; Belgium, 132; Holland, 35; England, 318; Scotland, 60; Ireland, 129. If we add Sweden, Denmark, Norway, Portugal, Roumania, Servia, Montenegro, Bulgaria, Russia, Greece, we shall certainly reach the cipher of about 15,000. As for America, of which I have no statistics, I read in an American journal that the United States alone give more than 3,000 murders a year. The Latin races seem to have had an unfortunate experience in this matter. From 1860, when education began to be largely spread, crime also increased in a very threatening manner. The comparative freedom of Great Britain from atrocious crimes, when contrasted with the middle and southern parts of Europe, is, with some probability, ascribed to the wholesale execution of vagabonds in the days of Henry VIII. and his successors—74,000 having been hanged in the reign of that monarch alone—and, thereafter, to the transportation of English criminals to Australia and America, thus removing them to conditions of life more adapted to their natures. Since the period when punishments were mitigated in Europe, crime has increased largely in the countries where such

mitigation had taken place. Thus, in France, from 1828 to 1884, murders have increased from 197 to 234; infanticides, from 102 to 194; blows and assaults from 8,000 to 19,000; robberies from 9,000 to 33,000; and so on with other crimes and offenses. And yet, from 1826 to 1884, the population had only increased by seven millions. In 1885 the volume of crime was still augmenting. In Naples, in 1882, homicides of all kinds (unintentional included) amounted to 669; and in 1880 (unintentional not included) to 1,061."

"Everywhere," he says, "where the death penalty has been altogether or almost abolished, murder has increased in an extraordinary degree. In Belgium murders increased in a frightful manner, whenever the knowledge of the abolition of the scaffold spread among the masses. From 1865 to 1880, murders increased from 31 to 120. In Prussia, where for many years there had been no executions, murders increased from 242 in 1854 to 518 in 1880. In Switzerland, where capital punishment was abolished in 1874, murders increased in five years in the proportion of 75 per cent. The same effect was produced in France and Italy."

WHAT DO YOU MEAN TO DO, MR. GLADSTONE?

Sir Gavan Duffy is a bold man, and being aged and experienced withal, and one who, moreover, is outside the enchanted region of caucuses and whips, he therefore, as the Nestor of Irish politics, ventures to address a humble remonstrance to Mr. Gladstone, and asks him how much longer he means to keep his own counsel as to the contents of the next Home Rule Bill. He writes in the *Contemporary Review*. So great is the audacity engendered by the occupation of a watchtower in Southern France, from which a bird's-eye view of politics can be obtained, Sir Gavan Duffy even ventures to hint that the general election after all may not be won by persisting in the policy of calling upon the free and enlightened citizens of three countries to open their mouths and shut their eyes and see what Mr. Gladstone may send them. No "pig in a poke" for Sir Gavan Duffy; he wants to know many things which for convenience of reference, and for precision, he is good enough to divide into eight different heads.

The following are his inquiries: Will Mr. Gladstone be good enough to say, first, will there be two houses or only one in the new Home Rule Parliament? Sir Gavan Duffy wants two. Secondly, how will Mr. Gladstone provide adequate securities for the Protestant minority? Sir Gavan Duffy thinks that provincial councils, elected on the principle of proportional representation, might solve the difficulty. Thirdly, how many members are there to be in the Irish Parliament? Sir Gavan Duffy thinks that one hundred for the Commons and fifty for the Lords would be ample. Fourthly, what is to be the Irish tribute to the Imperial Exchequer? Sir Gavan Duffy thinks that instead of paying seven millions, she ought only to pay three millions and a half. Fifthly, should all the Irish members now at Westminster have seats in the new Home Rule Parliament on College Green? Sir Gavan Duffy thinks that this is monstrous and not to be tolerated. Sixthly, is the land question to be permanently settled before the Irish Parliament comes into existence? Sir Gavan Duffy hopes that it will, but he might as well hope that the skies would fall in order that he might catch larks. Seventhly, is the Imperial Parliament to establish a Catholic University before Home Rule? Sir Gavan Duffy thinks that it should. Eighthly, if Mr. Gladstone will not tell the nation what he is about to propose, would

not the House of Lords be justified in throwing out his Bill in order that the electorate should be consulted on a measure which they would have before them for the first time? Sir Gavan Duffy thinks that it would.

MR. GLADSTONE ON JOHN MURRAY.

In *Murray's Magazine* for May, Mr. Gladstone pays his tribute of respect to John Murray. Mr. Gladstone's article is meagre and somewhat disappointing. He says:

"Murray raised the tone of his profession; and every man who does that is among the benefactors of his race. I have therefore sought to mark the work as a literary life which is entitled to the rare and solid distinction of a permanent place in the history of letters. My own title so to mark it is to be found simply in the fact that, though two distinguished ladies still survive, one of whom preceded me, I am the only man now living who has had Mr. Murray, second of his race, for his publisher."

The ladies are Lady Eastlake and Miss Butler. Mr. Gladstone, speaking of Mr. Murray, says:

"It is even probable that by his individual action he either permanently raised, or at least accelerated the rise of the standard of literary remuneration."

"The process by which the great profession of letters has advanced to its present position has been a slow one. It can, in my belief, only become wholly satisfactory when the law of copyright shall have been placed upon such a footing as to allow the public, its true patron, earlier and more effective access to the perusal of new and high-class works, than for the most part it at present enjoys. But the progress actually effected has been immense. His dealings were marked throughout by a treatment of authors so full of enterprise, of liberality, and of consideration, as to entitle him, not only to the acknowledgments of individuals, but to the grateful recollections of the class."

There is also a review of Dr. Smiles' life of John Murray in *Blackwood*.

REMINISCENCES OF SEDGEMOOR.

Mr. Francis A. Knight has a very painfully interesting article in the *Contemporary Review* for May, upon "Sedgemoor: the last battle fought upon English ground." He tells the story of Monmouth's last stroke for the throne with spirit and with sympathy, maintaining that Monmouth was perfectly justified in flying when he did. No charge of cowardice was ever brought against the Duke by his own followers, and it was the opinion of King James that the rebel leader did not make one false step. Here is one of the traditions of the famous field:

"A few nights after the battle, two Royalist troopers seized in his bed, at Shapwick, a man who so far had escaped pursuit. As his escort led him, accompanied by his wife and children, by the road that leads along the Polden Hills to Bridgwater, he asked to be allowed to show for the last time his famous skill in leaping, for his children to remember. Leave was granted, and three long leaps were taken. But at the end of them the fugitive had disappeared among the thickets. Concealing himself among the marches till the reign of terror was past, he rejoined his family in safety. Four stones, sunk in the ground among the hazel copse in Locksley Wood, near the old Roman road along the Polden Hills, still mark the spot of the rebel's leap for life."

There were not more than two or three hundred of Monmouth's men killed; most of them fell by carbine or cannon balls; no traces of sword-cuts were visible upon the bones examined.



SOME MAGAZINE EDITORS.

JAMES PAYN, *Cornhill*.
 MRS. MEADE, *Atlanta*.
 REV. DR. MACLEOD,
Good Words.

REV. JOS. COOK, D.D.,
Our Day.

T. W. REID, *Cassell*.
 M. H. SPIELMANN,
Magazine of Art.
 G. NEWNES, *Strand*.

P. W. BUNTING,
Contemporary.

A. KAUFMANN, *Commonweal*.
 MADAME ADAM, *Nouvelle Revue*.
 ARCHIBALD GROVE, *New Review*.

THE PERIODICALS REVIEWED.

SKETCHES OF SOME ENGLISH REVIEWS AND MAGAZINES.

Instead of a sketch of a single magazine with a portrait of its editor, following in the series begun with the sketches of the *Forum* and the *North American Review* in the April and May issues of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS, we present here with brief sketches of a number of the English monthly reviews and magazines. The list of monthlies issued from the British press is very considerable; but the most influential and important are the standard reviews, which are made up of contributed essays upon political, social, and general topics. The *Nineteenth Century*, *Contemporary*, and *Fortnightly* are unquestionably the most prominent and influential in this class, which also includes the *Westminster*, the *National*, and the *New Review*. *Blackwood* and *Macmillan's Magazine* may also be given rank with this same class. These monthlies occupy a field similar in a general way to that of the *Forum* and *North American Review* in our own country. Of the illustrated magazines and those of a lighter and more miscellaneous character than the standard reviews, there are in Great Britain even a larger number than in the United States; but our American magazines are incomparably superior in every respect.

The group of magazine editors portrayed upon the opposite page was prepared as a frontispiece to the forthcoming Annual Index of Periodicals, a volume which is henceforth to be regularly issued by the REVIEW OF REVIEWS. At the top is a life-like picture of Mr. T. Wemyss Reid, one of the foremost editors of Great Britain, who, besides conducting the new political and literary weekly, the *Speaker*, is the manager of the group of monthly publications issued by the house of Cassell. There appear also the strong features of James Payn, the genial *littérateur* who edits *Cornhill*; a good likeness of the present Dr. Macleod, editor of *Good Words*; a small but accurate portrait of Mr. Percy William Bunting, of the *Contemporary*; and interesting profile views of Mrs. Meade of *Atalanta*, and the enterprising Mr. Archibald Grove, of the *New Review*. The central place is occupied by Mr. Spielmann of the *Magazine of Art*, a publication which has more than a technical and special influence upon the British public. Mr. George Newnes, whose face appears immediately below that of Mr. Spielmann, is the gentleman who has made one large fortune out of *Tit-Bits*, and who seems now likely to gain another from his successful illustrated monthly, the *Strand Magazine*, which made its first appearance with the opening of the present year.

The Fortnightly Review.

The *Fortnightly* is the oldest of the half-crown miscellanies, having been established in May, 1865, by George Henry Lewes. Mr. Lewes, however, did not long continue at the helm. He launched the *Review* and impressed upon it certain distinctive characteristics, but its reputation was made by his successor, Mr. John Morley, who for sixteen years was the editor of the *Fortnightly*. It might, perhaps, be difficult to say whether Mr. Morley made the *Fortnightly* or the *Fortnightly* made Mr. Morley. Each, no doubt, helped the other. The ideal of Mr. Lewes was to found an English *Revue des Deux Mondes*, and therefore, like its original, was to appear twice a month. Hence its title, the *Fortnightly*—an odd title for a review that only appears on the first of each month. The issue of the 15th remains suspended. As it has remained suspended for a quarter of a century, there is no probability that it will ever be other than a fortnightly that comes out monthly. The writers whom Mr. Morley gathered round him to discuss subjects "which interest cultivated and thoughtful readers," in papers which were to "be published at intervals neither too distant for influence on passing questions, nor too brief for deliberation," included most of the then young and rising school of Positivists, eminent men of science like Professor Huxley and Professor Tyndall, and men of letters like Mr. Meredith, Mr. Swinburne, and Matthew Arnold.

While disclaiming "party" or "editorial consistency," and proclaiming that its pages were open to all views, the *Fortnightly* seldom included the orthodox among its contributors. The articles which startled people and made small earthquakes beneath the crust of conventional orthodoxy, political and religious, usually appeared in the *Fortnightly*. It was here that Professor Huxley seemed to foreshadow the expulsion of the spiritual from the world, by his paper on "The Physical Basis of Life," and that

Professor Tyndall propounded his famous suggestion for the establishment of a prayerless union or hospital as a scientific method for testing the therapeutic value of prayer. Mr. Frederic Harrison chanted in its pages the praises of the Commune, and prepared the old ladies of both sexes for the imminent advent of an English Terror by his plea for Trade Unionism. It was in the *Fortnightly* also that Mr. Chamberlain was introduced to the world when he was permitted to explain his proposals for Free Labor, Free Land, Free Education, and Free Church. Mr. Morley's papers on the heroes and saints (Heaven save the mark!) of the French Revolution appeared here, and every month in an editorial survey he summed up the leading features of the progress of the world. Speaking of his editorship in the "Valedictory," which he penned when he quitted the editorial chair in October, 1882, he said:

"So far as the *Review* has been more specially identified with one set of opinions than another, it has been due to the fact that a certain dissent from received theologies has been found in company with new ideas of social and political reform. . . . But it was far from being a mistake to suppose that the line taken here by many writers did mean that there was a new radicalism in the air, which went a good deal deeper than fligiting about an estimate or the amount of the Queen's contribution to her own taxes."

He consoled himself by the reflection that "whatever gives freedom and variety to thought, and earnestness to men's interest in the world, must contribute to a good end."

When Mr. Morley, to use his own phrase, laid down his *bâton* in 1882, Mr T. H. S. Escott was appointed to occupy the conductor's chair. Mr. Escott was a leader-writer on the *Standard*, a man of smartness and industry, but unencumbered with the philosophical or political convictions

of his predecessor. He endeavored at first to follow the great traditions of his chair, but he was unequal to the attempt. The "Home and Foreign Affairs," from being the best *chronique* in the language, became a bald and disjointed thing, which after a while was mercifully got rid of. The only feature of his editorship was the publication of "The Radical Programme," of which it was reported the maker was Mr. Chamberlain, who on this occasion only concealed his identity. After a time Mr. Escott's health broke down, and then the editorship passed to Mr. Frank Harris, who was then editing the *Evening News*. As Mr. Escott was to Mr. Morley, Mr. Frank Harris was to Mr. Escott. He completed the transformation of the *Fortnightly*. It is now as much a mere menagerie of names as the *Nineteenth Century*, the only difference being that one Barnum is named Harris, and the other Barnum Knowles. Mr. Knowles, however, has occasionally written—if only to chaff one of his contributors—and he has exerted himself valiantly in opposition to the Channel Tunnel. Mr. Harris has up to the present moment not left the trace of his peculiar and transcendent genius upon any printed page. His friends declare that he is engaged on a masterpiece of fiction which will add glory to the Victorian era; but the skeptical regard this statement as one of the greatest fictions of this or any era. Almost the only vestige of the old *Fortnightly* which still remains in the present *Review* is the fact that it continues to publish in serial form Mr. George Meredith's novels.

The Contemporary Review.

When the success of the *Fortnightly*, with its skeptical and Radical tendencies—these offensive to many readers—was too palpable to be ignored, the late Dean Alford be thought him of the advisability of publishing a monthly miscellany that would not bear the hallmark of destructive criticism. Hence, in January, 1866, Mr. Strahan published the first number of the *Contemporary*, a review which, after many vicissitudes, continues to hold its place in the arena where the great problems of modern life and thought are sure to receive free discussion without a bitter *arrière pensée* of scientific intolerance or of anti-religious prejudice. The shade of the learned and tolerant Dean of Canterbury still haunts the editorial sanctum, and each number seems to bear trace of his large and liberal Christianity. Dean Alford's editorial mantle fell upon the shoulders of a very curious Elisha when Mr. James Knowles was asked to conduct the *Review* in 1870, an architect-editor who bore more resemblance to Gehazi than to his master. After seven years Mr. Knowles departed to establish a review of his own free from traditions of any kind, and Mr. Percy W. Bunting was selected as his successor. The field of half-crown high-class reviews was then contested by the three which have succeeded in holding their own ever since, without any serious rival contesting their position. Under Mr. Bunting's editorship the *Contemporary* has maintained its European reputation. It was in the *Contemporary* that Mr. Gladstone, under the *nom de plume* of "Outidanos," published his famous article on the foreign policy of Italy; it was the *Contemporary* that published "The Bismarck Dynasty," an article which sent the *Review* through seven or eight editions; and it was the *Contemporary* that was selected in April, 1891, for the article by "A European Statesman" on the relations of the Papacy, France, and Italy. Among its foreign contributors are many of the best known of European publicists. Perhaps the most notable series of articles ever published in the *Contemporary* was that in which the leading divines

of the day discoursed at length of "Future Punishment." The tone of the *Contemporary* is that of broad, evangelical, semi-socialistic Liberalism. The late Dr. Hatch and Principal Fairbairn, Professor Max Müller, and Mr. Alfred Webb, probably represent, if taken together, the precise shade of its religious and political opinions more closely than any other writers who could be named together.

The Nineteenth Century.

The first number of the *Nineteenth Century* was issued March, 1877, on the occasion of Mr. James Knowles' secession from the *Contemporary*, of which he had previously been editor, in succession to Dean Alford. Mr. Knowles, who still edits the *Review*, has also acquired some reputation as an architect, having designed Kensington House, the Thatched Club, Aldworth, Lord Tennyson's Surrey residence, and various churches. In common with its older rival the pages of the *Nineteenth Century* have been the arena for the consideration and discussion of the leading questions of the day of every kind by a numerous phalanx of the most notable writers of the period. Notable books are reviewed from time to time. In the March number of the present year, for the first time, illustrations appeared in explanation of an article on the Ship Railway. The *Nineteenth* has the largest circulation of any of the half-crown series, that is to say it is more than 100,000 behind the circulation of the *Review of Reviews*. Editing of the tuft-hunting variety seldom has had a more successful exponent than Mr. Knowles. While other editors have sought for articles he has sought for names, and he has made a golden harvest out of the quest. He absolutely refuses to publish any anonymous or pseudonymous articles. Lord Tomnoddy's trivial inanities, if so be that they be signed "Tomnoddy," on this system are welcome, while the letters of "Junius" or "Ecce Homo" would be shown to the door. Mr. Knowles has done good service to the state in collecting signatures to a national memorial against the construction of the Channel Tunnel, but that is almost the only matter on which he has left the impress of his own convictions on the affairs of his time. This year he has distinguished himself by publishing an editorial article holding up to ridicule Mr. Frederic Harrison's article on the "Restoration of the Elgin Marbles," which he had published in a previous number of the *Review*. Mr. Frederic Harrison, resenting such "Editorial Horseplay," has taken refuge in the *Fortnightly*. Mr. Knowles has never published a serial, and he never inserts correspondence, but rigidly confines himself to collecting and stitching together a dozen papers signed by the most attractive pamphleteers of the day.

The Westminster.

The *Westminster Review*, one of the oldest of the magazines, was founded 1824, and was under the editorial control of the two Mills and Sir John Bowring. Subsequently, Colonel Perronet Thompson, Sir William Molesworth, and Mr. Hickson conducted it. In 1835 Mr. John Stuart Mill ceased his active interest in the *Review*, and started and edited a quarterly, *London Review*. Later on, this review and the *Foreign Quarterly Review* were absorbed by the *Westminster*. In January, 1852, a new series (quarterly) was started. Since April, 1887, a monthly series has been issued, and the scope of the magazine enlarged. The *Westminster* is one of the "solid" magazines, and treats social and political subjects from the standpoint of high-class philosophy. It is Liberal in politics. The *Review* has long

enjoyed a reputation among readers of the "thinking" class. It is not orthodox, but it is sound on woman's suffrage. Its speciality is earnestness, its foible that of being a little too strenuous and serious for this world of shadows.

The National.

The *National Review*, founded March, 1883, with the main purpose to provide a channel for the views of the Conservative party, and more generally on all subjects appertaining to national life. The attempt, although a praiseworthy one, has not been rewarded by a great success. Mr. Alfred Austin edited it for a time, then it seemed as if no one edited it at all, so fortuitous appeared the collection of articles that made up its contents. Of late it has improved in this respect; the editor in charge now seems to be duly supplied with a daily paper so that he is able to keep his review somewhat in touch with the movement of contemporary history. The *National* has only made one hit of late. The solitary success was the publication last year of Lady Paget's articles on the "Mattei Remedies." It often contains good travel papers, and the tone of its Conservatism is by no means rancorous. Unlike the other reviews, it sets apart part of its pages for the publication of correspondence. Many well-known writers contribute to the *National*.

The New Review.

Mr. Archibald Grove, of *Short Cuts*, is editor of the *New Review*. That is to say, he projected it, and has edited it from the first number to the last—with the exception of his honeymoon holiday, when the editor's chair was taken by Mr. E. W. Gosse. Mr. Grove is a smart young editor, with an eye to business, and more projects in his head than the world has yet heard of. He aspired to be the great sixpenny showman of magazine-dom, as Mr. Knowles is the great half-crown variety; and although he has this year abandoned the sixpence, he is not less determined to be unequalled as the first ninepenny showman of his time. He is an editor rather than a writer, and he has not yet illustrated the *New Review*. When it first appeared, in July, 1889, it achieved a remarkable success. It is always bright, readable, and "on the nail." It is rather late in the month in making its appearance. It has published one serial in which Mr. Andrew Lang co-operated with Mr. Rider Haggard, and Mr. Grove had the sense to secure Olive Schreiner's wonderfully beautiful parable, "The Sunlight Lay Across My Bed," which was too spiritual for the comprehension of the editor of the *Fortnightly*. The Continental Comments, with the exception of those from Germany, are rather too flimsy to be useful, but they are a well-meant effort in the right direction.

Blackwood.

Blackwood, or "Old Ebony," has one of the most famous records of any British magazine. With a rare consistency it has contrived to appear for over three-score years and ten as the spirited and defiant advocate of all those who are at least five years behind their time. Sometimes *Blackwood* is fifty years in the rear, but that is a detail of circumstance. Five or fifty, it does not matter so long as it is well to the rear. It has never altogether lost the flavor of the fine old crusted Toryism to which Christopher North gave literary expression in his "Noctes Ambrosianæ," although the roystering insolence of the Tory aristocrat, which distinguished its early days, is no longer conspicuous in its pages. It is notable that the most consistent and most brilliant of the

monthlies, like the first of the quarterlies, is of Scotch origin. Although its first number appeared in 1817, its natural force has not abated, but it remains to this day one of the most readable and vigorous of our magazines. It is almost the only magazine which has become a kind of personal entity. The gracious "Maga" of Professor Wilson has a character and an individuality to which no other periodical can lay claim. Its first number appeared in April, 1817, by William Blackwood, who edited it after the first six numbers, up to the time of his death in 1834. Its original staff of contributors included John Wilson, Hogg, Lockhart, and others. William Blackwood was succeeded by his son, Alexander, and he in turn by his brothers, Robert and John, the last of whom died in 1879. It was under his editorship that George Eliot's "Scenes of Clerical Life" appeared in the magazine. Since 1879 the magazine has been edited by Mr. William Blackwood, nephew of the foregoing. It is an interesting fact in this age of "new series" in periodical literature that the form of the magazine has not varied since its commencement.

Macmillan's Magazine.

Macmillan's Magazine has the unique honor of having been the first shilling magazine published. Started in November, 1859, its first editor was Professor David Masson, who retired from the magazine in April, 1868. Since that date the editor's name has not appeared on the title-page. The successive editors have been: Sir George Grove, 1868 to 1883; Mr. John Morley, 1883-1888; and Mr. Mowbray Morris, the present editor. The competition of the sixpennies has hit the shilling magazines hard, and *Macmillan's* has suffered like the rest. Not even the prestige of Mr. Morley's editorship could restore it to the position it held when it had the field practically to itself. It is a readable and most respectable periodical, which publishes several articles, mostly brief, and often interesting as appendages to its serial, which constitutes its chief attraction. Monthly, 1s. Macmillan & Co., Bedford Street, Covent Garden, W. C.

Cornhill Magazine.

The *Cornhill Magazine* was originally started as a shilling monthly, and the first number, dated January, 1860, was issued December, 1859. The name of William Makepeace Thackeray is intimately associated with the magazine of which he was the first editor, and held that post until 1863. In the *Cornhill* his later novels and the famous "Roundabout Papers" first appeared. Thackeray's daughter, Anne Isabella (Mrs. Richmond Ritchie), the well-known author of "Old Kensington," made her literary debut in the *Cornhill* with a story—"Little Scholars in London Schools." Many of the best of our novelists and writers have contributed to this magazine, which, under the experienced editorship of Mr. James Payn, more than holds its own among a host of modern rivals. Mr. Grant Allen's Natural History Papers usually form a leading feature of its contents. The *Cornhill* commenced a new series in July, 1888, when the price was reduced to sixpence.

Leisure Hour.

Leisure Hour takes rank among the older magazines, having been more than thirty-eight years in existence. It may be said to have been the successor of the *Visitor*, mentioned by Livingstone, and by Edward, the naturalist, as one of their instructors. In 1851, on the discontinuance of the *Penny Magazine*, it was resolved to issue a periodi-

cal which should unite useful and entertaining knowledge without the exclusion of the religious element. The new venture received the special approval of the late Prince Consort, and among its earlier contributors were the late Archbishop Whateley (two of whose most popular works appeared in the pages of this magazine), and the late Chief Baron Pollock. Started January 1st, 1852, the issue was first weekly, in penny numbers, under the editorship of Mr. Haig Miller, assisted by Mr. J. A. Quinton. The first of its tales was written by Mr. Geo. E. Sargent, and for a long period Mr. (now Sir) John Gilbert supplied the illustrations of the story. The advent (in 1859) of Dr. James Macaulay, for some time on the staff of the *Literary Gazette*, and now a veteran in full activity, was marked by internal changes and improvements, and to the impress he gave the magazine a large part of its success is due. With him Mr. William Stevens, who has been for some years the acting editor, was associated in 1862, when the magazine was permanently enlarged. The weekly numbers were abandoned in 1881, and the *Leisure Hour* appeared in its present form. Other changes and improvements have since been made to embrace all subjects of current interest. Writers of the first rank contribute to its pages, and among its artists some have attained to high eminence, notably Mr. George Du Maurier, the skillful society delineator in *Punch*. In 1889 the commencement of the volume was changed from January to November. A good index to the contents of previous numbers from 1852 to 1876 is issued. It is one of the best and most interesting of the sixpenny magazines.

Good Words.

Good Words, founded January, 1860, was projected by its former publishers, Mr. Alex. Strahan and Mr. William Isbister, its first editor being the well-known chaplain to Her Majesty, and author, the late Dr. Norman Macleod. Dr. Macleod had long held strong convictions as to the importance of a periodical sufficiently cheap to reach the classes, which should combine as many elements as are consistent with manly Christian life with a type of literary excellence at that time unknown among what were usually called "religious magazines," the literary weakness and narrowness of which he lamented, whilst longing to see the realization of Matthew Arnold's ideal of the presentation of a wide range of topics—fiction, science, biography, essays, not excluding wit and humor—with distinct Christian teaching. This idea being warmly and successfully taken up, the support of writers of the first eminence was secured. Among the many distinguished writers who have contributed to *Good Words* are the late Dean Stanley, the late Charles Kingsley, the Duke of Argyll, Mr. Gladstone, the Poet Laureate, John Brown, author of "Rab and His Friends," and the late editor, who contributed "The Old Lieutenant and His Son," "The Starling," "Wee Navie," etc. On the death of Dr. Norman Macleod in 1872 the present editor, Dr. Donald Macleod, succeeded his brother. Artists of the first rank have assisted in the production of its well-known illustrations, and include the names of Orchardson, Millais, Pettie, Walker, and others. Monthly, 6d. Publishers: Isbister & Co., 15 and 16 Tavistock Street, Covent Garden, W. C.

The Atalanta.

The *Atalanta* was first published in October, 1887, the publishers being Messrs. Hatchards, of Piccadilly. The object of the promoters was to furnish literature of a higher character for the special benefit of girls from eigh-

teen to twenty-five years of age. From the first, education has been largely represented, and in 1888 *Atalanta* gave substantial scholarships for literature, and for figure painting, and landscape. During the first year the editors of the magazine were Mrs. L. T. Meade, Miss Alicia A. Leith, and Mr. John C. Staples. The next year Miss Leith retired, and the other editors continued to conduct the magazine until the completion of the third year, when Mrs. Meade became sole editor. In August, 1890, *Atalanta* became the property of Messrs. Trischler. The magazine is popular among cultured girls. Its Reading Union, which aims at the encouragement of a systematic habit of recreative reading in English literature, constitutes a unique feature, and now numbers some hundreds of members. Some of the most prominent writers in the literary and artistic world contribute to the magazine. Monthly, 6d. Publishers: Trischler & Co., 18 New Bridge Street, E. C.

Magazine of Art.

The *Magazine of Art*, was founded 1878 by Messrs. Cassell & Co., and placed under the editorship of Mr. Trendall. Originally published monthly at sevenpence, it was rather a record of artistic events than a critical journal. After passing through the hands of Professor Eric Robertson, Mr. W. E. Henley became editor in 1881, when the magazine, now enlarged and its price increased to a shilling, assumed a position of authority, and succeeded in commanding, what it has since retained, the largest circulation of any art paper in the world. Mr. Edwin Bale, R. I., at this period of the magazine's history, took over for good the art-editorship and gave it its artistic *cachet*, raising the wood-engraving on its pages to a high degree of excellence, and improving the *technique* of its printing. On the resignation of Mr. Henley for a short period Mr. Sidney Galpin became editor, and finally, in 1887, Mr. M. H. Spielmann, the present editor, succeeded to that post. The *Magazine of Art*, which is one of the best printed and engraved journals in England, aims at popularizing art in all its branches, by the excellence of its pictures and the interest of its articles. It also seeks to sustain the art of fine wood-engraving, to illustrate the art of all schools, to be "topical" and entertaining, and to introduce into the Royal Academy and other institutions salutary reforms. The list of contributors to the magazine includes the names of most artists and writers of repute. It also circulates largely in America and Australia.

Cassell's Family Magazine.

Cassell's Family Magazine is the lineal descendant of *Cassell's Family Paper*, which was started by the late Mr. John Cassell in 1853 as a weekly. After many years of popularity, in the course of which the circulation rose to a weekly issue of a quarter of a million, the literary standard and general tone of the magazine were improved, to appeal to a more educated circle of readers, and in 1867 a new series was issued, weekly and monthly, entitled *Cassell's Magazine*. Owing to the greater acceptance of the monthly the weekly was dropped in favor of the present form. The first editor of *Cassell's Magazine* was Mr. Moy Thomas, and among succeeding editors were the Rev. H. R. Haweis, the late Mr. John Lovell, and Mr. Geo. Manville Fenn. In December, 1874, a new series was started with the object of appealing to the whole of the family circle, and the magazine was re-named *Cassell's Family Magazine*. The editor for the past fifteen years has been the Rev. Dr. Hunt.

THE FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW.

In the *Fortnightly Review* for May Mr. Meredith concludes his story, "One of Our Conquerors." Mr. Thomas Hardy writes a brief tale entitled "The Midnight Baptism: A Study in Christianity." Mr. Crawford's paper on "The Ibsen Question" is noted elsewhere. The first place in the *Review* is devoted to a somewhat belated article by Mr. Swinburne on the "Journal of Sir Walter Scott." Lady Dilke and Florence Routledge write on "Trade Unionism among Women," and Mr. Frederick Wedmore contributes a sketch entitled "A Chemist in the Suburbs."

THE TRANSATLANTIC CATTLE TRADE.

Mr. Moreton Frewen, the quondam cattle king of Wyoming, delivers his soul of a vigorous diatribe against the ill-advised legislation which, from an exaggerated alarm lest disease should be imported from the United States, deprives the British farmer of his natural supply of store cattle and breeding stock. Mr. Moreton Frewen has his heart in this business almost as much as in bi-metallism, and he has his facts and his statistics at his fingers' ends. No one who has read his article can doubt but that he has made out his case. The restriction of the import of live stock from the United States cripples the trade and drives a nail into the coffin of the English farmer, but it operates indirectly in favor of the Canadians. From Canada store cattle can be brought in free from the restriction which compels all American cattle to be slaughtered at the port of landing. As to cruelty, he points out that the effect of the restriction is to confine American transatlantic trade almost entirely to the fattened animals, which suffer the most in the transit. He maintains also that even in their case they do not lose weight in the voyage, and therefore cannot really suffer so much as Mr. Lorrington imagines.

THE CENSORSHIP IN RUSSIA.

The indefatigable group of writers who use the *nom de plume* of "E. B. Lanin," have fair game for their venomous pens in dealing with the Russian censor. Of all the institutions which are opposed to the development of the mind of a nation, nothing approaches the censorship for sheer downright stupidity. The censor is a sentinel planted by the sluggish animalism of the half-developed human, to check the growth of the mind and to arrest the evolution of thought in the Russian brain. Lanin's paper is full of the usual anecdotes. A recent historian having written on the "Life and Time of Catherine, the Messalina of the North," succeeded in passing the ordeal of the censorship only to discover that the Emperor was less liberal than his own censor, for

"The Emperor having since read a portion of it, has severely reprimanded the minister for allowing 'my imperial ancestors to be lampooned.'"

The censors who sit in judgment upon the literature of the world in the interests of the Russian Tchinovniks and the Russian Church, are often ill-qualified for their posts.

"In Russian society, bereft as it is of public opinion and of public conscience, which lies at the root of all healthy public opinion, censors are to some extent, pariahs, or, at least men of an inferior caste."

Such being the case it is not surprising that

"Censor Akhimoff, mindful of his duty, refused to sanction the publication of an arithmetic, in which the rows of figures of two problems were separated from each other by a series of two suggestive dots, behind which the wit of man could not divine what diabolical ideas might be lurking."

One cannot believe, however, that the following saying was uttered seriously:

"It is my desire," exclaimed the minister who at one time was Chief of the Censure, "that Russian literature should wholly cease to exist. Then, at least, we shall have obtained a definite result, and I, at any rate, shall be permitted to enjoy unbroken slumber."

ENGLISH INVESTORS IN AMERICAN RAILWAYS.

The Duke of Marlborough concludes his paper on "Virginia Mines and American Rails." The Duke evidently believes that the Southern States are going to be the seat of the manufacturing industry in America. He says:

"Instead of crossing the seas to Liverpool, an immense cotton-spinning industry will grow up in Tennessee. As against the Pennsylvania iron industry, Virginia will be able to produce iron and steel at an advantage for Southern railway consumption of over twelve dollars a ton, so that for these markets the North will not have a chance."

He concludes his paper by the suggestion that English capitalists would do well to concentrate their investments in American railways by the operation of some large American railway corporation. Such corporation, he thinks, might be established in a district which he thus defines:

"New Orleans, Chicago, the head-waters of the Missouri River at Sioux City, Cincinnati, Columbus, Birmingham, Savannah, Charlestown, and if we were to add on that shuttlecock of the London Stock Exchange, the M. K. T.—the Missouri, Kansas, and Texas—we should increase the system by Kansas City, Galveston, and St. Louis. Suppose we add to this a control of the Chesapeake and Ohio, we have a great Southern system of railways, with entrance to New York, all allied to one another, that would overlay the whole of Mr. Gould's systems, and with development and careful control might be developed into being one of the largest and most important railway systems of America."

OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. Keltie discusses South African problems from the point of view of one who knows his facts fairly well, and therefore has very great faith in Mr. Rhodes. Madame Darmesteter continues her account of "Private Life in France in the Fourteenth Century," and Lord Sandford explains his particular scheme for settling the educational difficulty. What he proposes is to give the control of education to the County Council, which will support elementary schools out of the rates. Mr. George Curzon, M. P., suggests as a possible means of compromising the dispute between Mr. Frederic Harrison and Mr. Knowles that the Marbles proper should remain where they are, but that the Caryatides and the panels should be given back to Greece in order to be replaced *in situ*, while in exchange the missing portions of the pan-Athenæic procession should be sent by Greece to the British Museum.

THE CONTEMPORARY REVIEW.

The *Contemporary* this month is vigorous and well up to date in all its articles. Elsewhere are noticed Sir James Kitson's article on the "Iron and Steel Industries of America," Mr. Grant Allen's "Democracy and Diamonds," Mr. Francis Knight's article on "Sedgemoor," and Mr. Gavan Duffy's "Humble Remonstrance of an Irish Nationalist." There is only one article that is disappointing in this number, and that is the few pages on "Italian Secret Societies," which is hardly long enough for a review

article. The only paper which is caviare to the general public is Prof. Sunday's review of Dr. Hatch's "Greek Influence on Christianity."

A PLEA FOR PEASANT PROPRIETORS.

Considering that Parliament has been engaged all last month in an attempt to create, with a high hand, a system of peasant proprietorship in Ireland, one of the most important articles in the *Review* is Mr. Henry Wolff's carefully and brightly written paper on "A Practical Justification of Peasant Properties," based upon his own observation and study of peasant proprietors in the Black Forest and elsewhere. Peasant proprietorship may have been a failure elsewhere, but it has been a wonderful success in Germany, where it is a fixed point in the German official ideal of agriculture that the medium properties form the main pillar of national prosperity. The English state of things is regarded as a ruinous evil which governments are with one consent bidden to beware of as perdition. He sums up the benefits resulting from small properties as follows:

"The benefits resulting from small properties may be summed up thus: Larger production; intelligent cultivation; a substantial appreciation of land; an industrious peasantry, comparatively thriving, certainly raising itself continually in the social and material scale, averse to political agitation; a steadier and larger supply of labor; large families; a material increase of home trade; a sensible drawing together of classes; and a positively astonishing power of self-support in times of depression."

THE NEED OF RUSSIA IN ARMENIA.

Mrs. Bishop, who is better known as Miss Bird, has been touring all over Western Asia, and has come home full of holy zeal against the Kurds, the bandits, freebooters, and highland cattle-stealers who harry the unfortunate Armenians. She has written an article entitled "The Shadow of the Kurd," which is dismal enough reading. The Armenians, she says, do not express the slightest wish for political or administrative reform or for independence; all that they ask is that they should not be harried to death by the Kurds. To them the world outside Turkey consists of two countries: England, to which they look with fast dwindling hope, and Russia, to which they are turning vaguely with an expectation of deliverance. They will have to turn to Russia otherwise than vaguely if they really want to be delivered, and the only practical good of such articles as Mrs. Bishop's is that they increase to some slight extent the growing sentiment of Western Europe that we are wicked dogs in the manger in refusing to give Russia the mandate which alone will rid Armenia of the shadow of the Kurd.

THE COMING FACTORY ACT.

Miss Clementina Black has a solid little article in which she compares the four factory bills before Parliament and a new measure which has recently been before the legislature of New York. Miss Black wants more inspectors—more women inspectors especially—and the adoption of greater publicity as a punishment for recalcitrant employers. For every second offense she would compel the owner of a factory to placard the walls of his place with an announcement of his wrong-doing and the penalty to which he had been subjected. She is in favor of raising the age to twelve, and demurs in a half-hearted sort of way to the prohibition placed upon female labor within four weeks of child-birth.

WIT IN THE PULPIT.

Mr. Haweis has a very gossipy, pleasant, anecdotal article upon wit in the pulpit, in which he maintains that

nothing can take the place of sermons. "Preaching is immortal; if it could have been killed it would have been killed by the thousands of imbecile sermons preached every Sunday throughout Christendom. Poor famished souls fall ravenously even upon the moldy hay of dogma and the bran mash of verbiage continually meted out to them in chapels. Never was there a greater appetite for pulpit teaching than there is to-day. Whereupon Mr. Haweis launches out upon a dozen pages of sparkling anecdotes, although a good many of them are somewhat of the kind Americans would call the chestnut sort, in order to prove that the sturdy preaching of facts and figures with entire unconventionality and simple force requires no apology or justification. The article bears considerable resemblance to Paxton Hood's book on "Lamps, Pitchers, and Trumpets." If Mr. Haweis has not seen that book he will find it very useful when he follows up this article by another in the same line.

A UNITED ENGLISH-SPEAKING CHURCH.

Mr. A. Taylor Innes ventures to hope that when disestablishment comes all the Christian churches in the English-speaking world, with the exception, we suppose, of the Roman Catholic, will unite. The great united Anglo-American Church is based on life-long association of all sorts and conditions of men in a common faith on the common footing of the equal responsibilities of all its members to an unseen King. A system of free churches, call it democracy or call it self-government, should now aspire to a visible world-wide unity. The future is with Catholicism. He thinks that the experience of the Presbyterian churches, which are this month invited to name committees with a view to prepare a short creed as common to all, shows that a union of the free churches throughout the world is practical at an early date, and that such a union, instead of impairing their freedom, may be a means rather of advancing or establishing it.

THE LATE ELECTION IN CANADA.

Sir Charles Tupper explains his view of the general election in which he took such a leading part. He does his best to look pleased, and even works himself up to the point of declaring that the result was all that could be desired.

"The Government were sustained by a larger majority than at the previous general election, although they had the most strenuous efforts of the local governments of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Manitoba, to contend against. The Grand Trunk Railway Company did its utmost to support a party united with Messrs. Farren and Wiman, who had pointed out to the United States how to punish them and reduce them to bankruptcy."

As the result of it all, he tells us:

"The country is now awake to the danger it has escaped, and commercial union with the United States, involving discrimination against Great Britain, is dead."

THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

The *Nineteenth Century* for May is a good number, with no articles specially deserving lengthy notice, but with several of high average excellence. The first place is given to the worst, while the last place but one is given to the most interesting article in the number.

MRS. LYNN LINTON ON MRS. JACKSON'S CASE.

Because the Lord Chancellor and the Master of the Rolls have decided that a husband has no right to seize his wife in the open street if she refuse to live with him, and to confine her a prisoner in his house against her will,

Mrs. Lynn Linton tells us, with the customary exaggeration which she employs in order to illustrate the controversial vices which she imputes to her own sex, that marriage, as it had hitherto existed in England, was suddenly abolished one fine morning last month. Though much is always to be forgiven to the author of 'Joshua Davidson,' at the same time the most patient reader cannot help wishing that Mrs. Lynn Linton would forbear making such heavy and continual drafts upon the original deposit which stands to her credit for all time. The only thing to be noted in the article is the fact that Mrs. Lynn Linton thinks the Clitheroe decision will bring about a thorough overhauling and revision of the marriage laws. If so, the subject will have to be discussed much more reasonably than in the article "A Judicial Shock to Marriage."

ITALY AND THE UNITED STATES.

Mrs. Jessie White Mario has an interesting and, on the whole, optimistic article on the causes of dispute which ruffled for a moment the relations between Italy and the United States. Her account of the Camorra and similar societies is interesting and full of actuality. At the present moment, she says, there are 800,000 Italian-speaking sojourners in the United States. Italian emigration formerly went to South America, but so many died of black and yellow fever in Brazil that the United States became more and more popular. Mrs. Mario, who is intently anti-papal, maintains that Italy would do very well if it were not for her priests. She says:

"Italy has done more for the 'redemption of the masses' than anyone is aware of. Unfortunately, the very classes which in England and America do their best in that direction, the clergy and the religious classes of all denominations, in Italy do nothing for the people save to mulct them of money for masses for the living and the dead, for the 'prisoner in the Vatican,' for the maintenance of illegal associations."

She ridicules the idea that there could ever be war between Italy and the United States. In that, no doubt, she is right.

HOW TO REVIVE DROWNED MEN.

Lieut.-Col. Henry Elsdale, in an interesting article on "Resuscitation by Oxygen," puts in a very strong plea in favor of the establishment in the offices of the Royal Humane Society, every police station, and indeed in every doctor's surgery, of a store of compressed oxygen, by which he maintains those who are to all appearances dead from drowning or asphyxia can be revived. He had an experience of a very remarkable case of a man who was apparently suffocated by the escape of coal gas from a half-empty balloon. His complexion was of a ghastly purple, all attempts at artificial resuscitation had failed, no action of the heart could be felt, and no breathing was perceptible, yet on forcing some oxygen used for the oxy-hydrogen light into his lungs, the man revived in ten seconds, and in half an hour walked back to barracks, stoutly refusing to go to the hospital. Next morning he was perfectly well, whereas the medical officer did not venture to hope that he could possibly recover until after a few weeks in the hospital. Lieut.-Col. Elsdale explains the precautions necessary to enable compressed oxygen to be carried anywhere and used for a lifetime without any risk.

ROBERT ELSMERE ON MIRACLES.

Mrs. Humphry Ward, in her account of Dr. Abbott's "Philomythus," predicts the coming of a time when it will be a mark of irrationality to believe in miracles.

"When the revolt against miracle has passed more fully than at present from the intellectual to the religious stage; when it is felt to rest upon a new conception of God, the world and life, a new faith, held not less tenaciously, and with a no less passionate humility than the old; when a visibly large number of persons, living the practical life of faith, and claiming the Christian name, have come to feel for themselves and to teach their children to feel that belief in miraculous births or possessed swine or bodily resurrection is, in its essence, a religious offense; then the decay of miraculous belief will have entered upon a new and much more rapid stage than that we see it in at present. Of that time, indeed, there are signs all about us."

THE WARFARE OF THE FUTURE.

One of the most interesting articles in the *Review* is Mr. Archibald Forbes' paradoxical paper, in which he maintains—and proves it, too—that war becomes slow, ineffective, and inconclusive in proportion as the firing becomes more rapid, effective, and decisive. He says that the improved weapons of to-day give an enormous advantage to the defense—modern fortifications, manned by men armed with repeating rifles, would be practically invulnerable; and that magazine and machine guns sound the knell of the possible employment of cavalry in battle. He gives a very vivid description of an attempt to storm a small earth-bank, behind which the defenders lie in readiness to repel attack. The assailants, he calculates, will push on until they get within 150 yards of the position; when they will empty their reserves of bullets, and then rush rapidly to the charge. Here is Mr. Forbes' description of what will happen:

"It is no mere storm of missiles which meets fair in the face those charging heroes; no, it is a moving wall of metal against which they run to their ruin. For the infantry of the defense are emptying their magazines now at point-blank range. Emptied magazine yields to full one; the Maxims are pumping, not bullets, but veritable chains of lead, with calm, devilish swiftness. The quick-firing guns are spouting, radiating torrents of case. The attackers are mown down as corn falls, not before the sickle, but the scythe. Not a man has reached, nor can reach, the little earth-bank behind which the defenders keep their ground. The attack has failed, and failed from no lack of valor, of methodized effort, of punctilious compliance with every instruction; but simply because the defense—the defense of the future in warfare—has been too strong for the attack."

IS IT ARISTOTLE'S TOMB?

Dr. Charles Waldstein has dug up a tomb in Eretria which he thinks may possibly be that of the philosopher Aristotle. He found at the depth of two meters a large stone sarcophagus, which contained no fewer than seven gold diadems, with two styluses and a terra-cotta statuette, which bore, he thinks, a resemblance to the statue of Aristotle. This grave was labeled Aristotle. Now, Aristotle, according to the history of Greece, died at Chalkis, near to Eretria, 323 years before Christ. Of course Aristotle must have been buried somewhere, and although there are plenty of Aristotles—Dr. Waldstein himself having come upon no fewer than eighteen in his excavations—he naturally hopes that he has come upon the genuine grave of the great philosopher. He admits, however, that the demonstration does not go beyond the fact that it was the grave of some person named Aristotle, who was a great writer and a great and distinguished man;

otherwise he would not have had the seven diadems and two styluses buried with him. Beyond that, however, the evidence does not go.

THE YOUNG-OLD EAST AND OLD-YOUNG WEST.

Prof. Max Müller publishes the inaugural address which he delivered before the Asiatic Society under the title of the "Enormous Antiquity of the East." The object of this paper is to prove that the East is not so very old after all, and that to understand the West you have to trace it back quite as far as the so-called ancient nations of Asia. After pointing out that the age of the so-called ancient nations is probably exaggerated, he maintains that we are the ancients of the world; the distant childhood of the human race has come to us to be like our own childhood; that which was old has become young, and that which was young has become old. This he illustrates from philology, and this leads him to his dearly-beloved Sanscrit, which, although it ceased to be spoken as a language in the third century B. C., is nevertheless like a dear aunt to us, who takes the place of a mother who is no more:

"Our modern languages stand now before us as the most ancient languages of the world—gray, bald, shriveled, and wizened; while the more ancient a language, the fresher its features, the more vigorous its muscles, the more expressive its countenance. Our own wards are old: our own philosophy is old: our own religion is old: our own social institutions are old."

MR. PLIMSOLL'S NEW CRUSADE.

Mr. Samuel Plimsoll, in an article entitled "Trusts: an Alarm," maintains that unless we take care, trusts will undo all the beneficent results of the fiscal legislation of the last fifty years. He describes the growth of trusts in the United States, and calls aloud for a royal commission to investigate the whole subject, with a view to instant action. He concludes his paper as follows:

"I entreat the instant and earnest attention of economists and legislators to a calamity which is at once fearful, menacing, and imminent, or we shall find too late that, whereas our fiscal legislation has well nigh cast out the one devil of imperial taxation from the homes of the poor, we have by want of watchfulness and care allowed seven other devils, each worse than the first, to enter in and take possession."

THE NEW REVIEW.

The *New Review* for May is popular and up to date. Its best article is Mr. Bryce's thoughtful and well-informed summing up of the legal and constitutional aspects of the lynching at New Orleans, which is elsewhere reviewed.

Sir Richard Temple gives what may be called the optimist official view of the Manipur disaster. Sir Richard Temple insists on making a railway through Manipur at once, as the state must not only be under the rule of the army, but under the hand of British authority. There is never a trouble anywhere but his thought is to build a railway through the heart of the country in which the trouble occurs.

Miss Ellen Terry continues the autobiographical reminiscences which she calls "Stray Memories." She brings

her narrative down to the time when she met Mr. Irving and acted with him for the first time. If one might venture to breathe a whisper to Mr. Grove, it would be to suggest the advisability of giving a little longer installments of Miss Terry's "memories." It will not do to edit the *New Review* on the same line as *Short Cuts*.

Sir Morell Mackenzie gives us the second paper of his series on "Exercise and Training." Riding, he says, is an excellent "pemmican," or concentrated essence of exercise, but it is not to be recommended for old men, who should stick to the constitutional. The golden rule for exercise is to use it so that the stream of life shall flow swift and clear, never stagnating or dashing itself to pieces in mere foam and fury.

Lady Cork delivers herself of a melancholy grumble against society journalism.

Mr. Shaw-Lefevre gives us a vision of Reformed London which is somewhat less disappointing than the two previous articles of the series of "A Model City." He suggests the construction of a boulevard round London, which will follow Euston Road from Paddington to the city. It can be laid out, he thinks, for four miles without any cost to the ratepayers for purchase of property, and the county council should at once apply for Parliamentary powers to take the ground-landlords' interest along the proposed lines.

Mr. Henry James, Mr. Andrew Lang, and Mr. Edmund Gosse write about the "Science of Criticism."

The other good paper in the *Review* is Mr. W. Holman Hunt's reply to the Duke of Marlborough on the "Ideals of Art." Mr. Holman Hunt refuses to bow before French art. Every great art, he says, so far has been strictly national, and he protests strongly against Cæsarism in thought and invention, whether by French art or by any other.

THE MONIST.

The last issue of the *Monist* contains no fewer than three articles by Prof. Cesare Lombroso. The most interesting is his third paper on "Illustrative Studies in Criminal Anthropology," the point of which is that true revolutionists are almost always geniuses or saints, and have a marvelously harmonious physiognomy. They have, usually, a very large forehead, a very bushy beard, and very large and soft eyes. His study of the physiognomy of the Anarchists of Chicago and of Italy leads him to the conclusion that among the Anarchists there are no true criminals. He would never execute a political criminal, and he would decide who were political criminals by studying their physiognomy. The Russian Nihilists, he thinks, represent both physically, and in their physiognomy, the early Christian martyrs. He argues strongly in favor of the execution of born criminals, but he would never execute political revolutionists.

Another paper of Professor Lombroso's is a long demonstration of the intense dislike of mankind to any change of any kind. It is an elaborate exposition of the law of inertia in human affairs. Joseph Le Conte tries to grade "the factors of evolution" in the order of their introduction. Mr. R. Meade Bache has a disappointing paper on the question of the "Duality of the Mind," his theory being that the dual consciousness is not really dual, but when there are apparently two simultaneous mental processes going on, they are not really simultaneous, but resemble the system known as synchronous multiple telegraphy.

THE QUARTERLY REVIEW.

The most valuable article in the *Quarterly*, that on "Neo-Paganism," is dealt with elsewhere. The number, however, is a good one, and there are two of three papers above the average.

IBSEN AND THE MODERN SPIRIT.

The writer of the article on "Ibsen's Social Dramas" discusses the cause of Ibsen's popularity. Ibsen, he says, like Browning, Tolstoi, and Zola, is a representative of the modern spirit in some at least of the following characteristics :

"Naturalism naked and unashamed, a vigorous though crude unconventionality both of phrase and literary workmanship, and a profound belief in the necessity of democracy, the triumph of science, and the emancipation of woman."

To these he adds an equally characteristic note of modernity, a skepticism of the very ideas he is propagating ; while he would free the woman, he shows how unlovely the unshackled woman can become. There is freshness and piquancy in the way in which he discusses his ideas. "Ghosts" is too frankly horrible, too barbarously crude. Hedda Gabler is another of those curious enormities where naturalism has become brutal :

"The only persons who have a right to object to this ruthless and uncompromising analysis are the very women who have hitherto taken Ibsen under their wing. They may weep tears of joy over Nora Helmer as the one righteous soul that re-acts out of ninety-nine unilluminated sinners, but it may prove a hard task for them to take to their bosom so monstrous a specimen of unfettered womanhood as Ibsen has chosen to paint in Hedda Gabler."

DID ARISTOTLE WRITE THE NEW PAPYRUS?

"No," says the *Quarterly* reviewer in an article in which with great display of erudition he reasons for the belief that the treatise is in parts, at least, of an age considerably later than the Aristotelian epoch, that post-classical usages are interwoven into the very warp and woof of it, and that to amend it into strict accordance with the Greek of Aristotle's age would be almost equivalent to rewriting the work. "Further, we are disposed to think that even after all the violations of classical usage had been pruned away, not even then would the essay produce on a judicious reader with an ear for style the impression of being the work of Aristotle, or even of one of his immediate successors ; and that wholesale emendation might do more harm than good by disguising from us the real character of an essay which, though ancient and full of interest and instruction, does not seem to have emanated from Aristotle, nor from any of the pupils whom he taught in person."

FORTS OR FLEETS?

The writer of this article takes as his text Major Clark's book on "Fortifications," and bases on it a plea for a policy based upon the theory that fortifications do not count :

"Neither fortifications nor army can, for us, act as a substitute for the navy. No possible amount of coast defenses can in any way serve to guard our sea communications, the highways of the Empire. These can only be maintained by an adequate and efficient navy ; and reliance on forts, harbor defenses, submarine mines, is a first step towards relinquishing the command of the sea, on which our commerce, our Empire, and our national existence depend."

ANGLO-AMERICAN COPYRIGHT.

There is an article on the new American Copyright Law, which discusses the question whether or not there are not means of redressing in the Old World the balance of trade which may be disturbed by this legislation in the New. "The true criterion seems to be this. If the loss in pounds, shillings, and pence to the publishing and allied trades in Her Majesty's dominions is greater than the saving in cost of books to the public brought about by printing in America instead of in England, then a case has been shown for legislation."

The reviewer's conclusion is that the time has not yet come for the consideration of any legislative action in England, and will probably never come.

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION IN ENGLAND.

There is a very able article on "University Extension in England," the conclusion of which is as follows :

"Much as University extension has done already, its chief interest lies in its promise rather than in its performance. It has covered England with centres of teaching, but its educational work is more remarkable at present for extension than for depth. It has stimulated intellectual appetites ; it must now essay to satisfy them. It has proved that a scheme of higher adult education is possible, if economically organized on the peripatetic method. It has established in nearly 300 towns little garrisons of cultivated people who are anxious to organize a more thorough system of advance instruction. But such a system cannot be self-supporting. A brilliant lecturer can command almost anywhere an overflowing audience, but brilliant lecturers are rare. They must be used as stimulators, not as the rank and file of the teaching staff. What is needed is that little groups of ten or twenty students should each be able to command the services of a competent teacher, and under his guidance to pass through a course of three or five years' systematic instruction. With endowment and a judicious measure of State aid, England within twenty years could be covered with university extension colleges, manned by itinerant teachers, and governed by local authorities acting in co-operation with the national universities."

THE LAMBETH JUDGMENT, AND AFTER.

There is a long, and, on the whole, appreciative criticism of the Lambeth judgment in the case of the Bishop of Lincoln, which is used as a plea for the establishment of effective discipline in the Church of England.

"A moderate and resolute use of power for purposes which the popular conscience acknowledges, such as the removal of scandals, the arrest of idleness, and the control of individual vagaries, would, we believe, be supported by the good sense and good feeling of the majority, while the necessity for recourse to drastic remedies would steadily decrease in proportion as it came to be understood, that, if required, they would be used."

"If the Archbishop's judgment marks, as seems likely, the beginning of the end of the war of suppression which has been waged for half a century between High and Low Church, is it too much to hope that it may also be the first step towards the recovery, by the Church's own action, of that order which the long struggle has done much to weaken, and the need of which becomes more patent every day?"

THE FIRST DUTY OF INTELLIGENT CONSERVATIVES.

The reviewer, who waltzes ecstatically through the recently-published "Plea for Liberty," lays down the following dictum :

"The chief aim, therefore, of intelligent Conservatives,

of whatever party, should be to frame a code of scientific doctrine on all economic subjects, social and political; and this should be so free from class distinction that it may be offered to, and cordially accepted by, all classes in the kingdom.

"The entire budget of the nation should be carefully and publicly revised, and then made permanent. All separate 'interests' having been ignored, the fiscal system may be so adjusted as to be demonstrably acceptable by all, in systematic equity; and thus the interest of the State will be considered solely. What workmen chiefly need is the removal of restrictions, the abatement of pernicious customs, and the development of necessary public works; and every form of special help and favor should thereafter be abandoned."

OTHER ARTICLES.

There is an elaborate historical article on the relations between Canada and the United States, the gist of which is that Canada is nearing a crisis in her destinies which will test to the very uttermost her patriotism, her fidelity to the old and cherished connection, and her ability to preserve her political autonomy on the continent and build up a great and prosperous nation, always in close alliance, we trust, with England.

THE EDINBURGH REVIEW.

The *Edinburgh Review* for April is without a political article. It begins with an account of the correspondence of William Augustus Miles on the French Revolution, and ends with an article on the Russo-French alliance that was struck up between Napoleon and Alexander at Tilsit. Both of these articles are historical, one relating to the events at the opening and the other at the close of the great French Revolutionary wars. The writer of the latter article thinks that the French Republic still entertains the idea of Tilsit. The possession of Constantinople is the *sine qua non* of the arrangement between Russia and France; but this even in the reign of Napoleon and Alexander, when Central Europe was in their power, was found to be an impracticable chimera, which is consolatory to the reviewer, who still seems to labor under the superstition that Constantinople is the key of the universe. Napoleon, it will be remembered, was to let Russia have Constantinople, but only on condition that France was allowed to hold the Dardanelles, a solution to which the Russians were absolutely opposed, and with reason. On that point the present Czar is of the same mind as Alexander the First.

WANTED, AN ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION.

There is an interesting article on the Antarctic Ocean, the gist of which is given in the following extract:

"The time is certainly ripe for another Antarctic expedition—one on a great scale, prepared to attack the frigid zone summer after summer, so that at least one favorable season out of four or five might be confidently reckoned on. A powerful steamer, well fortified for the special service, well provisioned, well equipped with scientific apparatus, carrying sledges for the possibilities of land travel, and captive balloons for the chance of an aerial survey, with a staff of brave and scientific men on board, ought far to outstrip all that has been heretofore accomplished. As Mr. G. S. Griffiths well explained some months ago in Melbourne, there is abundance of valuable work for such an expedition to perform. Besides geographical discoveries and magnetic records, there are pendulum observations to be taken to ascertain how much the globe is flattened at the South Pole, there are

nice questions of palæontology to be decided or put in the way towards decision, there are the questions of submarine temperature to be settled, there are the courses of currents to be followed up, the periods of winds to be determined, and the caprices of storm and temperature to be explained. Mr. Griffiths himself was of opinion that if, as a result of such an expedition, they could forecast the seasons in Australia, that would in itself outweigh a thousandfold all necessary expenditure for its proper equipment."

WHY ENGLAND HAS FAILED IN CYPRUS.

The writer of the article on Cyprus gives a rather melancholy account of the failure which has attended the English administration of the island which Lord Beaconsfield filched from Turkey in order to excuse his failure to prevent the liberation of Bulgaria. The reviewer says:

"In spite of secretaries of state and blue-books and reports and statistics, Cyprus is the worst-governed island in the British dominions. For Cyprus is ruled neither by its own Legislative Council, nor by the High Commissioner, nor even by the Colonial Office. Each one of these would taken a more or less intelligent interest in the ultimate as well as the immediate welfare of the country.

"It is not self-governed like Canada, nor autocratically governed like India, nor governed by the Colonial Secretary of State. It is governed solely by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury at Whitehall. My Lords know nothing and care nothing about Cyprus. It is scarcely their business to do so; it is certainly not their pleasure. Their business, as understood or interpreted by themselves, is, year by year, and without a thought for the future, to screw the very last piastre out of the islanders on account of the 'tribute'."

The conclusion of the reviewer is that with a little more foresight and a little more liberality, Cyprus might become a possession not inferior in value to Malta and superior to Corfu. England, however, has chosen to leave the work undone.

THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA.

The reviewer of the *Century* war papers devotes his paper chiefly to a demonstration of the familiar thesis that in war neither enthusiasm, nor intelligence, nor any other quality can be relied upon for the substitution for that prompt and entire obedience which is the mainspring of success. Discipline, discipline, discipline, and still more discipline, is the moral written upon almost every page of the story of the great war, and the reviewer points out that the lesson is as much needed by British Volunteers as it was by either the Federal or Confederate armies.

THE RECENTLY DISCOVERED ARISTOTLE.

There is a scholarly and appreciative review of the newly discovered papyrus, which is very complimentary to Mr. Kenyon, but is devoted chiefly to a discussion of the degree of authority which statements of Aristotle ought to carry in the question of Athenian constitutional history. Aristotle had not the slightest sympathy with the nature of the influences which had given shape to the polity of Athens from the days of Solon downwards. On the whole the reviewer thinks that some of the statements made in the work are misleading, and although the book is undoubtedly Aristotelian "we are not justified in asserting that it is throughout the composition of Aristotle or has more than his general approval and sanction."

NEWMAN AND THE ENGLISH CHURCH.

The article upon "Newman and the English Church" is one of the most brilliant, if not the most brilliant, that

has yet appeared upon the subject. Speaking of Newman the writer says:

"It has been often asserted that Newman sought refuge from skepticism in an infallible Church. Nothing is, in our opinion, further from the truth, or betrays greater ignorance of his writings. He had many difficulties, but no doubts, about Christianity. His vision of the greater lights of Heaven was clear, undimmed, unclouded. He believed, and never swerved from his belief, in a Personal Creator and Governor of the World, in a Divine revelation specially given to the Jewish people, in the Incarnation, in the Divine Presence in the Church. It may be difficult to explain the processes by which he reached his certitude. But that he did attain it, and never lost it, no careful student of his life and works can for a moment doubt."

OTHER ARTICLES.

There is an interesting historical paper on the "Baffling of the Jesuits," which describes with some detail the great struggle between the secular clergy and the Jesuits in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, which resulted in the complete defeat of the Jesuits. The only other article calling for notice is that on "Scandinavian Antiquities," the author of which begins by very summarily dismissing M. du Chaillu's claim that the English-speaking races had not an Anglo-Saxon ancestry, and then proceeds to give a very readable account of the manners and customs of the Vikings.

THE SCOTTISH REVIEW.

The first place in the *Scottish Review* is devoted to an article on "Modern Socialism," by John Grant, which is chiefly a review of the essays of the Fabian Society, Mr. Alfred Webb's "Socialism in England," and other contemporary books. Mr. Grant does not think that there is much to respect in Socialism; he ridicules the divisions in the Socialist organizations, and says that, to understand how little it is to be dreaded, one only needs to study the history of the associations to which it has given birth. But he admits that the Socialist agitation has expedited the movement of economic thought towards a system of administration in the interests of the people. It is a revolt against individualism, and is an indication of the progressive state and a sign of the perennial freshness of society, and an earnest that humanity has not yet reached the final state of its development.

Mr. J. G. Algar tells the story of a "French Envoy in 1745." The French envoy in question was Jean Baptiste de Boyer; Marquis d'Eguilles, who was sent to accompany the Pretender on his raid into England.

Major C. R. Condor describes "The Tell Amarna Tablets" in a paper which gives an account of the high civilization which prevailed in Palestine a hundred years before the Exodus—on the authority of the tablets discovered at Tell Amarna, which he declares constitute a fund of greater historical importance than anything which has ever been made since the early days of Layard's excavations in Nineveh.

"Through the new letters, which constitute a very complete military and diplomatic chronicle, we learn what was the condition of Western Asia at the time when the Hebrews, having burst into Palestine from the Moab highlands, had established themselves in the Judean mountains round Jerusalem, and were pushing their conquests into the Philistine plains."

The monumental information now available coincides in a very remarkable manner with the Old Testament history of the Hebrew conquest. Sisera appears to have

been an Egyptian whose title was Ses-ra, the servant of Ra.

Professor J. S. Nicholson, writing on "Economic Principles and University Reform," thus summarizes his own paper: "At the end of last century the universities of the world had become singularly inefficient—sometimes even hopelessly corrupt—through the violation of the principles of national liberty and competition, and the fostering of monopolies by means of old foundations and endowments. Progress subsequently has mainly been effected by the re-assertion of these economic principles. Accordingly, the presumption is, that in Scotland also, speaking generally, what is required is less monopoly and greater freedom. But, at the same time, as recent experience shows, there is some danger of going too far in the opposite direction, for in education, as in other matters, competition unrestrained and unregulated is liable to abuses both from the point of view of students and of teachers."

The fifth Rhind lecture, by Prof. John Rhys, is devoted to the description of the spread of Gaelic in Scotland. Mr. Legee has a paper on the "Spanish Inquisition," which tells the story of a very terrible chapter in the history of mankind. Quoting from Llorente, he says that altogether in Spain 25,640 persons were burned alive. The procedure and practice of the Inquisition was nothing but the practice of the criminal courts of Imperial Rome transferred to modern Spain with hardly a change. Of the torture of the Inquisition he says:

"Here the prisoner was placed on his back with a surcingle tightly girdling his belly, and a fine linen cloth placed over his mouth and nostrils. One, two, or more buckets of water were then poured upon the cloth, with the result that it was drawn into the throat, making respiration almost impossible. It is said that this last torture was so severe that prisoners often died directly after being released from it (owing to the rupture of internal blood-vessels), yet its severity was sometimes increased by the *garotte* or tourniquet (consisting of thin cords tied round the fleshy part of the arms and legs and twisted with a stick) being applied simultaneously. Lesser tortures of the same kind were used to women. It will be observed that the tortures gradually rose in intensity, and were framed with an outward regard for the Canons, which forbade the presence of ecclesiastics at the shedding of blood."

The net result of the whole was not good for the Inquisitors. For every convert that was tortured into abjuring his faith in Spain, the Papacy lost thousands of not unwilling converts in Holland and England. An anonymous writer reviews "Lux Mundi." The article is carefully done. The reviewer regrets that the central doctrine of the Christian faith which relates to the person of Christ, has not been treated at all, and to the inadequate conception of this he attributes many of the objectionable passages in the book. Still, he thinks the book marks a step in advance towards the better appreciation of what is and what is not theology. The suggestion of an alternative to "Shorter Parliaments," is noticed elsewhere. The summaries and foreign reviews are done more carefully here than in any other publication.

THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW.

One of the most interesting papers in the *London Quarterly* is a review of the life of Mr. Edmund Gosse's father, Mr. Philip Gosse. It is an interesting study of a man who seems to have been much more remarkable as a naturalist than admirable as a man. It is amusing to

read that when Edmund was born the father marked the event in his diary as follows: "E. delivered of a son. Received green swallow from Jamaica." There is another naturalist paper on Professor W. Kitchen-Parker, at one time Hunterian professor at the Royal College of Surgeons. It is curious that although a great authority upon skeletons, he had a morbid horror of the flesh of anything that had been alive.

There is another paper on the "Writings of Dean Church," in which the reviewer speaks with fervor of the moderation and wisdom of the Dean's judgment, which made him a safer and more trustworthy guide than any other of his contemporaries. "Many of his readers have learned to trust his judgment as an almost final court of appeal." His sense of the seriousness of the vocation of a critic gave elevation and justice to his historical judgments. His governing purpose was always to speak justly and reasonably of things in this world in connection with the world to come. There is a somewhat sympathetic review of Mr. Mackay's "Plea for Liberty," and an essay which many doctors will read with delight on "The Rewards and Responsibilities of Medical Practice." The writer says that if a man starts without friends and means, he will not in a dozen years get a gross income of above £200 from his practice as a doctor.

The theological paper is devoted to "The Critical Problem of Isaiah." The reviewer sums up the arguments on either side, and then sums up with a measured judgment against the traditional view that the whole of the book of Isaiah was written by the prophet himself. The reviewer maintains that the view of two Isaiahs is increasingly accepted by scholars of all schools. The second Isaiah arose a century and a half after the first. He was inspired to give a message of encouragement direct from the heart to the needs of the exiles of Babylon.

THE CHURCH QUARTERLY REVIEW.

The first place in the *Church Quarterly Review* is given to a careful criticism of Bishop Westcott's edition of the Epistle to the Hebrews, in which he inclines to the theory that the Epistle was written by an unknown author, who was an apostle of the circumcision. His reviewer adheres to the traditional view of the authorship of St. Paul, although he admits that it was probably indirect. He concludes his essay by sighing for the appearance of a Catholic treatise of the highest scholarship which will put the Eucharistic element of the Epistle in a proper sacramental light. The reviewer of Bishop Lightfoot's work on St. Clement of Rome expresses his difference from Bishop Lightfoot on a few minor points, but even upon these, "in the reviewer's own judgment, the antecedent presumption is entirely against him, for never was there a scholar whose thoroughness of work and balance of mind deserved more absolute confidence than that of Bishop Lightfoot."

DR. R. W. DALE.

A review of some recent works on the Gospels is chiefly devoted to a hostile criticism of Mr. Estlin Carpenter's "First Three Gospels," and an appreciative notice of Dr. Dale's book on the "Living Christ." The reviewer says:

"Dr. Dale has made the old story his own, and stated it with great power. His book will help to spread the true knowledge of the facts, and many whose patience would not carry them through a more systematic treatise will learn what needs to be known from these bright and interesting discourses.

"There is one step in the argument—and, we think, only one—which would be stated with greater power by a Churchman."

A paper on Perpetua is a review of Mr. Harris' "Acts of the Martyrdom of Perpetua Felicitas." It is an interesting study of a very noble woman. The article on Sir Walter Scott is written by a thoroughgoing admirer of the Magician of the North.

MR. LEWIS MORRIS.

The reviewer who deals with the poetry of Mr. Lewis Morris is appreciative but not eulogistic. His chief fault is a tendency to monotony and to an equable flow of clear and easy narrative, while his special gift lies in his mastery of a musical blank verse, which confers distinction upon his expression of truths which, though often beautiful and fine, are seldom profound. He has no special message to tell to men, no distinctive revelation whether of truth or beauty, but he takes the old familiar truths, and he sets them before us once again in a new setting of happy words and phrases.

THE INTERMEDIATE STATE.

The most interesting article, however, is that devoted to the review of Canon Luckock's book on "The Intermediate State" between death and judgment. The reviewer believes that we have to face the collapse of the Calvinistic theology, and agrees with Canon Luckock in advocating a return to the doctrine of the primitive Church on the subject of the intermediate state. Between death and the resurrection and the judgment, it is maintained, there is an intermediate state in which the good and bad will not be separated, for until the Day of Judgment the wicked will not be expelled from the Church. To deny this loosens and throws into confusion the whole fabric of theology, and makes the resurrection and the judgment meaningless forms. The reviewer agrees with Canon Luckock, but urges in addition to the idea of souls waiting in an intermediate state that there should be added the idea of progress. The righteous are in joy and in peace and in refreshment waiting the great day, but they are also advancing ever onward to the final state of perfection. If so, we may depend upon it that it is trying to seek and save those who are lost, and hence I am glad to see that the reviewer accepts the idea that the Church exists in the unseen world organized and active, carrying on all the work begun here on earth:

"Christ's Church is a kingdom, and we cannot conceive it otherwise than as organized; it is a body—the Body of Christ—and we cannot conceive it otherwise than as living and performing its functions. The full effect of this idea we do not take in at once; but, if we can receive it, its effect would be very great in obviating our difficulties."

OTHER ARTICLES.

The *Review* devotes high praise to Dr. Kingdon, who is bishop-coadjutor of Fredericton in New Brunswick; declares that his lecture on the Incarnation is a remarkable volume which will be welcomed by the Church at large. Possibly some persons may be interested in the loss of the apostolic succession in Denmark, although those persons will probably not be the Danes themselves, who appear to regard with supreme indifference the succession to which the reviewer attaches such a degree of importance that he proposes that the readers of the *Review* should be asked "to pray for the opening of a way by which the English Church might communicate from the fullness of her inheritance (of the succession in question) to a noble and zealous body of Christians which has in some ways been

not equally blessed!" The article on the "Marian Persecution" is devoted to the review of the fourth volume of Canon Dixon's "History of the Church of England." Canon Dixon is of opinion that the modern Papacy is the greatest calamity that humanity has ever known. The reviewer says:

"Rome claims now, as she did in the days of Mary, the right to tyrannize over the human conscience, and to assail it in ways sometimes gentle and insidious, sometimes fierce and murderous, in order to make it prostrate itself before the ever-shifting and varying programme of Roman doctrine."

There is a review of "Darkest England," which is of the carping, critical variety.

THE ECONOMIC REVIEW.

The *Economic Review*, which is the organ of the Christian Social Union, is a very good number, from which we quote elsewhere articles on the question of "Population" and the "Social Legislation of the United States." M. de Laveleye describes the scientific Socialism of which Rodbertus-Jagetzow is regarded as the founder. The only thing that seems to M. de Laveleye indisputable in the doctrine of Rodbertus-Jagetzow is that the share which is returned to labor is not in proportion with the increase and reduction. What is really wanted is that the modern workman should become a proprietor of capital and of land by acquiring shares in the industrial enterprise in which he is employed. Rent is *par excellence* the material for taxation.

The Rev. Dr. Barry describes the social characteristics of New South Wales in an article entitled "Social Conditions in a New England." Mr. T. Mackay, in a paper on "The Joining of Issues," chiefly with the questions at issue between socialists and individualists, begins with a very sensible observation that controversialists would be wise if occasionally they sat down and prepared the brief for their opponent's case. He concludes with an imploring appeal to the disputants to condescend to particulars and bring their principles to the touchstone of fact.

Mr. Longman, the publisher, discussing the American Copyright Bill, says that when all deductions have been made the fact remains that a certain loss of trade must necessarily result to British manufacturers by the new Copyright Law, an effect which must modify the satisfaction with which we welcome the time in prospect for certain British authors. He adds, however, that not more than five per cent. of the books of the United Kingdom after July, 1892, will be copyrighted in America.

The most interesting paper in the magazine is Judge Hughes' account of Frederick Denison Maurice as Christian Socialist. He concludes his reminiscences by recalling Brentano's estimate of Maurice after a visit to England. He said that the characteristics of the man which impressed him most, left the deepest impression on him, was the striking union of severe earnestness of purpose with irresistible kindness, two qualities which were at once the cause and effect of the complete drenching of his whole being in Christianity. Dr. Cunningham reviews Gross's "Gild Merchant." There are some interesting notes and memoranda, and some brief reviews.

THE ECONOMIC JOURNAL.

Last quarter witnessed the appearance of the first number of the *Economic Journal*, a five shilling quarterly edited by Professor F. Y. Edgeworth. It is to be known hereafter as the *Journal of the British Economic Association*.

As the organ of the Association it will be conducted in a spirit of toleration, and is open to writers of different schools. It will present with equal impartiality the difficulties of Socialism and the difficulties of Individualism, and will treat in the same way the opposing theories regarding currency. It is to be British in its love of fair play and of free speech, but economic in its character and scientific in its treatment of its subjects. The first number reports the proceedings of the Economic Association. It contains ten special articles, notes and memoranda, and reviews. The most important article, Mr. John Rae's account of the "Eight Hours Day in Victoria," is noticed elsewhere. Mr. Leonard Courtney's address on the "Difficulties of Socialism" is reprinted. Mr. Henry Hicks Gibbs, the newly-elected member for the City of London, discourses on the fall of silver from the bi-metallist point of view in a paper which he illustrates with a chart.

Mr. John Burnett, the hero of the nine hours movement of 1871, and the head of the Labor Bureau of the Board of Trade, writes on the "Boycott as an element in Trade Disputes." He maintains that the boycott, if skillfully and judiciously used, must always remain a terrible weapon in the hands of labor, against capital, when the circumstances are favorable for its application. He illustrates it chiefly from the experience of America, his paper being really little more than a review of the reports of the New York Labor Bureau.

Professor Richard Mayo Smith writes on the eleventh census of the United States a paper which is devoted to a careful description of what the census is and what it has resulted in. Dr. Seebohm discusses the open field system of the French peasant which he regards as one of the two main elements which has bound the French peasantry of each commune into a solidarity so perfect that it has survived for a hundred years the legislation of the French Revolution. He defines this system as the scattered ownership in the strips forming a holding, and the common pasture of them after the removal of the crops.

Dr. Cunningham writes on "The Economic Doctrine in England During the Eighteenth Century," and arrives at the conclusion from a survey of the criticism which Adam Smith encountered that the precise nature of Smith's contribution to science was the isolation of wealth as a subject for study. He severed economic science from politics, and dealt with it as concerned with physical objects and natural laws. Professor Nicholson's paper on "The Living Capital of the United Kingdom" bases a series of calculations largely upon Mr. Giffen's figures, and arrives at the conclusion that the just ransom, appraised on commercial principles, of the men, women, and children of the United Kingdom would be five times as great as all the material wealth: lands, houses, railways, mines, furniture, etc. Professor Wieser describes the theory of value which is entertained by the Austrian School of Economists, to which he belongs. Mr. L. L. Price describes some aspects of the theory of rent.

THE ENGLISH HISTORICAL REVIEW.

The *English Historical Review* for April is much more readable than usual. There is an article by Dr. Geffcken, reviewing Von Sybel's "The Foundation of the German State by William I.," Levy-Bruhl's "Germany Since Leibnitz," and André Lebon's "Studies Upon Political Germany." Considering how much reason Dr. Geffcken

has to complain of Prince Bismarck, he speaks of the great late Chancellor with more impartiality than might have been expected. He concludes his paper, which is more brightly written than the average German professor's dissertation, by a cheery survey of the German outlook for the future. Professor T. E. Holland discusses the evidence as to the origin of the University of Oxford, which he sums up as follows:

"No dramatic commencement of it is discoverable. Here a teacher and there a teacher is mentioned, as it were by accident, in the scanty annals of correspondence of the early part of the twelfth century, till at length we come upon a great multitude of teachers and learners, bound together in an organized society. So far as we can judge, these teachers and their scholars were attracted to Oxford by royal patronage, and by the conveniently central position of the town.

"There can, however, be no doubt that long before the close of the twelfth century there existed at Oxford a learned society, academically organized. We may also safely infer, from events which occurred shortly afterwards, that its scholars were then already numbered by thousands, and that the antagonism between town and gown was already accentuated. With the street fights of 1208, leading to the secession of the masters and scholars in 1209, the university emerges finally into the light of history."

The lovers of historical whitewashing will be glad to read Mr. Clement R. Markham's paper on Richard III., in which he endeavors to prove that the crooked-backed tyrant was a generous and high-minded prince, and generally makes Richard out to have been a saint who has been basely calumniated in order to suit the purposes of Henry VII. He saddles Henry VII. with the sole responsibility of the murder of the princes, and makes Richard out to have been a saint by the simple process of proving his successor to have been a fiend. Miss Elizabeth Lamond discusses the date and authorship of the "Examination of Complaints," which was once ascribed to Shakespeare and is now attributed to William Stafford. Mr. R. Nisbet Bain tells the story of the second partition of Poland in 1793. Signora Villari describes the adventurous career of Ulysses de Salis, a Swiss captain of the seventeenth century. The usual supplementary notes and bibliographical particulars of this quarterly are well done.

THE IMPERIAL QUARTERLY REVIEW.

It is misleading to continue the name *Asiatic Quarterly*, since at least one-half its contents are devoted to other continents. Most of its articles are written for specialists rather than for the general public. Dr. Bellew contributes the concluding part of his elaborate study of British relations with "Afghanistan, Past and Present." He thinks that it is generally believed that the next Afghan war is more imminent now than ever. Dr. Bellew seems to point, at the conclusion of his paper, to the partition of Afghanistan, when all the country draining to the Oxus and Herat rivers will go to Russia, and the rest of the country to India.

"Africanus" writes an article upon "New Light on the Emin Relief Expedition." He proposes to refer the whole question to some one of sufficient judicial experience, local knowledge, and practical acquaintance with African exploration. A very simple bond would be sufficient to give effect to this arrangement, the parties merely undertaking to give effect to the decision, and in the meantime to keep

silent. There is a curious little paper by an ex-president on the "Future of Hayti," from which we draw the conclusion that if the Haytians are wise, they will never make its author their president again.

Mr. S. D. Collett, the editor of the *Diplomatic Flysheet*, enjoys himself in revealing Russian intrigue in the Behring Sea. What is required, he maintains, is that the United States and Great Britain should unite in order to prevent Russia establishing an American concert, which would come into existence if the United States and Great Britain were to enter into any convention for the regulation of the seal fishery. The most readable article in this very solid *Quarterly* is the further installment of the miscellaneous notes of Sir Walter Elliot, and one of the solidest is the account of the ninth International Congress of Orientalists, which is to be held in London, from September 1st to 16th, 1891.

THE NEWBERY HOUSE MAGAZINE.

In the *Newbery House Magazine* for May, the Rev. Canon Bright writes on Archbishop Laud as the fourth in the series of "Eminent Churchmen." Dr. Bright expounds and amplifies Dr. Mozley's saying that Laud saved the English Church. There is an appreciative article on Dr. Dykes, under the title of "A Sweet Singer in Israel," by the Rev. George Huntington. Mr. Huntington says that the Rev. Dr. Allon, of Islington, was the first compiler of a hymn-book who ever offered Dr. Dykes any pecuniary remuneration. Mr. Huntington tells the following anecdote of Cardinal Newman:

"I do not remember how it was brought in, but I happened to mention his well-known hymn, 'Lead, Kindly Light,' which he said he wrote when a very young man, when he was becalmed on the Mediterranean for a week in 1832. I ventured to say, 'It must be a great pleasure to you to know that you have written a hymn treasured wherever English-speaking Christians are to be found; and where are they not to be found?' He was silent for some moments, and then said with emotion: 'Yes, deeply thankful and more than thankful.' Then, after another pause: 'But you see it is not the hymn but the tune that has gained the popularity—the tune is Dykes', and Dr. Dykes was a great master.' It need not be said that the tune is *Lux Benigna*."

There are several miscellaneous articles of considerable interest, such as "Apple Farming in Nova Scotia," "School Life in Saxon Times," and a rather ambitious poem, entitled "Margaret's Ash." There is a paper on agricultural laborers, in which some sensible observations are made as to the need of the reform of the administration of the Poor Law. The writer tells a story of one union which refused to board out children because the cost of boarding out was four pence more a week than the cost of maintaining them in the house. Curing children of the pauper taint was not considered worth the four pence. There is a curious confession and apology on the last page of the review which is worth quoting in full. The offending passage is:

"The editor owes it to his readers and to himself to express his great regret that the passage on pp. 457-458 of the April issue of the magazine should have been printed. Nothing could be more opposed to his own views, and those which the magazine is pledged to support and defend, especially the absolute truth of the entire Scripture narrative. Suffice it to say that the passage in question was overlooked, and its mischievous teaching not fully realized till after publication."

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

The *North American Review* for May serves its readers with a brilliant and varied bill of fare. It continues the noteworthy discussion of Wealth and Poverty, with articles by Bishop Potter and the Hon. Edward J. Phelps, both of which are elsewhere reviewed. Mr. Joseph Chamberlain puts a most favorable construction upon the growth of public functions in municipal and state life, and his article also has extended notice in the department of "Leading Articles of the Month."

THE CANADIAN QUESTION.

The Canadian question is discussed this month by Sir Charles Tupper and the Marquis of Lorne, both of whom write from the point of view of intense loyalty to the British flag and of pronounced hostility to the Americanization of Canada. Sir Charles Tupper's article is entitled "The Wiman Conspiracy Unmasked." Sir Charles has scarcely done his party any service by this fierce onslaught. No good can come of the bandying of such terms as "traitor" and "conspirator" in connection with the discussion of the commercial policy of the Dominion. It is perfectly legitimate for gentlemen to differ as to the question whether Canada should fraternize commercially with the great republic of which nature has made her industrially an integral part, or whether it should be the policy of Canada artificially to force her lines of trade development in other directions. Mr. Erastus Wiman's views and opinions have always been expressed with perfect frankness, and Sir Charles' indiscreet charges and manifestations of ill-temper can only amuse Mr. Wiman and his sympathizers.

LORNE ALSO ENTERS THE LISTS.

The Marquis of Lorne is a milder-mannered man than the bustling Sir Charles Tupper, and he begins his article upon Canada and the United States with the remark: "We in England and in Canada always desire to be most respectful to America and to all Americans, including Mr. Wiman, whom we would still like to think of as the engaging Toronto youth he once was. But little boys will grow up, and some young Canadians will become full-grown Americans, and we do not feel disposed to quarrel with this decree of Providence, however often we may heave a sigh and say, 'What a nice little boy it once was!'" This quotation is hardly a fair specimen of the noble Marquis' style. He grows more dignified and more virile as he proceeds. Endeavoring to view the matter from the American point of view, he holds that the United States has no reason to desire to annex Canada, and that this country is already in possible danger from the great extent of its territory and the possibility of a predominance of local over general interests. He deems it probable that Canada would be assimilated with very considerable difficulty by the United States, the Canadians much preferring their own precise forms of government, and the Canadian-French question involving problems which would inevitably be disturbing if their solution were transferred to Washington. The Marquis writes in a glowing strain of the growth and development of Canada, and denies in gross and in particular all the charges of unfriendliness or discrimination that have been brought against Canada in its treatment of the United States.

NAPOLEON'S VIEWS OF RELIGION.

M. Taine presents a most remarkable article on Napoleon's views of religion. Personally Napoleon had in

early life lost all sense of religious faith, but he also early came to the opinion that all prevailing and established forms of religion were to be encouraged in their respective localities as sanctions for the maintenance of social order, private morality, and the general welfare. It was his idea that the positive religions kept man from going astray, and that he had better indulge there than elsewhere his natural instinct for the mysterious and supernatural. M. Taine's picture of the relationship of Napoleon to the Papacy and of the circumstances under which, by means of the Concordat, he restored Catholicism in France and became easy master of the whole machinery of the Church, is a most masterly piece of historical writing. And in view of recent discussions of the position and influence of the Papacy, Napoleon's ideas have, as developed in this article, an especial timeliness and interest. We are shown how the final effect of Napoleon's astute diplomacy to make the Church his tool led to results the very opposite of those he had anticipated.

THE RETAIL LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

The article "Common Sense on the Excise Question" is chiefly interesting because a portion of it is from the pen of the late Dr. Howard Crosby. The first and principal part of the article is a clear though absolutely dogmatic statement by William S. Andrews, formerly commissioner of excise in the city of New York, of just what should and what should not be attempted in the regulation of the liquor traffic. Dr. Crosby comments upon Mr. Andrews, agreeing in the main, and dissenting in some things. Mr. Andrews holds that there should be some social protection against intemperance in the use of intoxicants. For such protection he declares necessary a just and practicable system of excise regulation. This system, he declares, must be purely a matter of police, and not at all a matter of morals or sentiment. He holds that an excise law must be adapted to the requirements, customs, and habits of the people who are to live under it, and that it must be strictly and impartially enforced. Mr. Andrews advocates severe penalties for those whose excessive use of alcoholic drink results in the injury of others dependent upon them for support. He would have strict rules observed in granting licenses. He declares that the number of licensed places should be restricted—the limit to be determined solely with reference to public convenience. He advocates all-night saloons for the convenience of night workers. He would have licenses promptly revoked for disorder, for selling to drunkards, and for tolerance of intoxication on the premises. He would have licenses transferable, would have the places licensed as well as the persons, and would have forfeiture of a license carry with it always a prohibition against re-licensing either the person or the place for a term of years. He regards licensing of the places as more important than anything else, holding that liquor saloons rent for exceptionally high prices and that the owners of such property, if there were danger that such licenses should be withdrawn, would be at pains to rent only to respectable and responsible tenants. Mr. Andrews is opposed to high licenses, and advocates the charging of a mere fee to meet certain expenses.

FOREIGNERS AND THE LIQUOR BUSINESS.

He holds particularly that existing American excise laws bear most heavily upon the foreign population, interfering with their foreign customs, habits, and convictions, and he declares that the law, to be just and practicable, must be adapted to the habits, customs, and morals

of the orderly and reputable persons in every community, however much they may differ in their nationality and religion. The point to which Dr. Crosby takes most decided exception is Mr. Andrews' advocacy of an adaptation of our laws to meet the prejudices and preferences of a foreign population of low tastes and ideals; and he demands that our laws should be in accordance with the best American standards, and that our foreign population should be compelled to adopt these better modes of life. He objects to Mr. Andrews' plea for night saloons, and criticises somewhat Mr. Andrews' argument against high license.

MR. CLEWS PREDICTS A BUSINESS REVIVAL.

Julien Gordon's article on the "Modern Extinction of Genius" has due notice among the Leading Articles, where also Julien Gordon's portrait is presented. One of the most important articles in this number is by the well-known financier Henry Clews, who writes upon "Our Business Prospects." His point of view is that of the thoroughly optimistic business man who claims everything for America in general and for New York in particular. He sees in recent financial events, chiefly in the failure of the house of the Barings, the practically accomplished transfer of the financial centre of the world from London to New York. He notes the rapid growth in population and wealth of New York, and calls attention to the fact that more than 15,000,000 people live within 200 miles of this port. He hopes great things for American commerce from the reciprocity policy, and advocates both the development of an American merchant marine and of a navy to protect it. Mr. Clews regards the Baring failure as upon the whole relatively favorable to the United States, because the return of good, marketable American securities made it possible for Americans to buy back a control of many of their properties at low prices. He calls attention to the fact that it was in part the enormous recent investments of English money in American industrial enterprises which gave us the cash with which we were able to buy up and take care of the rapidly-returning securities which the Baring collapse made it necessary for England to throw upon the American market. In the whole situation, foreign and domestic, Mr. Clews finds a series of indications that point to a better business situation during the remainder of the present year.

CABOT LODGE DISCUSSES IMMIGRATION.

Under the head of "Lynch Law and Unrestricted Immigration," Mr. Henry Cabot Lodge alludes to the New Orleans incident chiefly for the purpose of advocating a more effective scrutiny of immigration to this country for the purpose of excluding the worst elements. The body of his article is devoted to a restatement of facts contained in Mr. F. L. Dingley's special report to the State Department upon the subject of European immigration. This report, containing very recent facts, shows that the German immigration has continued to decline within the past few years, and that the Swedish immigration hitherto is also slowly receding. The new-comers from Great Britain and Ireland are both relatively and absolutely fewer than in former years. On the other hand, the Poles, Bohemians, Hungarians, Russians, and Italians are coming in a steadily increasing stream. Startling illustrations are given of the ease with which the criminal elements of these countries are dumped upon our shores regardless of our present mild regulations intended to exclude them. Mr. Lodge has no remedy to

offer except the one which has been so conspicuously discussed in the Senate for some years past and which Mr. Dingley also advises, namely, consular inspection by the representatives of the United States in the countries whence the emigrants come; and he adds, that he thinks that some such fair and restrictive tests as that of ability to read and write should be exacted, but what he most desires is "an intelligent and active public opinion to which Congress will respond."

MR. CLARKSON ON POLITICS.

The Hon. J. S. Clarkson, late First Assistant Postmaster-General, and newly-elected president of the Association of Republican Clubs, writes of "The Politician and the Pharisee." Mr. Clarkson is a frank advocate of the regular party politician in his best estate, whose honesty, patriotism, and general efficiency he stoutly defends. Mr. Clarkson believes in a large measure of party rotation in office for the sake of strengthening party life, encouraging activity in politics, and stimulating that partisan scrutiny which is one of the means by which the public service is kept efficient and pure. His only fault with the Harrison administration is that it has been too tolerant toward the "pharisees" and the "mugwumps," and that it permits more than half of the federal offices, places, and clerkships under the control of the administration, a hundred thousand or more, to be held by Democrats still.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

The department of Notes and Comments in this number of the *North American* is unusually valuable. Alice Hayes answers the question "Can a Poor Girl go to College?" with a mass of facts and statistics about the conditions of the higher education for women in this country, her conclusion being that it is much more difficult for young women than for young men to obtain scholarships, assistance, and special aid in the pursuit of academic learning.

Edward P. Jackson writes a highly satirical note upon "Tight Lacing for Monkeys," which is couched in learned and scientific terms, and which is intended to hold up to ridicule and scorn the woman of fashion. Dr. Wm. G. Eggleston gives much interesting information upon what he terms the "closing door of quackery," referring to the new and stringent regulations for the practice of medicine which many States are enacting, and to the improving standards of medical education throughout the country. S. G. Pratt outlines an ambitious scheme—obviously, however, a feasible one—for assembling a great national chorus at the Chicago Exposition. Mr. Theodore Thomas indorses the plan.

A CATHOLIC ON THE SCHOOL QUESTION.

The final article, by Maurice Francis Egan, is entitled "A Catholic on the School Question." It is written with rare candor, moderation, and intelligence. Mr. Egan speaks for Catholic laymen and declares that "they do desire religious and practical education for their children such as it is impossible to get in the public schools, which are the creation of mediocrity for the perpetuation of mediocrities." Mr. Egan emphasizes this statement: "None of us desires great material possessions for the Church or the religious orders of the Church, nor that the Church and State in this country should be united, neither do we want a prelate of the Church whose kingdom is not of this earth to be a ruler in the land."

THE FORUM.

The *Forum* for May is characterized by the timeliness and excellence of its whole table of contents. The papers, "State Rights and Foreign Relations," by ex-Secretary Bayard; "Spain a Democratic Nation," by Emilio Castelar, and "Our Servility in Literature," by Prof. Thomas Davidson, are reviewed at length elsewhere.

THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

Sir Roderick W. Cameron writes authoritatively on "The Commonwealth of Australia," having been intimately acquainted with Australasian affairs during the past thirty-five years. He first discusses the significance of the formation of the new commonwealth. Among the advantages claimed for it are the promoting of the national credit and the national defense, the development and protection of the coast fisheries, and the regulation of immigration. The establishment of a commonwealth was not undertaken, he shows plainly, from any desire to break the link which binds the Australasian colonies to the mother country. In support of this he gives the assertion made in the Federation Conference by Sir Henry Parkes, the oldest advocate of federation, that the convention had not met to draw up a declaration of independence, but to frame a federal constitution in union with Great Britain.

ITS RANK AMONG CIVILIZED COUNTRIES.

Referring to the financial and economic condition of the country, Mr. Cameron says: "Australia is to-day as far advanced in civilization as any country in the world. The roads are better than any on this continent; the daily and weekly papers and the development of literature and art are far in advance of the colonies or the population. Its present wealth is almost beyond belief, and its resources almost incalculable." It produces more than one-fourth of the wool of the world, and one-half of the tin. Its coal-fields are inexhaustible. The private wealth of Australia per capita far exceeds that of the leading European countries, or of the United States. Mr. Cameron is confident that Australia, the "Greater Britain of the Pacific," as he aptly calls it, will under federation double in wealth and population by the end of the present century.

AUSTRALIA AND THE UNITED STATES.

The significance of the formation of the Australasian Commonwealth as regards the United States will, Sir Roderick thinks, depend entirely upon the policy of our Government. So far, he says, this policy has been selfish and unfriendly. Australia seeks closer trade relations with this country, and the establishment of closer commercial relations between Australia and the United States would, he maintains, be mutually advantageous.

RECIPROCITY—WHY SOUTHWARD ONLY?

If, says the Hon. Roger Q. Mills, the advocates of reciprocity are really sincere in wanting to find larger markets for agricultural products "why do they not move for reciprocity with Europe instead of with South America?" Europe takes from us more than sixty times as much agricultural products as the southern countries. If, he continues, we have a surplus of agricultural products to dispose of, obviously our best markets will be found among manufacturing, mining and mercantile communities—among people who want agricultural produce and who can give us what we want in exchange. Our prosperity, he further says, depends five times as much on our exports of farm produce as upon our exports of manufactured products.

OUR AGRICULTURAL SURPLUS.

Our exports of agricultural products, now worth \$600,000,000, ought, he maintains, to be worth \$1,000,000,000. The surplus production of wheat in this country Mr. Mills estimates at 180,000,000 bushels per annum, and implies that upon the establishment of reciprocity with the manufacturing countries of Europe this surplus would be greatly increased.

It is interesting to compare Mr. Mills' statements regarding the wheat surplus in this country with statistics on the same subject given by Mr. C. Wood Davis, in his article in the *Arena* on the "Wheat Supply of Europe and America," reviewed in another place. Mr. Davis presents figures to show that our wheat surplus as shown by exports was, last year, instead of 180,000,000 bushels, Mr. Mills' estimate, but little over 100,000,000 bushels, and, more than this, that the wheat acreage in the United States is decreasing and the home consumption increasing at such a rate that in 1895 the United States will have ceased to become an exporter of breadstuffs. This shrinkage in the area of American wheat fields took place too, he says, while throughout Europe there went unsatisfied a demand for 70,000,000 bushels of bread-grains. If Mr. Davis is correct it would seem hardly worth while for the United States to attempt to extend the market for her wheat, at least, in Europe.

THE UNITED STATES CENSUS.

Writing on "The United States Census," Gen. Francis A. Walker, superintendent of the ninth and tenth censuses, says the United States was the first nation in the world to institute a regular periodical enumeration of the people. Our first census, taken in 1790, dates back eleven years earlier than the first census in Europe. At first the census was confined to the enumeration of the people for the purpose of representation and direct taxation. The development of manufactures in 1810 gave rise to a movement toward the addition of new schedules to the census. The attempt to enumerate the industries of the country failed of success at this census, as it did at the three censuses following. In 1850 a new law was enacted which enlarged the scope of inquiry, and in 1880 a second law was passed which added still other schedules, until now the field of census investigation embraces population, wealth, taxation, industries of various kinds, transportation, education, physical and mental infirmity, pauperism, and crime. The only limit, says Gen. Walker, to the usefulness of the census, is found in the limited ability of any one person to grasp so many subjects at once. The reason for loading upon the census, which was primarily intended merely for the enumeration of the population, such a variety of statistical investigation, has been, he says: First, on account of the greater expense of carrying on separate inquiries; and second, the doubt entertained by many as to the constitutionality of establishing agencies aside from the census.

EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN CENSUSES COMPARED.

The census of the United States, ex-Superintendent Walker shows, differs fundamentally from the European census. In Europe the object of the census is mainly statistical. In this country the principal purpose is to ascertain the number of people for the redistribution of representation. It is quite sufficient in Europe to know that a certain population is contained within the borders of certain countries. Here it is necessary to know exactly where each inhabitant of the country resides. It is apparent, therefore, that the difficulties in the way of an accurate census are many-fold greater in the United States than in Europe.

SOUTHWESTERN COMMERCE AND GULF HARBORS.

Senator Frye, of Maine, calls attention to the lack of adequate deep water accommodations on the coast of the Gulf of Mexico, and urges the importance of constructing more harbors, especially on the northwest coast of the Gulf, for the products and general traffic of our Southwestern States and Territories. The agricultural products of that section of the country have, he says, by reason of burdensome land-transportation charges, been "subjected to a tax that has frequently prohibited their exportation."

Rev. Dr. Alfred Momerie writes concerning the "Changes of Orthodoxy in England." The clergy of England, he says, are not agreed on a single doctrine or ceremony. They do not agree even in regard to the importance of the Christian religion. Unless, he concludes, the churches of that country are thoroughly purged of ecclesiasticism they may not hope to become churches of God. Ecclesiasticism must be destroyed, he repeats, before religion can begin.

THE TRANSMISSION OF CULTURE.

Mr. Lester F. Ward takes issue with Prof. August Weismann, of Freiburg, and his followers, who constitute the so-called Neo-Darwinian school, on the question of the transmissibility of culture through heredity. In opposition to this school of scientists, Mr. Ward holds that "acquired character" is hereditary, advancing in support of this view the argument that the intellectual, æsthetic and ethical faculties of certain people have been gradually developed, through use and cultivation—the musical genius of Germans, for instance. In sum, he says: "We have seen that all the facts in history and of personal observation sustain this comforting popular belief, and until doctors of science shall cease to differ on this point, and shall reduce the laws of heredity to a degree of exactness which shall amount to something more like a demonstration than the current speculations, it may perhaps be as well to continue for a time to hug the delusion."

Prof. William Crooks, of London, the author of several prominent works on chemistry, and for some time editor of the *Quarterly Journal of Science*, describes the science of chemistry as it is understood to-day, and enumerates some of its problems. It is interesting to learn that chemistry has reached that stage in its development where now it is claimed by chemists even the atom is divisible, at least in imagination.

A NEW METHOD OF CRIMINAL IDENTIFICATION.

M. Alphonse Bertillon gives a description of the system of criminal identification of which he is the inventor. The anthropometric method of description, as the Bertillon system is called, differs from other methods of identification now in use in that it furnishes a simple means of classification. The common methods of taking impressions of the thumb, jaw, or ear of a criminal are no longer practicable on account of the great number of this class of persons at large in the world. Such impressions do not afford sufficient elements of variability to serve as a basis for the classification of cases reaching into the hundred thousands in number.

The system invented by M. Bertillon is based on the observed facts that the human skeleton does not, after the twentieth year, change materially, and that no two frames are sufficiently alike to be confounded with each other.

M. Bertillon illustrates his method by giving a classification of the measurements taken of the 120,000 criminals that have passed through the Paris prisons during the

last ten years. The first division is made according to the length of heads, whether short, medium, or long. Each of these three masses of measurement is then re-divided into three groups based on the width of the heads. These sub-divisions are in turn divided each into three groups, according to the length of the middle finger; and so this sub-division is continued until the groups contain only thirteen individual measurements, each arranged according to the length of the ear. These measurements once classed, identification is made easy by the process of elimination.

THE ARENA.

The *Arena* for May is a thoroughly live number. Reviews of Mr. C. Wood Davis' paper on "The Wheat Supply of Europe and America" and of Prof. Emil Blum's description of "Russia of To-day," are given elsewhere. Julian Hawthorne and the Rev. Minot J. Savage discuss the question, "Is Spiritualism Worth Investigating?"

JULIAN HAWTHORNE ON SPIRITUALISM.

Mr. Hawthorne fails to find any justification for Spiritualism, so called. There can be, he says, belief in, but not material evidence of, a spiritual world. The manifestations of Spiritualism, being addressed to the sense, do not attain the region of what may properly be termed belief. "Material phenomena can never be objects of faith; we do not believe in a stick or a stone; we are only sensible of it." Facts (as distinguished from truths) are, he says, manifestations of matter, not of things spiritual. "By addressing us through our own characteristic mediums of matter, they (spirits) abjure whatever essentially spiritual quality might belong to them, and neither do nor can tell us or show us anything that we did not know before." Continuing in the same line of thought, he says: "And, if there be a God worth reverencing, we should hardly expect Him to bully us into acknowledging Him by squalid juggleries in darkened rooms, and by rapid platitudes addressed to our corporeal senses. Rather should we look for Him to accost each one of us in the innermost sacred audience-chamber of the heart, and there show us good and evil, truth and falsehood, and bid us choose."

MR. SAVAGE'S REPLY.

Mr. Savage, after devoting eight pages to the discussion of Mr. Hawthorne's article, sentence by sentence, charges him with not once touching the real question at issue. But Mr. Savage seems wholly to overlook—let us hope not intentionally—the one and only argument adduced by Mr. Hawthorne as reason why Spiritualism was not worth while; namely, that a spiritual existence is not verifiable by sense and consequently all efforts in that direction are useless.

Taking it wholly for granted that it is within human power to penetrate the mysteries of the other world, Mr. Savage says the investigation of Spiritualism is worth while; first, that we may know whether death is the end or merely an incident of life; the assurance "that the dead is alive again," would lift a heavy weight of grief off the human heart. Second, knowledge of the hereafter would help the world to a practical trust in the justice of the government of the universe; it would "lift the level of the world's life."

THE "UNCO" GUID.

Max O'Rell preaches a lay sermon on the Anglo-Saxon "Unco' Guid." He defines the "unco' guid" as a religious *parvenu* only to be found among the followers of the newest forms of Christianity—one who "has to try to eclipse

his fellow-Christians by his piety in order to show that the new religion to which he belongs was a necessary invention." The "unco' guid" is thus described: "He is dressed in broadcloth. He walks with light, short, jaunty steps. He casts right and left little grimaces that are so many forced smiles of self-satisfaction. Try to be as good as I am, he seems to say to all who happen to look at him, and you will be as happy. And he smiles, and smiles, and smiles. He has a small soul, a small heart, and a small brain. As a rule he is a well-to-do person." It is the "unco guid," says Max O'Rell, who is responsible for the degradation of the lower classes of London "by refusing to enable them to elevate their minds on Sundays at the sight of the masterpieces of art contained in the museums, or at the sound of the symphonies of Beethoven and Mozart."

"If," he concludes, "the 'unco' guid' is the best product of Christianity, Christianity must be pronounced a ghastly failure, and I should be inclined to exclaim with the late Dean Milman: 'If all this is Christianity, it is high time we should try something else—say the religion of Christ, for instance.'"

JUDAISM, WHAT IS IT?

"What is Judaism?" is the subject of Prof. Abram S. Isaacs' paper. It is, he says, a religion of daily life; of growth, not stagnancy; organic, not mechanical; it is universal in its scope and influence; old but not antiquated. "History tells what Judaism was in the past. Judaism in the present needs only a fair field, and courts no favor. The Judaism of the future is not an unknown quantity; for if it be true to itself and the best utterances of sage and prophet, it will do its active share to spread the knowledge of God's unity and the brotherhood of humanity—the Jewish ideal and mission."

THE SURVIVAL OF FAITH.

Mr. Henry Dwight Chapin, M.D., attributes the change of basis in the matter of faith to the alleged fact that churches are too much out of sympathy with the needs, sufferings, obstacles, and aims of the people known as the "masses." The substance of his paper is contained in the following paragraph: "Churches must not only feed the hungry and clothe the naked, but anxiously inquire into the operation of those biological and social laws that allow so many to go hungry and naked. If divinity students were trained a little less in theology and more in sociology they might not so signally fail with the masses."

THOMAS JEFFERSON.

Mr. E. P. Powell treats "Thomas Jefferson" more fairly than he dealt with "Alexander Hamilton" in last month's *Arena*. He gives a digest of the principles for which, he holds, Jefferson stood. These principles are in brief, democracy, decentralization, economy, education, emancipation, peace, restriction of official service, and religious toleration.

Professor J. W. McGarvey, D.D., of the University of Kentucky, presents the doctrine of inspiration as set forth in the New Testament, and Mr. Frank L. King gives a condensation of Mr. Dunscombe's report on the "Artizan Dwellings of Liverpool," recently published in one of the United States Consular Reports.

THE NEW ENGLANDER AND YALE REVIEW.

Barr Ferree, in his opening paper on "The American Conception of Architecture" observes three faults in so-called American architecture: First, the subordination of beauty to expenditure; second, the tendency to seek effect by building high in the air rather than by an expansion of breadth; and third, the lack of recognition of something

higher than cost and size. These faults are due, Mr. Ferree explains, not so much to American architects as to Americans, who allow the money element to determine so largely the style and form of their buildings.

DIVORCE SOCIOLOGICALLY CONSIDERED.

Mr. E. James discusses the subject of divorce from still a new point of view, the Sociological. Such a treatment of the subject is made necessary, he maintains, by the great change that has taken place in the social status of women in modern times. Modern advanced political and social ideas demand an equality of the sexes before the law. The idea that a woman should "put away her husband" was unknown to the ancients.

Mr. James does not regard it as any particular cause for regret that divorces are much easier to obtain at present than they were formerly. He thinks, however, that the laws of some of our States, which grant divorces on the ground of "incompatibility of temper," are altogether too lax, and suggests that "drunkenness" is a safer and more justifiable cause for divorce.

"It is now known that the children of a man whose brain has become diseased through long indulgence in strong drink, may inherit the effects of their father's sin in some congenital defect of the brain, which may show itself in a variety of ways, physical, mental, and moral, in health, mind, and character. Some of the children of such a father may be epileptic, some consumptive, some idiotic, some criminal; some may exhibit the deficiency in a general weakness of will, some in a craving for the excitement of drink, some in that general lack of mental tone and energy which results in pauperism; while some may escape the sad legacy, and be apparently quite like other people."

The knowledge of this "Sociological fact" gives, he maintains, a justification for divorce which did not exist before.

BUDDHISM AND CHRISTIANITY.

Merwin-Marie Snell disputes the theory, advanced by Dr. Felix Oswald in the January *Arena*, that Christianity is only a derived form of Buddhism. He adduces practically the same arguments as those advanced by Dr. James T. Bixby in his reply to Dr. Oswald in the April number of the *Arena*; namely, that Christian churches are known to have existed at an earlier date than that of any known East Indian authority, and that the similarities existing between the two religions are easily explainable on the grounds that they are mere coincidences. On the other hand, it is maintained that the divergences between Christianity and Buddhism are of a more fundamental character than are the resemblances. "In fact, it can be stated, without fear of contradiction, that there is not one of the world's great religions which is more utterly unlike Christianity in all essential respects than is Buddhism. All of those great doctrines which seem to underlie the religious cults of the entire world, Christianity possesses in common with the rest. Even Confucianism seems to have a faint implicit recognition of them, but Buddhism is agnostic regarding some, and to others gives a categorical denial."

OUR DAY.

Our Day for April contains several papers of religious note. The addresses of Rev. A. J. Gordon, D. D., and Miss Abbie B. Child, Home Secretary of the Woman's Board of Missions, on "The Student Volunteer Movement," delivered recently in Boston before a meeting held in the interests of missions, are published in full. The "Students' Movement" was started in Princeton, N. J., in 1885, by Mr. Wilder, a missionary, at that time editor

of the *Missionary Review of the World*. The work of systematic visitation among the seminaries and colleges for enlisting missionary recruits was at once taken up by Robert G. Wilder, his son, who became the leader of the movement in America. As a result of these visitations, over 6,000 young men and women have been enrolled as volunteers, 300 of whom have actually gone to missionary fields.

Rev. Dr. G. F. Magoun, of Grinnell, Iowa, who is about to take charge of the department of education in *Our Day*, calls attention to the significance of the Conference of Israelites and Christians which was held in Chicago November 24, 1890. It marked, he says, the beginning of a closer union between the Jews and Christians. Some of the addresses made at the Conference were: "The Attitude of Nations and of Christian People Toward the Jews," by Rev. E. P. Goodwin, D. D.; "The Religious Condition of the Jews To-day and Their Attitude Toward Christianity," by Rabbi Hirsch; "Why Israelites Do Not Accept Jesus as Their Messiah," by Rabbi Felsenthal, and "The Anti-Semitism of To-day," by Mr. Zulot Hoff, editor of the *Jewish Courier*, Chicago.

The two especially noteworthy incidents of the Conference, says Mr. Howard, were "the disavowal by the Jewish speakers of any hope of return to Palestine," and "the disclosure of the familiarity of educated children of Israel with the New Testament." Two things are necessary, he maintains, in order to a more rapid and general Christianization of Jews: "(1) Kinder relations with them and a more correct and complete understanding of their attitude, views, and spirit; (2) A more generously Christian estimate of the place the moral law of the Old Testament, and the Old Testament itself are to have in the redemption of the world." Both of these objects were promoted in the Chicago Conference. A spirit of good feeling pervaded all the sessions of the Conference, and not one word of reproach for Jewish opposition to Christ was uttered.

Mr. John B. Donaldson has a brief but forcible sermon on the "Political Value of the Independent Voter." The mission of the independent voter is, he sums up, "to rebuke his leaders for extremes or for unrighteous action; to show them what he wants, and what he is determined to have; and to spur reluctant, fearful, and practical men to follow him."

Rev. Dr. R. H. Howard treats of the celebrated Hutchinson family of singers as reformers. The sentiment of all their songs, he says, was elevating and directly in the interest of progress and reform.

Joseph Cook's "Monday Lecture," in this number, is on "Self-Surrender to the Self-Evident in Science and Scripture." A passage from the report for 1890 of Rev. Samuel W. Dike, Secretary of the National Divorce Reform League, touching on the results and prospects of the work of this association, is published in the department of "Questions to Specialists."

EDUCATIONAL REVIEW.

Two articles in the May issue of this magazine have an interest aside from their intrinsic qualities, the interest which always attaches to a prominent man's last work. They are a fragment of a leading article by R. H. Quick, the well-known English educator, and a brief discussion of the question of religious instruction in the public schools by Dr. Howard Crosby. Mr. Quick's article, "My Pedagogic Autobiography," is a pleasant, rather rambling talk concerning books, magazines, and teachers, which is broken off before the writer gets fairly into his proper

subject, his own pedagogic history. Dr. Crosby opposes the introduction of religious teaching in public schools for the five reasons: That the national constitution opposes it; that such teaching would cause endless sectarian strife; that religious teaching requires religious teachers, which are not always to be obtained; that the public schools are intended to make good citizens and not religionists; and that religion is too sacred to be taught by public officials. While he thus opposes the teaching of creed he insists on instruction in morality based on God's will.

"The Limitations of State Universities" is the title of an article by Horace Davis, who feels that while such institutions have done much valuable work, they are however hampered by their peculiar relation to their States and alumni, and are deterred from obtaining the best results by the gross views of education held by the taxpayers and legislators, who consider the university a sort of convenient servant.

Lucy M. Salmon has an elaborate and very suggestive defense of the study of history in the elementary schools, which study, she thinks, is most valuable in the awakening and development of the child's mind. She says that while in high schools, academies, and colleges we have made some advance in historical study, we are far behind England, France, and Germany in the attention paid to this branch of education in the primary school.

The rest of the number is filled with a continued article entitled "Herbartian System of Pedagogics," an article entitled "Contemporary Educational Thought in Prussia," which shows a record of great advance in academic education during the past few years in that country, a discussion as to the relative merits of the eastern and western educational systems, and a vigorous denial of the charge that education in South Carolina has been hindered by political intrigue and ambition.

POET-LORE.

Between the tasteful covers of this magazine, "devoted to Shakespeare, Browning, and the Comparative Study of Literature," we notice an attractive article by Ethel G. Skeat, headed "Fairy-Lore: 'Midsummer-Night's Dream.'" The introduction of Oberon, Titania, and their court of little people in this comedy signalizes the poet's revolt from the time-honored and hackneyed institution of the "mask," hitherto inevitable in an Elizabethan public festivity, and which must have been something like a shabby edition of one of Kiralfy's "spectacular plays." Miss Skeat shows that Shakespeare drew from both Teutonic and Celtic sources in creating his fairy world, and that oral tradition furnished him with the materials. The name "Titania" coming from Ovid, "Oberon" from an old French romance, and "Puck" from the Celtic *pucka*, give evidence of the widely-disimilar fields in which the poet culled his eerie-flowers.

Commentators must have work, but it is difficult to see why a clear-headed reader, imbued with any moiety of the spirit of the text, should need even a foot-note on the signification of "talents," occurring below:

"And lo! behold these *talents* of their hair,"

in "A Lover's Complaint." The word forms the subject of an article by Mr. Furness, in which he edifies us with the renderings of some authorities whose names are in high places. "*Talents* are lockets of hair plaited and set in gold," is the best Malone could do. Mr. Furness confesses that he himself tried to torture the defenseless word into meaning the "*talons* wherewith fair ones caught and struck their lovers." Colgrave would have it

from the French *tailleur*, hence roughly, "that which can be cut off"—it is hard to repress exclamation marks—and, finally, Mr. Furness paraphrases the long-suffering passage into "wealth or abundance of hair," which has occurred at first sight to several of the uninitiated.

Mr. L. M. Griffiths makes a strong plea for Beaumont and Fletcher's noble drama, "A King and No King." He considers that, "in characterization and homogeneity of plot, it rises as far above some of the Shakespeare plays as it fails in that facility of expression which is so peculiarly Shakespeare's own."

Dr. Rolfe writes of "Miranda and Ferdinand, Caliban and Ariel," finding redeeming features in the shuffling monster, viz.: his aspiration to a better existence and his appreciation of music.

In Mr. George Morley's paper on "Victorian Shakespeare Commemorations," personalities and petty financial items figure rather obtrusively. Dr. Sinclair Korner is suggestive in "'Hamlet' as a Solar Myth." Helen A. Clarke contributes a "Musical Setting to Shakespeare's 'Come Away, Death,'" and Charlotte Porter writes on "Browning's Tribute to Shakespeare." *Poet-Love* fills a gap, and fills it well.

THE POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY.

The *Popular Science Monthly* for May is more than ordinarily attractive. Among the "Leading Articles of the Month" is reviewed Hon. Andrew D. White's paper upon "Medicine and Miracles."

Mr. Frederick A. Fernald describes in a popular way "Ice-making and Machine Refrigeration." "The scientific fact on which the making of artificial ice depends," he says, "is that when a liquid evaporates it uses up a great deal of heat which it draws from anything that happens to be around it." The liquid used in making ice is either ammonia or sulphurous oxide. Ice, Mr. Fernald informs us, has long been made in India. There pits are dug and about half filled with straw, upon which are placed shallow dishes of porous clay filled with water. The rapid evaporation of part of the water, assisted by the radiation of heat from the straw, freezes the water remaining. The manufacture of ice is carried on extensively throughout the South, and now bids fair to become a regular industry in temperate zones as well.

PROFESSOR HUXLEY'S "INSUPERABLE BIAS."

The Duke of Argyll concludes his criticism of Professor Huxley's method of dealing with theological questions. Professor Huxley is a safe enough man to follow on his own ground, that of biology, he says; but he holds that upon all questions bearing on Christian theology the noted scientist is not to be trusted. To use the Duke of Argyll's own words, the Professor, outside his special field, labors under "insuperable bias."

W. C. Cahall, M. D., has a paper on "The French Institute," in which he describes the nature and scope of the work carried on by the various academies of which it is composed.

EVOLUTION OF PATENT MEDICINE.

Mr. Lee J. Vance treats scientifically the "Evolution of Patent Medicine." The modern faith in patent medicines, he maintains, a survival of the old belief that secret remedies work charms—of the savage's idea that mysterious compounds possess magical remedial powers. It has come to pass, Mr. Vance says, that patent medicine venders no longer, as they once did to a great extent, rely upon the curative power of their drugs. They depend now almost wholly upon the power of advertising. "They

have a literary man to 'write up' the remedy in ingenious fashion; an artist to show the patient 'before and after' using the panacea; a poet to compose odes and lyrics; a liar who rivals Munchausen, and a forger who signs all kinds of testimonials." It is high time, Mr. Vance suggests, that restrictions were placed upon the sale of patent medicine. Even the Japanese are in advance of us in this respect.

Mr. Dominick Daly writes entertainingly concerning Quetzatcoatl, the wandering stranger whom the early Mexicans adopted as their Messiah. Three points in relation to this puzzling character seem, he writes, well established: "(1) He was a white man from across the Atlantic; (2) he taught religion to the Mexicans; (3) the religion he taught retained to after ages many strong and striking resemblances to Christianity."

THE EDUCATION OF CHILDREN.

An article is republished in this number from *Macmillan's Magazine*, which describes and discusses the plans laid down by Friedrich Froebel for the education of young children. To Froebel is due the credit of having first recognized the high importance, as a means of education, of directing and arranging children's play "so as to form a harmonious development according to Nature's methods." Some of the suggestions contained in his plans are given as follows: "(1) There must be the regular performance of some kind of useful work suited to the age and capacity of the child. (2) Book-learning must be given up in the case of any child to whom it cannot be made pleasurable. (3) Prizes must not be given for success in school-work, nor punishment for failure. (4) The natural love that children have for games must be taken advantage of, so as to cause a healthy development of the moral nature, the physical powers, the imagination, etc. (5) The energies of the child must be fully as well as harmoniously developed, and the child's growth must not be stunted by too easy work. (6) A love of nature and of all forms of beauty must be stimulated and encouraged."

THE MAGAZINE OF AMERICAN HISTORY.

The best paper in *The Magazine of American History* for May, is by the editor, Mrs. Martha J. Lamb, upon William H. Seward. The part taken by Mr. Seward in shaping the political affairs of the United States during the long period of his official life is brought out boldly and with force. As senator from New York he was one of the first in Congress to take a firm stand against slavery. His utterance, "Slavery can and must be abolished and you and I must do it," given in the Senate as early as 1850, produced, says Mrs. Lamb, a "genuine sensation." It appears from the records of Congress that Mr. Seward was always a warm friend of Territories seeking admission as States. His pleas for the admission to the Union of California and Kansas were, perhaps, the greatest speeches he ever made. As Secretary of State, Mr. Seward negotiated as many as forty treaties, nearly all of which are of historic importance. It may be of present interest to note, that it was through his efforts the existing treaty between the United States and Nicaragua, which promises to be of such great value to American commerce, was arranged.

Rev. George Patterson, D.D., F.R.S.C., contributes "A Lost Chapter in American History," giving an account of early Portuguese attempts to colonize the New World. The first expedition was sent out during the reign of Emmanuel "The Fortunate," in 1500, under the command of Gaspar Cortereal, who in the course of his

voyage touched what he supposed to be Greenland. Other expeditions sent out later reached the shores of Cape Breton, Newfoundland and Nova Scotia. The settlement made by the Portuguese in Cape Breton, Mr. Patterson holds, was the first attempt by Europeans at colonization in the northern parts of the American continent. The exact date of this settlement he does not give but places it early in the sixteenth century. Charles Howard Shinn furnishes some documents bearing on Spanish claims to the lands of California. The insecurity of land titles was for a long time, Mr. Shinn says, the curse of California. Many of the early settlers, unable to secure ready money on their lands on account of the uncertainty of titles, were forced to turn them over to the State to be sold for taxes. It would have been better, he thinks, to have recognized the Spanish claims to land.

Other papers of note are two biographical sketches—"Captain Adam A. Larrabee," by Hon. Charles Aldrich, and "Judge Law of Indiana," by Frank A. Myers; and "President Lincoln and the Sleeping Sentinel," by Hon. L. E. Chittenden.

THE CENTURY MAGAZINE.

"At the Court of the Czar" is the title given to certain extracts from the journal of George Mifflin Dallas, our Minister to Russia 1837-1839, under President Van Buren. Mr. Dallas had no events of great historical and political importance to describe, nor did he pretend to such. As a vivacious picture of the Emperor Nicholas I. and St. Petersburg society, viewed in the daily rounds of ministerial life, and presented in most tasteful colors, this paper is excellent. There are to be two parts; this one tells with much freshness and *naïveté*, of the reception of the writer at the Russian Court, and of the various state dinners and diplomatic episodes that ensued. Mr. Dallas was evidently much attracted by the personality of Nicholas; he ascribes to him an earnest wish for reform in the interests of his subjects, a desire that had its influence in procuring the emancipation of the serf, in his son's reign. Several anecdotes illustrate the Czar's urbanity and his amazing disposition to play the rôle of Haroun al Raschid, when his incognito deceived no one but himself. A noble portrait of Nicholas forms the frontispiece of the magazine.

CONFEDERATE DIPLOMACY AND SLAVERY.

The title of Mr. John Bigelow's "The Confederate Diplomats and their Shirt of Nessus" is not felicitous in that a large proportion of the author's energy goes toward showing that the wearers of the shirt were utterly devoid of Herculean attributes. The troublesome garment here symbolizes slavery. With the aid of considerable correspondence of J. B. Benjamin's, the Confederate Secretary of State, it is shown clearly and decisively that the chief impediment in the way of all-important European recognition of the Confederacy was the indisposition of the latter to be bound to any policy running counter to the institution of slavery. The diplomatic work of Messrs. Slidell and De Leon at Paris, of Mr. Mason at London, and of Mr. Mawn at Rome is briefly reviewed and censured, principally on the ground of the singular want of tact these Commissioners displayed in always making slavery in the Confederacy a *sine qua non*.

Mr. Bigelow makes his point, without a doubt, and the more is it a pity that his paper should be disfigured by certain childish phrases and acrid sentences that savor more of '66 than of '91. Slidell's baleful influence in Congress sends out Soulé to "bully Spain into the sale of

Cuba," and in the same column, "he (Slidell) and his partisans, using Mr. Buchanan, then President, as their instrument, bullied England into a practical renunciation" of certain anti-slave-trade laws. The Senator from Louisiana "bullying" England and Spain into this and that! "The average schoolgirl of sixteen was about as well qualified as Mason to cope etc., etc." Yancey's warning of the necessity of deferring to English Abolitionists "had about as much effect upon the lunatics at Richmond as reading the riot act or the Ten Commandments on a pack of wolves." This speaks for itself.

Mrs. Mason still holds our attention in "French Salons under the Empire and Restoration." This is no faint praise under a system of recurring articles that ever threatens to suggest the time-honored question whether a man can eat a quail a day for a month. The names Montesson, Genlis, Krüdener, Rémusat, and not least, the all fascinating Madame Recamier, appear in this instrument. One is perhaps a little disappointed that no more space is devoted here to the mystical, romantic, and, withal, heroic Madame Krüdener, the author of *Valérie*, and, through her influence over Alexander I., one of the creators of the Holy Alliance.

Extremely interesting and suggestive is the description by Margaret Watts Hughes of the visible impressions of sound that she obtained by means of an instrument she calls the eidophone. The separate vibrations of different mediums, in response to a note sung, acting on a paste of lycopodium or other powder, exhibits certain floral forms of astonishing distinctness. Miss Sophie B. Herrick satisfactorily explains the causes of these phenomena and finds the obstacle to a scientific adaptation of them in the difficulty of calculating the many vibrant forces of which the regular forms are resultants.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Among the lighter features of the May *Century* is the opening chapter of a new serial by Frank R. Stockton. It cannot be said that the creator of Mrs. Lacks and Mrs. Aleshine bids fair to surpass them in "The Squiloun." Col. Richard Malcolm Johnson's "Old Gus Lawson" reminds us irresistibly and delightfully of his earliest volume, "The Dukesborough Tales," which to read is to love. Edward Eggleston continues "The Faith Doctor," and Matt Crim has a story called "In Beaver Cove." William Lewis Fraser has "Exhibition of Artists' Scraps and Sketches," and disciples of the gentle Isaak find pleasure in "Game Fishes of the Florida Reef," by R. F. Holder, with illustrations full of action by Perard. Biography is represented in an appreciative paper by Josephine Lazarus on Louisa May Alcott, and "Pioneer Mining Life in California" is described by E. G. Waite. The best of the poetry is "Illusions," by Robert Underwood Johnson.

SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE.

The May number of *Scribner's Magazine* contains no article of political or social interest. Lieut. J. D. Jerrold Kelley, of the United States Navy, writes the second article of the series upon "Ocean Steamships." Starting at Liverpool, he takes his readers with him across the Atlantic in a modern, "liner," acquainting them on the voyage with the ship's company, from captain to deck scrubbers. "Beach combers" and "shore huggers" to the contrary, he says all the poetry is not gone out of sailing in this, the *fin de siècle*. Such talk he calls "transportine" nonsense; he who commands a ship to-day must first of all be a seaman as genuine as ever any of story or song. The article is profusely illustrated.

The article on "The Transfer of the Temples of Ise" possesses greater interest than its title suggests. The temples in the grove of Ise, the most renowned of Japan, stand to-day practically unchanged in dimensions, proportions, and in general arrangements from the original edifices built two thousand years ago. In pursuance of a decree issued by Emperor Temmu, of Japan, about 675 A. D., these structures have been since that time faithfully reconstructed every twenty years on lots in the grove reserved for alternate occupation. The last restoration or transfer was made in October, 1889, with the customary ancient ceremony. It has been suggested to the government at Tokio, says Mr. House, that the recently dismantled temple of Naiku, one of the oldest, be preserved and sent to this country in 1892, as one of the features of the Japan exhibit in the World's Fair.

With only meagre data at command, Alexander McGill succeeds in presenting a very plausible account of Shakespeare as a wearer of the sock and buskin. Very little that is not pure conjecture is known of the "stage life" of Shakespeare; but the fact that he was at one time selected to play before Queen Elizabeth at Greenwich Palace, would seem to indicate that he was no mean actor in his time. The article contains many reproductions of old prints from the collection of Henry Irving.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE.

South America has a large share of the May *Harper's* in Mr. Theodore Childs' paper on "Uruguay," and Bishop Walden's on "The Argentine People."

ARGENTINA.

The latter deals particularly with educational and religious features. The first Spanish settlement in Argentina was in the year 1553, and until 1818, from which year its independence dates, the population consisted almost entirely of Spaniards, the native Indians, and half-breeds. During the last seventy years there has been a considerable immigration of English, Irish, Scotch, and others. The rather turbulent history of the Argentine States since their separation from the mother country has been marked by the struggle for supremacy of two parties, "the *Unitarios*, who favored a centralized government and progress, and the *Federales*, who favored the perpetuation of the provincial power and the old order."

The first naturally had its strength in the new settlers, the industrious English and Scotch, while the states' rights party was recruited from the old Spanish and Spanish Indian inhabitants, the *Guachos*, with their huge grazing ranches. The latter triumphed at first and recklessly abused their power for a quarter of a century, during which the friends of progress and reform could do but little; but some thirty years ago they had their victory, and the Government was reconstructed.

The Roman Catholic religion prevails, having been introduced by the Franciscans early in the Spanish history of the country. But there is perfect toleration of religion for any and all. The most interesting feature of the educational system is the old college of Cordoba, founded in 1610, a decade before the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers, and hence "the oldest collegiate institution in the New World."

Bishop Walden concludes that all the formative influences in this country are tending in hopeful directions. It will be remembered that Argentina is one of the principal spots Baron Hirsch is now selecting as refuges for the Russian Jews that he is transplanting.

URUGUAY.

Mr. Theodore Childs is very readable on "The Republic of Uruguay," in spite of the formidable array of statistics which he finds necessary in order to present properly the geographical, social, and economic features of his subject.

Cattle-raising is the industry of Uruguay, and we are at once struck by the figures that value a horse at about six dollars, half as much as an ox, and just as much as a pig. Generals should be cheap too, to judge from the supply of twenty-one on active service in the army of 3,264 men. Mr. Childs thinks there is great hope for the future of Uruguay, with its "splendid soil, fine climate, and facilities of navigation," when only the land shall be properly cultivated. The present obstacle to improvement is, as in Argentina, the existence of a class of immense landed proprietors, owning leagues and leagues of territory, over which they pasture their flocks and live "like the patriarchs of old, with two or three generations of children under the same roof."

THE ENGLISH ANCESTRY OF WASHINGTON.

Under this title Mr. Moncure D. Conway leads us lightly by some of the treacherous mazes of Washington genealogy into one, which, we are assured, is not treacherous. Following up the scent discovered by Mr. Henry F. Waters, who maintained that the father of the Washingtons who emigrated to Virginia, was Lawrence Washington, rector of Purleigh, Mr. Conway has visited the part of Northamptonshire where this branch of the family first appears, and his researches have substantiated and added to Mr. Waters' theory. This Lawrence, father of the emigrants, seems to have been a man of parts, who gave up a university career of great promise to accept the rich living of Purleigh, in Essex, from which, however, he was ejected in 1643, because of some words that gave offense to Parliament. His fortunes, thereafter, were not bright, and, perhaps, we have this mishap to thank for the emigration to Virginia, in 1659, of his eldest son, John, the great-grandfather of General George Washington.

"The Warwickshire Avon" is the title of the charming contribution of Mr. A. T. Quiller Couch, in which "P" and "Q" wander poetically about in a most picturesque part of Northamptonshire "to find the source of Shakespeare's Avon." They find it, and embark upon it in a birch-bark canoe. The battle-field of Naseby, the haunts of Tom Brown, the forest of Arden, the execution place of Piers Gaveston, and the town of Queen Godiva are among the interesting places introduced to us. In the numerous illustrations by Mr. Alfred Parsons there are some delicious bits. If a very carping, ill-natured person wished to find fault with Mr. Couch's clever flow of description; he would probably say that the great abundance and extreme patness of quotations, in rhyme and prose, have a tendency to suggest the picture of the author "verifying" with one of the blessed reference-books of the age.

Mr. Walter Besant's *causerie* "Over Johnson's Grave" is not near so dismal as one would judge from the heading. Mr. Besant proves that the great Samuel never suffered from the poverty which is generally imputed to him, but that he was, on the contrary, in very easy circumstances.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Col. Theodore Ayrault Dodge, U. S. A., has the first of a series of papers on "Some American Riders," in which he talks entertainingly of equitation—a horrid but logical word—among the Northern American Indians. Some su-

perb specimens of mounted Indians are given from the pencil of Frederic Remington. Mr. Eugene Lawrence reconstructs for us the old Roman City of London, which lies some fifteen or twenty feet below the level of the present metropolis. In the serial, "The 'Stranger People's' Country," Charles Egbert Craddock recalls pleasantly "The Prophet of the Great Smoky," and Thomas Hardy has a peculiar, quaint charm in his Dorset tales, entitled "Wessex Folk." "Faint Heart Never Won Fair Lady" is a Swiss tale by Caroline Earl White, in which Max and Lena climb the Jungfrau, and, much more sensibly, get married. Poetry is represented by Mr. Howells' "Mortality" and Robert Burns Wilson's "Golden Bubbles," neither of which could have been inspired in very bright hours. Mr. H. B. Ward contributes a story called "A Batch of Bread and a Pudding." In the *Editor's Study* Mr. Howells discusses the possibility of applying Socialistic principles to the production of poetry, to prevent the present ruinous competition, and proceeds to criticise very charitably some recent volumes of verse.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.

The *Atlantic Monthly* for May, sound and substantial as always, contains less of special interest than usual. Leaves from the Journal of Richard Henry Dana are descriptive of a journey made in 1860 by a company consisting of Mr. Dana and four others, through the Grand Canal of China from Shanghai to the famous city of Lu Chau. No foreigner, says Mr. Dana, except Lord Macartney in 1842, is supposed to have seen this Chinese city previous to 1857. The fact that Lu Chau was laid siege to and partially destroyed by fire only a few days after Mr. Dana's visit, makes his account of this city exceedingly valuable.

Mr. H. C. Merwin, in discussing the "Ethics of Horse-Keeping," has this to say about the practice of docking horses' tails: "That form of mutilation which we call docking is, I believe, inartistic and barbarous, and I do not doubt that before many years it will become obsolete, as is now the cropping of horses' ears, which was practiced so late as 1840." It becomes, he says, the very "refinement of cruelty" when, after docking a horse, his owner keeps him until he is broken down, and then sells him.

Mr. George Edward Ellis gives a brief sketch of the historical labors of Jeremy Belknap, to whom William Cullen Bryant ascribed "the high merit of being the first to make American history attractive." Mr. Belknap was born at Boston in 1744, and is perhaps best known by his *History of New Hampshire*.

"The Brazen Android," a story in two parts, by William Douglas O'Connor, ends in this number, and Mr. William P. Andrews writes the second paper of his series on "Goethe's Key to Faust." The "Capture of Louisbourg by the New England Militia" is continued by Francis Parkman.

THE CHAUTAUQUAN.

With its in many ways excellent system of short articles, the substantial volume of the *May Chautauquan* presents all but an *embarras de richesse*.

THE FATE OF THE TURK.

Under the title "Constantinople and the Waning Turks" Mr. Albert Shaw gives a concise, and, on the whole, hopeful statement of the "Eastern Question," showing that it has its key in "the emancipation of the Greeks, the Serbians, the Roumanians, and the Bulgarians." The end of

the Turkish territorial possession in Europe is plainly near—simply a "question of Europe's convenience"—and the author prophesies the division of Macedonia between Greece and Bulgaria. As to the more interesting fate of Constantinople, he dismisses the probable pretensions of Russia, of Bulgaria, and of Greece, and pictures that ancient city a "neutral free port under the guaranty of the European powers," "the cosmopolitan meeting-place of Orient and Occident." As the Sultan falls back before the advance of modern civilization, the old city of Broussa, sixty miles south of Constantinople, will, Mr. Shaw thinks, become the refuge of the Sublime Porte.

ENGLAND IN AFRICA.

"England's Possessions in Africa," by H. Chatelaine, tells nothing of the inter-relations of the European candidates for African dominion. It is an orderly description of each distinct English colony, with much geographical and statistical detail for so short an article. When Egypt has become English territory, which event is, the author thinks, imminent, more than half of inhabitable Africa will be under British rule.

A really useful topic, clearly treated in small compass, and one that every woman should read, is "How a Married Woman May Make a Will," by Lelia Robinson Sawtelle, of the Boston Bar. Though "at common law a married woman could not make a will," except in the case of an estate held for her in trust that especially endows her with the testamentary power, the laws of the various States do, in certain instances, allow it, with or without the husband's consent.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Ruth Morse, writing of Helen Lange's "Higher Education of Woman in Europe," is outspoken in her condemnation of the conservatism that denies German women a university education. She and Miss Lange show that Germany is now almost alone among civilized states in imposing this limitation. Mr. Freeman has a seventh chapter on "The Intellectual Development of the English people," in which he treats lightly and discursively the so-called Middle Ages with the Renaissance and the Reformation. "Literary England under the Guelphs" forms the subject of a florid paper by James J. Harrison, of Washington and Lee University. Alice Donlevy has a practical word at the "Woman's Council-Table," on "Carpet and Wall-paper Designing for Women." This number has in its one hundred and forty-three pages of reading matter several other articles of worth.

THE COSMOPOLITAN.

Mr. Charles E. L. Wingate opens the first number of the eleventh volume of the *Cosmopolitan Magazine* with an article on the "Cleopatras of the Stage," which has particular interest on account of the many recent revivals of Shakespeare's play. It is curious to read of the conditions under which Miss Cheer first introduced the character to an American audience in the new theatre on John Street, 123 years ago, and the make-up of the Cleopatras of to-day as shown in the beautiful illustrations of Madame Bernhardt and Mrs. Langtry, contrast favorably with that of Miss Isabel Glyn in 1849, "one of the most famous Cleopatras of the English stage."

In the "Silver Camp of Colorado," Mr. Theodore F. Van Wagenen gives an interesting account of the birth and growth of the city of Leadville and the mines of the great carbonate district, of which it is the centre. In 1876, there was no railroad within seventy miles, while to-day, three lines carry out of the carbonate camp more than one hun-

dred cars of ore and base bullion daily, "besides a heavy passenger traffic both ways." Of the mines, he tells us, they have "not less than one hundred miles of main galleries, to say nothing of the scores of miles of projecting and subsidiary drifts"; \$160,000,000 worth of silver, gold, and lead has been taken from them up to date and the daily output has a value of \$50,000. The article is accompanied by illustrations of various mining operations.

Mr. W. J. Hendersen successfully combats, in his article on "New York as a Musical Centre," the insinuation that New York is not a musical city, a statement that he attributes to the jealousy of other American cities and the ignorance of the foreign newspapers. He gives a brief survey of the Symphony, Philharmonic, Metropolitan, and other orchestral and choral societies of the city, and shows that they supply no less than 250 excellent performances each season. New York is invariably the starting point of all foreign artists who come to this country, and her verdict in musical matters carries great weight.

In his article on "Doctor Koch and His Lymph," Dr. Weiss shows that "the prospective cure of consumption, even in the first stage, is far from certain." At the same time he bears testimony to its wonderful remedial effects, especially in lupus, where they can be more easily noted. Sufficient time has not yet elapsed to allow of a final verdict on its value in cases of lung consumption, but the probability is that the greatest value to the medical profession will be in its diagnostic rather than its remedial features. His picture of Berlin as a vast consumptive hospital without any organization is sufficient to deter patients from undertaking a journey thither in search of cure; but he adds many weighty arguments against such a course, and closes with a strong plea for the establishment by the United States Government of "a central university and hygiene institute for the study of questions connected with the public health and for original medical research."

In "Kennels and Kennel Clubs," Mr. W. M. Bangs traces the growth of kennel clubs in North America since the organization, fourteen years ago, of the Westminster Kennel Club, and gives an interesting account of their establishment at Babylon, Long Island, and of several other similar institutions.

Mr. Murat Halstead reviews briefly the legislation of the late Congress. For the Tariff Law he pleads fair play. Referring to the debates on money, he advocates "the maintenance in common employment of the two immemorial precious metals" and abundance in the volume of currency. Of the Copyright Law he thinks that, though "not precisely what anyone wanted," it "makes for common honesty and the comity of nations." He refers to the death of Charles Bradlaugh and Prince Napoleon, whose common aspirations made them friends, and thinks that, although both thought their destiny great, neither leaves much mark upon the world's face. Of the New Orleans massacre he says: "General and bitter condemnation of the New Orleans mob has been modified by the consideration that notoriously some of the worst criminals of Italy have escaped to this country." The remainder of his paper is devoted to a review of the military career of the "kindly and knightly Southern gentleman," General Joseph E. Johnston.

Dr. Hale's Social Problem this month is "The Organization of Emigration." He contrasts the reception in this country of the ordinary Christian with that of "The Latter Day Saints," who are met on the dock by a Mormon elder and conducted to their destination "as if they were gilt-edged passengers in white kid gloves." He holds

with Carlyle that "the advance of the world so far has been largely on the lines of organized emigration," and advocates the publication by the United States Government of a handbook that should serve at least as a guide to further information in the immigrants' search for a suitable home in the new country.

LIPPINCOTT'S.

Lippincott's is less heavily weighted than usual this month with the story, which often occupies two-thirds of the magazine. Julien Gordon's "Vampires" only fills thirty-five pages. A. Bogardus, who began photographing in 1846, and continued to practice photography until 1887, sums up his forty-one years' experience in nine pages. M. C. W. Sherwood describes Julien Gordon, which is the *nom de plume* of Mrs. Cruger. Like Mrs. Cruger, her biographer puts on her reds and greens rather heavily, and some of her epithets and descriptions are splendidly unwise; as when, for instance, we are told that Mrs. Cruger has a pent-up Niagara in her brain. Mr. Skidmore describes the aims of the American Society for the Extension of University Teaching, which has its headquarters at Philadelphia, and began active work last November. Twenty different centers have taken up the work, and thirty-eight courses of lectures have been given or are in progress. The most useful paper in the magazine is Grace H. Dodge's article on "What Country Girls Can Do." It is a very bright and suggestive account of the extent to which the power of co-operation can be employed by girls in country villages for purposes of culture, social improvement, and general recreation. The article also contains an appreciative notice of the "Time and Talent" section of the Y. W. C. A. of England. What with village libraries, entertainments, cooking-classes, dress-making, gymnasiums, natural history societies, there is a wealth of suggestion which girls will do well to master. Mr. Keeley's paper on "Latent Force" baffles the reviewer. He promises us that when his scheme is completed a ship of any number of tons weight can be controlled in all the various movements necessary for complete commercial use at any desired elevation and at any desired speed; it can float off into atmospheric space as gentle in motion as thistle-down, or with a velocity outrivalling a cyclone.

THE NEW ENGLAND MAGAZINE.

The *New England Magazine* is exactly what its name implies. As many as five of the articles and all of the stories in the May number are distinctly "New English" in sentiment. The article on "Lovejoy—Hero and Martyr," savors strongly of New England thirty years ago. It is especially worthy of note that nine out of the eighteen contributions in the May number are by women.

In the opening paper, Mr. Horace L. Traubel describes with the faithfulness of a Boswell the daily life of Walt Whitman. Not even the most commonplace remarks which fall from the poet's lips have escaped Mr. Traubel's attention. Mr. Whitman, he tells us with conscientious accuracy, when asked at a meeting of the new Century Club in Philadelphia if he would take the platform, replied: "I am in your hands now; but first, can't we get more air into this room." Walt Whitman, this biographer says, is not, as his critics often call him, "queer" or "eccentric." It is only his way—his intense individuality. In the following paragraph are given some of the marks of his individuality:

"He writes a large hand, uses a mammoth falcon pen,

will dip in none but the blackest ink; he will not punctuate by the rule of the schools, will not adopt the phraseology of taste, will not rhyme like the poets, will not carpet his study, will not reverence the mechanic in man more than the king in man, but only the man in man, will not repulse the criminal, will not travel the polite earth for fame or gain."

Mr. James Hannay writes a paper on the "Loyalists"—they who took the side of the Crown in the revolutionary struggle. On account of the hostility of feeling against the Tories at the close of the War of the Revolution, they were compelled to emigrate. Between thirty-five and forty thousand of these Loyalists, it is said, settled in Nova Scotia. No one who studies the history of that age, says Mr. Hannay, can fail to be convinced that the banishment of the Loyalists had, as its final result, the severance of the North American continent into two nations. But for their banishment, he says, Nova Scotia would long have remained without a population. "To the short-sighted policy which banished them," he concludes, "may be traced nearly all the political troubles of this continent, since that date, in which the British Crown has been involved."

In his article on the "Alaskan Fur Trade: Its Origin, Courses, and Ethnography," Mr. Charles Hallock treats historically of the early settlements in Alaska. Nothing of any account was accomplished toward developing the fur trade of this great northern peninsula until 1639, when Russia began to establish trading posts in that territory. By the year 1780 a very large area of Alaska had been thoroughly prospected by Russian fur-hunters, and sixty distinct trading companies had been established by them. Alaska remained in the hands of the Russians until 1868, when it was purchased by the United States.

A GROUP OF ENGLISH MAGAZINES.

In *Macmillan's Magazine* Mr. Saintsbury writes appreciatively but critically upon "English War Songs," giving the palm to Michael Drayton and Thomas Campbell. Dr. Birkbeck Hill urges all true Johnsonians to gather together in pious gratitude, on Saturday, the 16th of this May, to honor the memory of James Boswell, by keeping the centenary of his great book with joyous festivity. Mr. Herford has a somewhat too slight paper on "Some Old German Humorists." Mr. L. W. Carter defends the Braille type from a recent attack upon it in the *Edinburgh Review*.

In the last issue of *Longman's Magazine* F. Marion Crawford begins his new story, "The Three Fates," the scene of which is laid in New York. There is an interesting paper by Miss Taylor on "A Collection of Autographs," in which she quotes letters from Coleridge, Carlyle, and Jenny Lind. The quotation given from the last-named letters is as follows:

"We old people are getting old," writes Madame Jenny Lind Goldschmidt in May, 1883. "Yes, life becomes more and more wonderful. I often think of the sunsets I saw at Havannah—the half of the sky was golden long after the sun was set! So I find life: so much is golden if we only see it, and the sufferings turn into gold, too. You, like others, have had your share. May we find our way to the Throne of Grace, and all will be well. Can I only become the last chorister in the choir of heaven, I shall rejoice with holiest joy!"

There is a pretty little poem by Edmund Gosse; and in the "Sign of the Ship," a Cossack mother's lullaby translated from Lermontoff.

In the *English Illustrated Magazine* for May, Lewis Morris gives a poetical setting of "The Voice of Spring." Lady Sudeley describes the interior, furniture, and pictures of Ham House, Richmond, in a copiously illustrated article. Margaret T. Amherst gives us "Recollections of Grasse and the Grassos." Mr. William Wing, aided by the pencil of Mr. Simmons, gives us a pleasant picture paper of the "River Cherwell," and the Hon. Edward Thesiger writes a somewhat optimistic paper on "Church Patronage," in which he deprecates the intervention of the legislature on the ground that the Church is living, growing, and prospering, and that not the least of the causes which have attributed to its increase of strength is the system of patronage which exists and has existed since the foundation of the Church in the land.

The Presbyterian and Reformed Review for April contains, besides the article on "Lux Mundi," and Dr. Cairns' valuable survey of "Recent Dogmatic Thought in Scotland," papers on the question of Presbyterian union in India and federal union between the two reformed churches of the Presbyterian stamp in the United States. There is a somewhat confused paper on "Christianity and Tolerance," notable only as indicating the extent to which foreign emigration is compelling Americans to modify the very basis of their political thought; while Mr. Adam Shortt shakes his head solemnly over "Looking Backward." Mr. Bellamy's scheme, he is certain, would be an utter failure. The review of recent theological literature is very elaborately done.

In the *Leisure Hour* for May, W. J. Gordon contributes an admirable and interesting article on "Everyday Life on the Railroad," with the sub-title of "On the Footplate." It is crammed with facts and figures of the most interesting kind, and illustrated with a diagram showing the overwork of the various classes on the railways more effectively than anything we have seen elsewhere. The *Leisure Hour* this month is very good. There are some fac-similes illustrating the handwriting of English kings and queens, and an interesting account of Leah Ahlborn, who is the engraver for the Swedish mint.

The Strand Magazine for April continues to maintain a high standard of excellence. The papers on "Babies," and Sir Wilfrid Lawson's on "The Stump for the Pump," the paper on "Orchids," and especially the account of Jamrach's, are bright and copiously illustrated. The portraits of celebrities include those of Lord Granville, Mr. Watts, Sir John Millais, Sir Richard Webster, Mr. Bradlaugh, etc. Miss Harriman's account of gardening as a new industry for ladies and the fac-similes of playwrights' manuscripts are also among the features of the magazine. The element of fiction is very considerably diminished. These remarks refer to the April number, for the *Strand* comes out too late to enable us to notice the May number in the present issue.

The latest comer in the magazine world is the *Ludgate Monthly*, a threepenny magazine, edited by Phil May. It is an obvious imitation of the *Strand Magazine*, although it is published at half the price. Rudyard Kipling writes a brief Indian story. Mr. James Greenwood, Mr. John A. O'Shea, and others contribute to the copiously illustrated pages.

The Strand and the *Ludgate*, with their extremely low prices, are likely to have a marked influence upon the tendency to publish periodical literature at prices within the reach of the masses. It is this tendency that the *New Review* has recognized, with the result of great and immediate success in competition with the half-crown monthlies.

THE FOREIGN PERIODICALS.

FRENCH REVIEWS.

REVUE DES DEUX MONDES.

If the *Revue des Deux Mondes* for April contained only M. Darmesteter's review of M. Renan's "Children of Israel," which is noticed elsewhere, it would be worth having. It has, however, besides M. d'Avenel's protest against a statutory eight hours day, and the second of M. Bourdeau's articles on "Social Democracy in Germany," a number of other articles upon interesting minor subjects.

PARIS AS A SEAPORT.

M. Fleury, under the title of "Paris as a Seaport," discusses the latest project of connecting the navigable part of the Seine at Rouen with the capital. A canal which "shall remain in the river" and give an average depth of 6m. 2c., occasionally cutting off a bend and reducing the river distance between one town and another to 185 kilometres, will provide the means by which the result is to be achieved. The technical difficulties are discussed at some length, but none are found to outweigh the advantages, and the final appeal is to French enterprise and patriotism. Such things are done elsewhere. Is Paris to draw back before an undertaking which has been already achieved in Rome, in Brussels, and in Manchester?

DR. WINDTHORST.

The death of the leader of the Central Catholic party in Germany gives occasion for something more than an obituary article from M. Valbert. Gambetta once said that it is more difficult to govern a party than a country. In M. Valbert's opinion he was right, and in losing Dr. Windthorst the German Catholic party has lost an incomparable leader. For twenty years Dr. Windthorst has known how to keep his following together. He possessed all the qualities of a politician, an abundant provision of animal spirits, a real love of Parliamentary fray, an imperturbable confidence in victory, which he had the art to communicate to all who followed him. Optimists alone, M. Valbert declares, can hope for success in politics. Dr. Windthorst was an optimist of pure blood. As "one of our conquerors" is the aspect in which M. Valbert presents him: a man who could not nullify himself, who could not be insignificant, who even when he tried to stand aside was carried by irresistible currents to the front. The currents flowed probably in his own veins; they were the movements of his own sanguine nature. To spring forward was his impulse. Bismarck had no terrors for him. When others bowed before a master he negotiated his own terms. The history of his political career is the history of the long duel between Church and State. It was fought with rapiers, not with foils. On either side the opponents drew blood when they could. Now the weapons have fallen into other hands. Bismarck has left the field. Windthorst is dead. What is to become of the Catholic party? To be led by the Prince Bishop of Breslau is, in M. Valbert's estimation, only a prelude to decay.

A PLEA FOR SYMBOLISM.

M. Brunetière's Conservatism leads him to sympathize with the latest development in French schools. After pleading the other day for classic "eloquence," he now espouses the cause of the Symbolists against his old enemy, the Naturalists. But it is rather with Symbolism

than with Symbolists that he is concerned. Whatever truth there may be in Naturalistic doctrines—M. Brunetière admits very little—this at least is not doubtful, that there is nothing absolutely clear, either within us or outside us, and that we are environed on all sides by shades and mystery. The Unknowable presses upon us; in it we live and move and have our being. If we sometimes succeed in seizing a part of it, it is not by confining ourselves to the observation of Nature, but we add to it, of our own principles of interpretation which Nature does not contain. Hence the relation between intelligence and Nature is the origin and foundation of all Symbolism. To do away with this relation is to do away with truth. All life, perhaps, is but a symbol. There are few of us so dull that we have not at times divined in it a something that we cannot know. Naturalism, as understood by a certain school, is yet a veil to tear away; if the Symbolists can tear it, M. Brunetière wishes them God-speed in the task.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Art is represented by two further installments of M. Henri Delaborde's history of the Academy of Fine Arts, which brings his account up to the end of the Third Republic. Social science has for its contribution in the second number M. Bourdeau's continuation of the study of "Social Democracy in Germany," which he began in March. Besides an interesting article upon the development of physical training in Sweden, which has been noticed elsewhere, there is a long article upon the "Tariff and the Customs Commissions," by M. Charles La Vallée, of which the summing-up is that no one can study the new tariff without being struck by the exaggeration of duties which it has been judged necessary to impose, and the regrettable spirit of "mutual protectionism" which has dictated its provisions. What is to become of the consumer? How comes it that his interests alone have been left out of count? are the questions with which M. La Vallée enforces M. d'Avenel's plea for liberty both in labor and in commerce. Another solid article which has special interest in relation to the colonial efforts to exterminate the phylloxera and stimulate vine culture, is M. de Saporta's "In the Vine Country." It is an account of what is being done in the neighborhood of Montpellier.

GAZETTE DES BEAUX ARTS.

Another delightful French miniaturist of the fifteenth century receives a notice by M. Schefer and a full-page illustration in the *Gazette* for April. The illustration, engraved by M. Jules Jacquemart, has never before been published. The precious manuscript for which the original was done is a relation of the "Voyage Beyond the Seas" of Bertrandon de la Brocquière, counselor and equerry to the Duke of Burgundy, who died at Lille on the 9th of May, 1459. This date makes it possible to fix the date of the work pretty accurately, but the actual artist is unknown. He was one of the wonderful group whose work is receiving more and more attention in this truth-seeking age. The letterpress from which M. Schefer makes some quotations enables the subject of the scene depicted to be accurately known. The Duke of Burgundy is just leaving the Abbaye of Poitiers, where his headquarters were established during the siege of the town of

Mussi l'Eveque. He is on foot, and wears what was presumably the military undress of the fifteenth century. A group of courtiers, also partly armed, stand talking together on one side. The Duke, absorbed in his own thoughts, strides forward, and Bertrandon de la Brocquière, a middle-aged man in civil dress, who has hastily descended from his horse, kneels before him in the road to present a volume containing the record of his travels in the East. The background is filled by the architecture of the Abbaye, and the tents, the warriors, and the engines of war of the Burgundian camp. Even in black and white, as it appears in the *Gazette*, the miniature is nothing less than a page of mediæval history. It is full of action, and the slightest details have their interest.

There are some other interesting illustrations, amongst them a heliogravure of Van Ostade's "Travelers' Rest," and an engraving of a portrait painted by Antoine Pesne of Frederick the Great at the age of three, accompanied by his sister, the Princess Wilhelmina. The Great Captain is, of course, in petticoats, and the pair look like ladies of some Lilliputian court. Mr. Paul Seidel gives the first of a set of biographical articles upon Antoine Pesne. Probably, however, the sketch of Charles Kean, written by M. Claud Phillips, and illustrated by *fac-similes* from *Punch*, will be the most interesting bit of letterpress to English readers. It pays a sympathetic tribute to his "frank and joyous naturalism," and combines an appreciation of his work with a brightly written account of his uneventful life. Here is a paragraph which shows him to the French reading public just as we knew him: "It may be said without exaggeration that there were no events in Kean's well-filled life other than those which related to his artistic career. He remained a bachelor and a true Bohemian to the end, avoiding in an exaggerated manner—and the effect is very visible in his art—all society which was too polished, either morally or physically, and characterized by fine manners or conventional actions and expressions which did not interest him. But he was far from being either a misanthrope or a lover of solitude, he loved nothing better than to mix with the real people. Unadulterated cockneys were his delight. He liked to sit on the knife-board of an omnibus beside the coachman, to frequent little shops, and he was familiar with the area steps of London and the suburbs. Society, with its monotony of elegance and its perpetual desire to hide or to subordinate the human side of things, inspired him only with fear and repugnance. He kept his life resolutely apart from that section of the London world which has been in our days the Capua of so many English artists." His love of music, and his pathetic attempt to console himself with the bagpipe when age took from him the power of making and enjoying any other form of harmony, are among the traits of character which must enlist sympathy for him wherever there are human hearts.

NOUVELLE REVUE.

The *Nouvelle Revue* has no special article this month which is of quite equal interest to one or two of the articles of the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, but it offers a wider range of interest in the variety of subjects and number of its contributions, art, industry, literature, science, biography, colonial and foreign politics having each their turn.

THE FRENCH EXHIBITION AT MOSCOW.

Any subject which has a bearing on the friendship between France and Russia may be sure of a sympathetic hearing in the *Revue*, and the first place in the first num-

ber is given to an evidently inspired article on the approaching French Exhibition which is to open in Moscow on the 1st of next month. The position of French commerce in the Russian market has been found to be very unsatisfactory. The figures of French, German, and English trade with Russia for 1889 give for England over 100,000,000 of roubles of exports, and over 274,000,000 of imports; for Germany, 124,000,000 of exports, and 192,000,000 of imports; for France, on both sides of the account, are exactly corresponding figures of 42,893,235. For a nation so rich as France, and a nation which desires in at least an important section of its public opinion to consider itself as the natural ally of Russia, this is a surprisingly small result. So it was felt by M. Watbled, the French Consul, in whose brain the project of the Moscow Exhibition appears to have been first conceived. He began to agitate for the realization of the project. M. Tirard and M. Spuller were at first absolutely opposed to the idea, but all comes to the man who knows how to wait, and in January of last year he had the satisfaction of starting for St. Petersburg charged with a mission from the Government to study the best means of developing commercial relations between France and Russia. M. Wisnegradsky, the Russian Minister of Finance, was immediately taken with the idea of a French exhibition in the town of Moscow. The sympathy of the Emperor himself was before long enlisted. M. Dolgoroukoff, the Governor of Moscow, received the proposal with cordial acquiescence, declaring that France was his second country. Within three months M. Watbled returned to Paris, bringing with him the necessary Russian authorization. A change in the French Ministry had put M. Roche in the place of M. Tirard, and M. Ribot had succeeded M. Spuller. The advocates of the scheme of the Exhibition were as well received in Paris as they had been in St. Petersburg. From that point the question became one only of detail. The article concludes with the reason why Moscow rather than St. Petersburg has been selected as the town in which the exhibition can most advantageously take place, and with a description of the grounds and buildings which have been allotted to it. The French colonies are to be represented as well as France, and a further and fuller description is promised in a future article.

"Paris on Wheels," is the title of two articles by Croqueville, which will interest the section of society that habitually moves on wheels, and is known in unaristocratic region as "carriage company." Celebrated equipages of the last hundred years, horses, coachmen, livery complete, drive across the pages, and enable us to see again the fashionable processions of Empire, Monarchy, and Republic. The incidents of the Park-round reproduce themselves—occupants, as well as carriages, live again. We seem to be passing, bowing, greeting, commenting, returning home, perhaps, it may be added, with something of the same sense of bewildered uneasiness which lingers in bad days after the reality. The way in which we amuse ourselves is a matter of taste. Some of us like old pictures; others, doubtless, enjoy old carriages and the gossip that appertains to them.

For a contrasting subject the reader may, if he will, turn to M. de Castellane's articles on the Fourth Estate, which are brought to an end in the number for April 1st. "G. G.," in the number for the 15th, begins a new series upon "Armaments and Tactics," and there is an interesting unsigned article on "The Partition of Africa," accompanied by a map, which puts into the plainest black and white the share which England has proposed to herself to take.

FRENCH.

Revue des Deux Mondes.—April 1st.
 Constance. (2d Part.) M. Th. Bentzon.
 The Prophets of Israel and Their Alien Historian. J. Darmesteter.
 The Eight Hours Day and Protection. Vicomte George d'Avenel.
 The Academy of Fine Arts. Comte Henri Delaborde.
 Paris as a Seaport. M. J. Fleury.
 A Russian Ophelia. K. Gorbounof.
 M. Windthorst and the Central Catholic Party. G. Valbert.
 Contemporary Symbolism. E. Brunetiere.

April 15th.

Constance. (3rd Part.) M. Th. Bentzon.
 The Academy of Fine Arts. Comte Henri Delaborde.
 Gymnastics at Stockholm. Fernand Lagrange.
 The Tariff and the Customs Commission. Charles Lavollee.
 In the Vine Country. Vicomte Antoine de Saporta.
 Social Democracy in Germany. M. J. Bourdeau.

Nouvelle Revue.—April 1st.

French Exhibition at Moscow.
 The French Fourth Estate. Marquis de Castellane.
 Paris on Wheels. Croqueville.
 The Force of Things. Paul Marguerite.
 Ibsen's Historic Dramas. Ernest Tissot.
 The Political Future of Canada. Ch. Gailly de Taurines.
 Disgraylata. Comtesse Lara.
 Truth and Seeming. Funck Brentano.
 The Dead. M. Lolie and M. Fuster.
 The Customs of Dahomey. M. de Wailly.
 Universal Time. Tondini de Quarengli.
 Foreign Politics. Madame Juliette Adam.

April 15th.

Armament and Tactics. (1st Art.) G. G.
 Paris on Wheels. Croqueville.
 The Force of Things. Paul Marguerite.
 Cardinal Manning. Henry Jouin.
 Adam Mickiewicz and Maryla. Comte Wodzyński.
 A Shot. Baude de Mauriceley.
 The Partition of Africa.
 The Great Nation. A Frenchman.
 The New Orleans Executions. M. de Masseras.
 Foreign Politics. Madame Adam.

Gazette des Beaux Arts.—April 1st.

Decorative Art in old Paris. (4th Article.) M. A. de Champeaux.
 Bertrand de la Brocquière. M. Schefer.
 New Acquisitions at the Louvre. M. G. Schlumberger, Louis Couragod.
 Antoine Pesne. Paul Seidel.
 Charles Keene. Claude Phillips.

GERMAN.

Alte und Neue Welt.—Einsiedeln, Switzerland.

Dr. Adolf Fritzen, new Bishop of Strasburg. (With portrait.)
 Easter in the Austrian Alps. E. Reiter.
 The Organ. (Illus.) O. Werner.

Aus Allen Welttheilen.—Leipzig. April

The River Weser Improvements. (With map.) H. W. Lulling.
 The Anthropography of the Balkan Peninsula. (Continued.) O. Händler.
 Pictures from the Life of the Indo-Chinese Nations. (Illus.) C. W. Rosset.
 Dr. Peters and the Emin Pasha Expedition. G. Emmanuel.
 Through Mesopotamia and Kurdistan. (Continued.) H. Apel.

GERMAN MAGAZINES.

Deutscher Hausschatz.—In Heft 9, F. X. Geyer, a missionary of Central Africa, concludes his "Reminiscences of Travel in the Red Sea;" and H. Kerner follows with some interesting notes on the holy city of Cologne. Franz Bonn, who has now attained his sixtieth year, is a poet of some standing. He has written a number of dramatic pieces, and many of them have been set to music. We have "Der Hans 1st Da," a comic opera, with music by F. Förg; "Dornröschen" and "Undine," fairy plays, with music by Karl von Perfall; "Die Sieben Raben," opera, with music by Rheinberger; "Mozart," a music play, with music by M. Haller; "St. Cecilia" and "St. Elizabeth," juvenile plays, with music by M. Haller, etc. The epic "Jacopone," which recounts in seven cantos the life, with its errors, struggles, and sufferings, of this remarkable wandering poet-saint, reveals another side of Bonn's poetic activity. Most of the magazines contain articles on Dr. Windthorst, the Catholic ones especially. The *Hausschatz*, in Heft 10, has gone in for personal reminiscences.

Deutsche Rundschau.—Karl Friedrich Reinhard was a diplomat in the service of the French Republic, his adopted country. From 1795-8 he represented France at the three Hanse towns, and it is this period of his career which is dealt with in W. Lang's first installment. George Ebers discusses some inscriptions discovered on the rocky island of Sehel, by Mr. Wilbour, a well-known American who divides his year between his home, Paris, and Egypt, passing the winter on the Nile, and who is always ready to place his knowledge at the disposal of others also occupied in archaeological research in Egypt. One inscription tells of a period of seven years when the Nile did not overflow its banks, and a great famine was the consequence—undoubtedly a remembrance of the distress which, according to the Bible story, Joseph took such wide precautions to grapple with. Three other inscriptions, however, refer to the first cataract of the Nile. One tells of a king ordering a canal to be made, another of a king passing safely through the canal, while the third tells of another king who found the opening so blocked with stones that he ordered a new canal to be cut, and that he also passed safely through it, sailing up the stream. The date of the last inscription is reckoned to be about B. C. 1453.

Die Gartenlaube.—The best things in the parts of the *Gartenlaube* to hand are a history of the various styles of female attire during the present century, "Popular Superstitions," R. Virchow's "Reminiscences of Dr. Schliemann," and the story of the German Christmas hymn, "Stille Nacht, Heilige Nacht!" The words of this beautiful little hymn, which is sung in Germany at Christmas time in every church, school, and home, from the palace to the meanest cottage, were written by Joseph Mohr (1792-1848), a Catholic priest of Salzburg. The composer of the music was Franz Gruber (1797-1863), a poor weaver's son, and himself only a weaver till his eighteenth year. On Christmas Eve, in the year 1818, Mohr, it appears, went to his friend Gruber, and handed him his little poem, with the request that he should set it to music, and the composer succeeded so quickly that Mohr, who, by-the-way, had a fine tenor voice, was able to sing the hymn the same night in the church at Oberndorf, where Gruber was organist. The simple and touching melody, together with the intelligent singing of the author, produced a deep impression on all present, and the little hymn henceforth became a wanderer from land to land, for Gruber never published his composition. Here and there in Salzburg and some parts of Bavaria it might be heard, but it was copied or mostly sung by ear. An organ-builder of Tyrol, who had heard Mohr sing it, may have made it known in Tyrol. However that may be, shortly before Christmas, in 1833, the Strasser family of musicians, from Zillerthal, visited Leipzig and sang the hymn in the Catholic Church. Then R. Friese, of Dresden, had the hymn faithfully written down as the singers rendered it, and Dr. Gebhardt accepted it for the *Musical Friend of Youth*, while Kocher followed with it in his *Zion's Harp*. A very short time then sufficed to spread the hymn all over Germany—the Imperial choir of the cathedral at Berlin took special pains to make it known, and it became such a favorite with Frederick William IV. of Prussia that the cathedral choir had to sing it at the Imperial castle every Christmas. The wonder is that it is still so little known outside Germany. It is, however, included in the collection of hymns edited by Mr. Stopford Brooke for use in his church, Bedford Chapel, Bloomsbury, though there is no mention of the author or

Deutscher Hausschatz.—Regensburg.

- Travel in the Red Sea. (Concluded.) (Illus.) F. X. Geyer
 Franz Bonn, Poet. (With portrait.) F. Binder.
 Prince-Regent Luitpold of Bavaria. Poem. (With portrait.) F. X. Seidl.
 Cologne. (Illus.) H. Kerner.
 The late Dr. J. B. Heinrich, Dome Deacon and Vicar-General, and the late Cardinal J. Simor, Prince Primate of Hungary. (With portraits.)
 Dr. Adolf Fritzen. (With portrait.)
 The Martinswand at Zirl in Tyrol. (Illus.) H. Steiger.
 The German Emin Pasha Expedition. H. Kerner.
 Franz von Defregger and Franz von Lenbach, Artists. (With portraits.)
 Otto von Oehlschlager. (With portrait.)
 The Development of Our Butterines. L. Kathariner.
 Paul de Cassagnac, Paul Déroulède, and Henri Rochefort. (With portraits.)
 Pictures from the Private Life of the Ancient Romans. (Illus.)
 Reminiscences of Dr. Windthorst. (With portrait.) H. Kerner and A. Haupt.

Deutsche Rundschau.—Berlin, April.

- Voluntary and Involuntary Movements. (Concluded.) W. Henke.
 A Hundred Years—Sixteenth Century—of Italian Portrait Painting. K. Woermann.
 The Conversion of Constantine the Great. O. Seeck.
 Casati's "Equatoria." P. Reichard.
 Karl Friedrich Reinhard. W. Lang.
 The First Cataract of the Nile. Georg Ebers.
 Political Correspondence—The Empress Frederick's Visit to Paris.
 Ilse Frapan, German Novelist and Poetess. E. Wechsler.
 James Michael Peinhold Lenz. Poet.

Die Gartenlaube.—Leipzig.

- Ninety Years of Women's Dress. (Illus.) C. Gurlitt.
 Tragedies and Comedies of Superstition. I. Heinrich Schliemann. I (With portrait.) R. Virchow.
 Women's Dress. (Continued.) C. Gurlitt.
 The Story of "Stille Nacht, Heilige Nacht!" J. Bletzacher.
 Heinrich Schliemann. (Cont'd.) R. Virchow.
 Vienna. (Illus.) V. Chiavacci.
 Ergin Pasha and Captain Casati. (With portrait of Casati.)
 The Distress Among the Silesian Weavers.
 The Zone Railway Tariff.
 Ernst Julius Haffner, Sculptor. (With portrait and other illustrations.) F. Offermann.
 Superstition. (Continued.)
 Orchids. The Flowers of Paradise. (Illus.) Dr. A. Nagel.
 Coal and its Substitute.
 Singing in the Nursery. Dr. A. Reissmann.
 Vienna. (Continued.) (Illus.) V. Chiavacci.
 The Duchess of Berry and Her Imprisonment in Blaye. (With portrait.) E. Schuite.
 Robert Mayer and the Proposed Mayer Monument at Heilbronn. (Illus.) L. Pfau.
 The Police and the Criminals of Berlin. (Illus.) P. Lindenberg.

Die Gesellschaft.—Leipzig, April.

- George von Volmar. (With portrait.)
 Letter to an Atheist. M. G. Conrad.
 Practical Socialism. Max Herold.
 The Lessing Episode. A. Kniepf.
 Short Studies. G. von Volmar.
 Poems by Julius Brand and Others.
 Are Modern Drinking Songs Immoral? A. Winckler.
 A Word to Egidy's "Serious Thoughts." Sylvius Ferraers.

the composer; nor indeed is there any indication of its being a translation. In Mr Brooke's version it runs:

Still the night, holy the night!
 Sleeps the world! Yet the light
 Shines where Mary watches there,
 Her child, Jesus, sweet and fair,
 Sleeping in heavenly rest;
 Sleeping in heavenly rest.

Still the night, holy the night!
 Shepherds first told aright
 How the Angel-Hallelujah
 Rang so loud from near and far;
 Jesus, a Saviour, is born;
 Jesus, a Saviour, is born.

Still the night, holy the night!
 Little child, O how bright!
 Love is smiling from thy face;
 Now there strikes the hour of grace;
 Jesus, our Master, is here;
 Jesus, our Master, is here.

Die Gesellschaft.—The April part is a strong number. Sylvius Ferraers has a word to say to Lieut. von Egidy with regard to the new national and finally universal church which the latter has sketched out in his recently published and already much-read book, entitled "Ernste Gedanken." Max Herold's practical Socialism turns on the housing of the poor in Germany, now evidently a burning question in the Fatherland. Paul Albrecht, M. D., has just brought out a book, price £3, with the title of "Lessing's Plagiarisms." In it are registered and numbered some thousands of Lessing's secret plagiarisms; indeed, according to this medical man, all Lessing's dramatic creations and epigrams have been stolen. To import the thoughts of others and give them out as his own, that was, in fact, Lessing's "poetical method." George von Vollmar is the well-known Socialist leader and member of the Reichstag. Born at Munich, March 7th, 1850, he was first educated in a convent. Then he entered the army, and became an officer in 1866. The following year he went to Rome to serve in the Church, but returned to Germany in 1869. He took part in the war against France, 1870-71, and was so severely wounded that he was rendered more or less an invalid for life. During his long illness, however, he concentrated his active mind on literary, philosophic, social, and political studies. In 1876 he joined the Socialist party, and undertook the direction of the *Dresdener Volkszeitung*. He has also spent some time in prison. In 1884 he was elected a member of the Reichstag, but in the election of 1887, which took place while he was in prison, he was beaten. In 1890, however, he was again returned by an enormous majority. The Short Studies which he contributes to this number show him in his social-theoretical, his polemical, his artistic, and his aphoristic sides.

Die Katholischen Missionen.—An illustrated monthly which devotes its pages to Catholic missions. It is edited by F. J. Hutter, and published at the Herder Verlagshandlung at Freiburg im Breisgau. Every other month there is a supplement for the young. At present the supplement is giving installments of an historical tale of the Japan mission. The "Pilgrimage to Goa" is very interesting.

Kritische Revue.—"The Bismarck system," writes Josef Graf, "is crumbling away, not only in Germany itself, but in the whole of Europe. It has maintained peace only with frightful sacrifices, but though the dearest peace is to be preferred to the smallest war, the moment eventually comes when an armed peace is impossible. In Italy this moment has already arrived. The Bismarck system is crumbling away; but woe! should it be suddenly overthrown!" Dr. G. J. Guttmann deals with the "Income Tax in Austria—Its History and Its Future Prospects;" and Dr. Anton Rezek's "History of Bohemia and Moravia under Ferdinand III. to the Thirty Years' War (1637-1648)" is reviewed by J. A. Freiherr von Helfert in his paper on "Austrian History-writing." With the number for April 15 the *Kritische Revue* completes its first half-yearly volume. It discusses, without fear or favor of any party, questions of politics and social economy, art, and literature. In the present number the editor examines the Austrian speech from the throne, and thinks the new session has opened without any prospect of doing lasting work. It will be in the interests of the whole nation to wish that the economic period of the Reichsrath, which has just been inaugurated, may last a little time, so that some of the proposals made could be introduced, for Austria is thirsting for a little more prosperity, and it would be a good ending to the Taaffe era.

Moderne Rundschau.—On April 1st this excellent bi-monthly begins its third volume. It is edited by Dr. J. Joachim and E. M. Kafka, and in their editorial they say that while the *Moderne Dichtung* devotes its pages

Die Katholischen Missionen.—Freiberg May.
Dr. Peters and the Catholic Missions on Victoria Nyanza, and in East Africa. (Illus.)
The Tanganyika Mission. Mgr. Bridoux.
A Pilgrimage to the Tomb of Franz Xaver at Goa. (Illus.) A. Müller.

Kritische Revue aus Oesterreich.—Vienna.
April 1.

A Year After Bismarck's Fall. Josef Graf.
The Talleyrand Memoirs. F. Willfort.
The Austrian Income Tax. Dr. G. J. Guttman.
Austrian History—Writing. J. A. Freiherr von Helfert.
Heinrich Schliemann. P. von Meltingo.

April 15.

The Opening of the Austrian Reichstag. Josef Graf.
The Modern Military System.
The International Miners' Congress. F. Willfort.
A Reform in the Order of Parliamentary Business in Austria.
The Exhibition in the Künstlerhaus. Dr. M. Necker.
The Exhibition of Oriental Carpets in the Commercial Museum. Dr. M. Haberlandt.

Moderne Rundschau.—Vienna. April 1.

Social Connections. The Editors.
Storm Gospel. Ola Hansson.
The Woman Question. Zona Daszynska.
His Wife's Lover. Drama in One Act, translated from the French. Aurelien Schoh.
Frau Bertha von Luttnar. Novelist. (With portrait.) R. Lothar.
The Darkest Thing in Modernism. Falk Schupp.
The Novel of the Superhuman. Marie Herzfeld.
The Austro-German Tariff. I. H. Fürst.
Vienna Popular Concerts. I. Dr. A. Wolheim.
The Vienna Theatre Clique. Dr. J. Kulka.
The Mozart Monument.

Nord Und Sud.—Breslau. April.

Ferdinand Lassalle's Diary. (With portrait.) Paul Lindau.
The Aristotle Papyrus. G. Kaibel.
Matilda Serao, Italian Novelist. Helen Zimmern.
Kaulbach's "Hunnenschlacht," and his Relations with Count Raczynski. Hans Müller.
"The Friends," a Sea Story. Verse. H. Kruse.

Preussische Jahrbücher.—Berlin. April 2.

Tariffs and the Condition of Workmen in the United States. J. Rosenstein.
Livonia as Part of the German Empire from the Thirteenth to the Sixteenth Century. O. Harnack.
Karl Hermann Scheidler.
Political Correspondence: Retirement of Herr von Gossler, Death of Dr. Windthorst, Prince Bismarck's Candidature, the Reptile Fund, Bulgaria, Italy, Prince Napoleon, Austria, Lay Doctoring, Dr. J. Thiersch.

Schorer's Familienblatt.—(Salon-Ausgabe) Berlin.

The Theatre. (Illus.) A. Kampt, M. Grube, and J. Freund.
Luitpold, Prince Regent of Bavaria and Family. (Illus.) O. Reiser.
In the Berlin Telephone Office. (Illus.) The New Utopia.
Weather Prospects. J. Stinde.
Ernst von Wildenbruch. (With portrait.)
Count Robert von Zedlitz-Trützschler. (With portrait.)

to chronicling the movements in modern literary life exclusively, the *Moderne Rundschau* endeavors to reflect the whole of modern life. To embrace the whole life of our day in its different connections, and to unroll a true picture of the powerful revolution which the modern spirit has called forth in our whole world of observation—this is the programme with which the *Moderne Rundschau* goes on its way. Besides a number of good poems, there are many interesting things in the present number from Ola Hansson's little parable to the Austro-German Tariff. Writing of the "New Pedagogy," Falk Schupp says that the English language has all the advantages of the Latin—brevity and precision of expression, and wealth of words. It has also one of the advantages of the Greek—modulation, and, in addition, an architectural simplicity in its grammar. Further, it has a practical value as an international means of exchange of thought; and last, not least, it will, when it has reformed its orthography, become the future language of America. Over the motto, "Music is of all the arts the most purely human, the most universal" (Jean Paul), Dr. Wolheim shows how the history of the concert has a certain parallel in the history of the social conditions, and he considers it the duty of the State to see that the people are provided with concerts of good national music just as much as it is its duty to look after the people's education. But if Dr. Wolheim finds the state of things unsatisfactory in Vienna, what must he not say of London?

Nord und Sud.—The most noteworthy thing in *Nord und Sud* for April is, of course, the publication of Ferdinand Lassalle's Diary, under the editorship of Paul Lindau. The Diary dates from January 1, 1840, to the spring of 1841, Lassalle not having quite attained his fifteenth year when it begins. He is Secundaner at the Magdalenen-Gymnasium at Breslau. He has found his home and his native town intolerable, and he persuades his father to send him to the Handels Schule (Commercial School) at Leipzig. This is in May, 1840. During his stay of about a year in Leipzig it becomes clear to him that he can never be happy as a merchant, and he confesses openly and emphatically that his future lies in the agitating activity of the man of science. He then gets his father to let him take up his studies again at the Gymnasium, and devote himself to science. The Diary therefore deals with the last quarter of a year of his regular studies at the Breslau Gymnasium and the episode of the Handels-Schule at Leipzig. In the first installment Paul Lindau gives the Diary from January to the middle of April, 1840. Altogether Lassalle is a miserable student. He possesses every quality that belongs to a bad scholar. His conduct leaves much—everything—to be desired. He regards the masters as his sworn enemies, and is constantly complaining of unjust treatment. The picture by Kaulbach represents the battle of the Huns under Attila against the Western Goths under Theodoric, September 20, 451.

Preussische Jahrbücher.—In an article of forty pages, Herr J. Rosenstein, who described the McKinley Bill as a measure in the interests of trusts, discusses the Tariff and the condition of the people, prices having risen greatly, while wages remain as before, since the passing of the bill. This leads him to the labor parties in America, and he deals with the Knights of Labor, the United Labor party, the Farmers' Alliance, the American Federation of Labor, and the Central Labor Unions. He is down on the Trusts.

Schorer.—The chief thing in this number is the article on the Theatre for which Arthur Kampf has supplied a number of sketches illustrative of theatre life. On March 12, Luitpold, Prince Regent of Bavaria, attained his sixtieth year. Hence the biographical articles in this and several other magazines. The New Utopia in Heft 9 is Jerome K. Jerome's answer to Edward Bellamy, translated into German by Erwin Banck.

Ueber Land und Meer contains many good things, but the best is the article on Wilhelm Hauff, which is accompanied by several illustrations from the new *édition de luxe* of his works to be published by the Deutsche Verlags-Anstalt, in forty numbers, one or two to be issued every three weeks.

Unsere Zeit.—Philipp Spitta, the eminent music critic, has an interesting study of the music requiem apropos of Heinrich von Herzogenberg's Requiem for chorus and orchestra produced on Sunday, February 22 last, at the Church of St. Thomas, at Leipzig.

Velhagen.—A miniature portrait of the poet Max von Schenkendorff, by Count Egloffstein, has, it seems, been passed off at the Beethoven House at Bonn as a portrait of Beethoven by Gerard von Kügelgen. Nor is the

Stimmen aus Maria - Loach. — Freiburg.
April 21.

Dr. Windthorst. In Memoriam. Verse.
The Spiritual Weapon of the Social Democracy. I. S. Pesch.
Archbishop John MacHale of Tuam. I. O. Pfülf.
The Feelers of Insects. (Concluded.) E. Wasmann.
The Miracle of Tipasa. P. Hoensbroech.
The Sacred Lyrics of Verdaguer. A Baumgartner.

Ueber Land und Meer. — Stuttgart.

Valparaiso. (Illus.)
Luitpold, Prince Regent of Bavaria. (With portrait.)
Dr. Liebreich's Cure of Tuberculosis. (With portrait.)
Interview with Ernst Wichert, Poet. (With portrait.) G. Dahms.
The Vienna Fire Brigade. (Illus.)
The German Exhibition in London. (With portrait of J. H. Whitley.) K. von Mittelstädt.
The Salvation Army at Berlin. (Illus.) O. Klausmann.
The Tailey and Memoirs. (With portrait.) A. Ebeling.
Ten Years in Equatoria. (Illus.)
Hermann Allmers, Poet. (With portrait.) Dr. L. Koch.
The Roumanian Army. (Illus.) A. Danzer.
Marquis di Rudini. (With portrait.)
Wilhelm Hauff, a Classical Story reliev. (Illus.)
Photography in Colors.
Dr. Adolf Fritzen, First German Bishop of Strassburg. (With portrait.)
Paris a Hundred Years Ago. (Illus.)
The Costume Exhibition at the Vienna Museum.

Velhagen und Klasing's Neue Monatshefte. — Leipzig April.

Wernigerode. (With portraits of Prince and Princess Otto zu Stolberg-Wernigerode, and other illustrations.) Dr. W. Noedeken.
Paris Under Mazarin. (Illus.) Schmidt-Weissenfels.
The So-called Beethoven Portrait, by G. von Kugelgen. (Illus.) D. T. Frimmel.
Munich Artists' Balls. (Illus.) H. E. von Berlepsch and Fräulein A. Bock.
On Snow-shoes Through Greenland. (Illus.) O. Preuss.

Vom Fels zum Meer. — Stuttgart.

Modern Reform in Art Industries and Its Results. J. von Falke.
The Population Movement in France. L. Fuld.
The Nests of Birds. (Illus.) A. Baldamus.
Smuggling. A. O. Klausmann.
"The New and the Latter House of Israel."
The Books of Captain Casati and Dr. Peters. (With portrait of Captain Casati.) K. E. Jung.
Vienna on Wheels. (Illus.) R. March.
The Convent of Bebenhausell. (Illus.) O. Peregrinus.
The Giffard Gun.

Unsere Zeit. — Leipzig. April.

Music Requiem. P. Spitta.
Karl Schurz on the American Cartel Party. C. F. Batsch.
The Cheapening of Railway Traveling and Its Consequences. J. Supra.
What Is the Value of Gibraltar and Malta to Great Britain? N. von Engelstedt.
Eggers' Biography of Christian Daniel Rauch, Sculptor. G. Portig.

picture at the Grillparzer Exhibition, said to be a portrait of the composer, a genuine Beethoven portrait. — Otto Preuss notices at considerable length Dr. Nansen's recent book on Greenland, which has now been translated into German. There is also a very interesting article on Wernigerode, the castle and neighborhood, by Dr. W. Noedeken, but the number as a whole is not quite so good as usual.

Vom Fels zum Meer. — It is now over forty years, says J. von Falke, the famous art historian, and director of the Austrian Museum of Arts and Industries, since the movement for the elevation of art industries was set on foot in England, and more than a quarter of a century since it was planted in Germany; and during the whole of this time a distinct advance might be noticed. Now, however, that progress has come to a standstill. — Herr Klausmann, who writes on smuggling, tells a story of a Brussels lace dealer who was commissioned by a Belgian in Paris to send him a quantity of valuable lace. The lace was carefully packed in a lead coffin, and sent as a corpse to the Paris address, but as there was a considerable delay in the arrival of the "corpse" in Paris, the Belgian went to the railway station to inquire the cause, and was told that the coffin was stopped on the frontier as some formality or other had been neglected. With a sad face, and dressed in deep mourning, he betook himself to Quievrain, but the officers, notwithstanding all his protests about the indignities to which they would expose the dead body of his relative, insisted on the coffin being opened, whereupon the lace was discovered and the dealer arrested. Altogether Heft 9 is a capital number.

THE ITALIAN REVIEWS.

The Italians have always regarded Prince Napoleon as a member of their own royal house, and so it is only natural the reviews should honor him with plentiful obituary articles. The best appears in the *Nuova Antologia*, from the pen of Senator Boughi, who enjoyed a personal acquaintance with the late Prince, and writes of him with much frank appreciation. We subjoin a few extracts.

"Our two natures did not in any way agree. Thus, in conversation, we avoided, although we appeared to seek, serious topics. But certainly he was always most pleasant personally, and his intellect was most quick and acute. In later years, when misfortune had laden and somewhat rounded his shoulders, his smile became sad, but it was to be seen as frequently as ever on his face. His countenance displayed marked intelligence and a strong will, and at the same time a certain contempt for men and things. He thought himself worthy of being, not only obeyed, but understood. He did not forget that he was both a prince and a Bonaparte, but he had his own particular way of realizing his position."

On two occasions the Prince appears to have taken the Senator into his political confidence. The first time was some years after the fall of the Second Empire.

"He asked me if I believed that it might have been possible to form a party in Italy for the restoration of the Napoleon dynasty in France, or rather, to express himself more exactly, for his own elevation as President of the Republic. I told him no; that such a party could never have been formed; that he would have found support neither in the country nor at Court; that Italians wished him well because of his conduct during the Empire in respect to all Italian questions; that personally he was received with pleasure, but that no one would stir hand or foot to place him at the head of the French Government. At this declaration of mine he seemed very much surprised, but he took it in good part. . . . On the second occasion, at a much later date, talking of the condition of France, he showed himself imbued with the belief that he would be elected president by the popular vote. It seemed to me that the course of public opinion in France ought to have cured him of any such expectations, and I was obliged to confess that it seemed to me very strange that he should still entertain them. However, it appeared to me cruel and discourteous to argue with him, so I turned the conversation and brought it to a close by saying: 'After all, Prince, you know France far better than I do.'"

The renewal or non-renewal of the Triple Alliance in 1892 is rapidly growing into one of the momentous questions of the day in Italy, and the reviews have regular contributions on the subject. Signor Carlo Cantoni writes lengthily in favor of its renewal in an article in the *Antologia*, in

ITALIAN.

The Nuova Antologia.—April 1st.

Il Guercino da Cento. A. Venturi.
 Jesus Christ and His Recent Biographers. A. Chiappelli.
 On the Triple Alliance. C. Cantoni.
 Love and Gymnastics. (Continued.) E. D. Amicis.
 The Chief Town of Italy. L. Pigorini.
 Prince Napoleon. R. Bonghi.

April 16th.

Is History a Science? P. Villari.
 The Inscription of Praxiteles and the Verona Statue. G. Ghorardim.
 The Reorganization of the Currency. C. Ferraris.

La Rassegna Nazionale.—April 1st.

The Russian Police. George Kennan.
 Chronological Studies. A. Paganelli.
 Béranger. F. Montefredini.
 The Social Question. A. Villa Pernici.
 Commentators on the Creation. Antonio Stoppani.
 The Situation. G. F. Airolli.
 Stefano Jacini. P. Bracci.

April 16th.

A Defense of Hexameters. G. Fortebracci.
 On the Study of Archaeology. E. Loewy.
 Francesco Paoli. P. Prada.
 Prince Jerome Bonaparte. Crito.

La Civiltà Cattolica.—April 4th.

The Problems of Italy in Rome.
 The Pontificate of Gregory the Great.
 Origin of the Schism in England. By the Prior of the Charterhouse, Parkminster.

April 18th.

Errors, Lies, and Crimes.
 The System of Physics of St. Thomas.

The Ligurian Atheneum.

The Origin of Mountains.
 The Mission of Joan of Arc. Paul Marin.

La Cultura.—April 18th.

The Anglo-American Conflict. R. Bonghi.
 The Proposed French Tariff. V. Ellena.
 Doctors and Scholars. P. Maestri.

SCANDINAVIAN.

Samtiden.—Bergen. March.

His Last Letters. Vilhelm Krag.
 Church and State. Leo Tolstoi.
 Zola and Morality. Edward Rod.

Ur Dagen's Kronika.—Stockholm.

A Royal Matrimonial Tragedy. Chr. Blangstrop.
 Musical Review. Volontaire.
 Political Outlook. A. O. C.
 Berta von Suttner's "Down with the Arms!"
 Reviewed by Ellen Key.
 Theatrical Review. Volontaire.
 Norwegian Literature. A. Haraldson.

which he joins issue with Count Jacini, who, in his much-discussed article on the formation of a new National-Conservative party, looked forward to an alliance with France. But the sudden death of Jacini has unhappily intervened within a few weeks of the publication of his programme; and the *Rassegna Nazionale*, in an interesting biographical notice of the deceased Catholic politician, mourns over the fact that the new struggling party should thus have been left fatherless almost at its birth.

The *Nuova Antologia*, by the way, has made a new departure this month, by appearing with illustrations. They serve to illustrate an article on the works of Guercino, and consist of well-executed reproductions of some of his principal paintings. One other article in the last *Antologia* is worth reading: the second and final article on "Is History a Science?" by Prof. Villari, present Minister of Public Instruction. In it he criticises Professor Henry Sedgewick's theories on the historical method.

Signor Bonghi, not content with being a most voluminous contributor to many magazines, both Italian and English, possesses besides his own little private organ. This is the *Cultura*, which comes out weekly at five cents a number, and contains short political and literary articles on questions of the day, besides a general summary of Italian news.

SCANDINAVIAN MAGAZINES.

Samtiden this month is not up to its usual mark, as it contains no native product of any literary value. Count Tolstoi appears to have contributed his article on Church and State to this paper as well as to the *Fortnightly Review*, as there is no indication of its being a translation. The only other article of importance is Edward Rod's very interesting essay on "Zola and Morality," taken from the *Revue Bleu*. The writer, after comparing the complacency with which Zola's works are now received to the indignation which they roused ten years ago, goes on to compare also the difference between the old and the new method of improving the morality of the people, and wonders if Zola has never asked himself as self-appointed *docteur des sciences humaines* whether or not it is quite healthy to thus expose to public view the rotten carcasses that are to be found in the laboratory of such a surgeon. *L'odeur de la vérité* may not, perhaps, suggests Edward Rod, be exactly suited to all nostrils, Zola's truth may not be the truth, and in his penchant for dealing with vice and its miseries it is more than likely his "naturalism" may overstep itself and rush into the fallacy of an exaggeration parallel with that he himself condemns so strongly in the idealisms of George Sand and Octave Feuillet. Besides which, for the masses, who are neither philosophers, scientists, nor soul-surgeons, who are, in fact, simply lovers of life, good words are the need of the day, and a kindly and clear-seeing eye that will help to keep them out of the mud.

Nordisk Tidskrift has, as usual, a good selection of original articles from Scandinavian writers. Tanja Kajeovski's (Sonja Kovalevski) "Reminiscences of the Polish Rebellion" are intensely interesting, and with a dash of sarcastic humor peeping through here and there. Henrik Ibsen finds a stern reviewer in Georg Gothe, who criticises his latest drama, "Hedda Gabler," very coolly and unsparingly, and certainly does not bend the knee to the now so widely talked-of Northern dramatist, though he admits that the play he reviews is full of good situations. The dialogue (especially in the first act) is significant, expressive, and finely characteristic, and the dramatic power of it so strong and vivid that one reads the play or sees it performed with bated breath. But this wildly æsthetic Hedda is unnatural in the extreme, and this reviewer of Ibsen assures us, in conclusion, that nowhere in the world can be found the dramatic talent that can give clearness and life to a rôle so dim and complicated as hers. It is so full of contradiction and mystery, and the pathos given to it in the close of the third act, where Hedda sits by the fire throwing into the flames Lovborg's valuable manuscripts, is utterly out of place. Hedda pathetic! The review is cleverly written, and one trite remark is specially worth quoting. "In days of old," says Georg Gothe, "men were wont to seek in fiction comfort and consolation for the adversities of life. In our day it is the reverse. We find in life itself comfort and consolation for the pessimism of fiction."

"Russia-Finland," in *Tilskueren*, is a sympathetic and ably written article by Herman Bang on the present aspect of affairs in the land of a thousand lakes. The writer shows how the three different races, Swedish, Russian, and Finnish live, work, and act together, but space will

Nordisk Tidskrift.—Stockholm.

Memoirs and Impressions from a German College. Otto Hoppe.
 Stanley and the Rearguard. E. W. Dahlgren.
 Childhood Reminiscences of the Polish Rebellion. Tanja Rajewski.
 The Mystery of St. Laurentius. Kr. Nyrop.
 Henrik Ibsen's Latest Drama: "Hedda Gabler." Georg Gothe.
 Lieut.-General Jorgen Bjelke's Autobiography. A Review. H. J. Huiltefeldt-Kass.
 Ancient Folk-Songs of Denmark. A Review. G. Djur-klow.

Tilskueren.—Copenhagen.

Monrad's Position in 1864.
 An Epic Poem. (Concluded.) V. Stucken-berg.
 Surgery in the Middle Ages. O. Wancher, M.D.
 Russia-Finland. Herman Bang.
 Nicolaus Lenau. Vald. Vedel.
 A Letter from P. A. Heiberg to Kamma Rahbek.
 The Theatres. Vilhelm Möller.

Skilling Magazin.—Christiania.

M. E. Languard. (With portrait.) G. Hindoo Women. (Continued from No. 13.) Kristofer Janson.
 Napoleon I. and Alexander I. A. Raeder.
 English Art-lovers. After Ludovic Hallevy.
 Prince Napoleon. (With portrait.) A. Raeder.
 Sonja Kovalevski. (With portrait.) W. C. Broegger.
 Henrik Ibsen in Grimstad. Henrik Jaegerger.
 The Regicide, Count Adolf Ribbing. (From *Ny Illustreret Tidning*.)
 The Civilization of the Redskins. (From the French.)
 Theophilus Hansen. (With portrait.)
 The Man with the Whishing-Wand. (Continued.) L. Dietrichson.
 The Art of Weather Prophecy. Professor H. Mohn.
 Werotschka. Anton Tscheschow.

not permit of more than one short extract from his concluding lines, which sound like a warning to the rest of Europe. "The world will surely keep an eye on what passes now in Finland. The Russification of Finland is the Slav pushing forward his outpost. Now, as always, Russia marches forward over crushed rights, and for all the sorrows already predicted for the Finnish people, no one, as usual, has any remedy. It is a poor sympathy which has no help to offer."

One of the finest articles in *Ur Dragen's Kronika* is certainly the review of Berta von Suttner's book, "Down with the Arms," by Ellen Key, a brilliant essayist always, and in this case especially so by reason of her sympathy with the object of the book she reviews. The authoress of this novel, which, as its name indicates, is a passionate appeal against warfare, is herself the daughter of an Austrian general, and though her book, according to Ellen Key, possesses no literary merit, it may be considered a great work for the stir it has occasioned in Germany—a stir somewhat similar to that roused in America by "Uncle Tom's Cabin"—also a woman's protest against one of the blackest spots upon humanity, slavery. Berta von Suttner contends, and makes her contention clear and sound to us, that war does not exist outside ourselves as an unavoidable natural force, but is in us, a part of us, a relic of the savagery of former days. She tears to rags all those fine phrases by which belligerents cheat themselves into breaking the peace—phrases about "The honor of the nation," "The sacred soil of our Fatherland," "The defense of our altars and our hearths," "The victory of humanity and liberty"—phrases as generously used by the aggressor as by the attacked. She brings forward the inexplicable contradictions in the appeals of the belligerents to the God of hosts, and the prayers of the women that He must protect their husbands and sons, and kill the husbands and sons of other women who are meanwhile praying similarly. She reminds her readers that the dream the American blacksmith, Elihu Burritt, gave words to in 1840, had already in 1889 been realized in a World's Congress, with delegates from 100 peace societies that are each working to produce and foster in the different nations such a feeling that war will be rendered impossible. "The day will come," says Berta, "when we shall find that those words old Moltke spake, and that are so often quoted—'Eternal peace is a dream, and not a beautiful dream either'—were *not* prophetic."

THE MILITARY PERIODICALS.

AMERICAN.

Journal of the Military Service Institution. May.
 Cavalry in Virginia During the War of the Rebellion. Col. Crowninshield.
 Theory of Drift of Rifled Projectiles. Lieut. Whistler.
 Artillery Difficulties During the Next War. Capt. Chester.
 The Recent Indian Craze. Capt. Dougherty.
 The New German Rifle and Fire Regulations. Lieut. Frost.
 The Red River Dam. General Wilson.
 Reprints and Translations. I. Two Brigades. Capt. Roemer. Development of Modern Artillery. Capt. Mostyn. Decisive Days Before Leipsic. Capt. v. Bremen. Fortification, Major Breton. Letters on Infantry, Prince Kraft zu Hohenlohe.
 Historical Sketches of the United States Army. The Adjutant-General's Department. Gen. J. B. Fry.

The United Service.—May.

The Measure of the Strength of Steel Armor. Lieut. E. M. Weaver.
 Coal Endurance of Her Majesty's Ships. Harry Williams.
 Du Guay-Trouin, of St. Malo. Alfred Lee Royce, U. S. N.
 Attack Upon a Railroad Train. Col. A. G. Brackett.
 National Legislation Required on Weights and Measures. John A. Grier.
 Recent Army Legislation. Capt. Edward Field.
 The Last Victim of the Gauntlet. H. Graham, U. S. A.
 Among Our Contemporaries. Edward Shippen, U. S. N.
 Rear-Admiral T. H. Stevens, U. S. N.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

One of the most interesting articles in the May number of the *United Service*, the military magazine published by Hamersly & Co., Philadelphia, is a *résumé* of recent army legislation by Capt. Edward Field, of the Fourth Artillery. Capt. Field divides all legislation which affects the army into three heads: that which benefits the enlisted man; that which benefits the commissioned officer, and that which benefits the service as a whole. The last Congress, more than any since the war, has turned its attention to the army, and many of its measures have been timely and salutary. Provisions have been made for the better feeding of the army, for the adoption of a fixed penal code, and for the retiring of enlisted men after thirty years' service. To all these measures Capt. Field gives his hearty approval, but is somewhat suspicious of the new law which allows an enlisted recruit to resign after one year's service if he is discontented with his condition. He thinks that recruits go into the service with their eyes open, and hence should be prepared to stand by their contracts. Capt. Field has little patience with the Service and Dependent Pension Bill. "Probably every really deserving man was pensioned years ago," he thinks, and this measure is "generally recognized as politics pure and simple."

The measures benefitting the commissioned officer are one fixing lineal promotion from the grade of second lieutenant, one prescribing examinations for promotion, and one opening the retired list. All these the writer thinks are good. Laws affecting the good of the service at large are an increase in the number of officers detailed to colleges, appropriations for coast and harbor defense, which, the writer thinks, are as good as could be expected, a bill authorizing the construction of a large post at Plattsburg, the reorganization of the Signal Corps, and the transfer of the Weather Bureau, and the creation of the offices of Assistant Secretary of War and of the Navy, the last measure "filling a long-felt want."

BRITISH.

United Service Magazine.

General Sherman. I. Gen. Viscount Wolseley. The British Army in India. How To Improve It. Colonel M. J. King-Harman. Fallacies Respecting Coaling Stations. Rear Admiral P. H. Colomb. British Outposts on Actual Battlefields. Colonel Cooper King. Our French Contemporaries. Colonel J. Graham. France and Germany, or 1806 versus 1870—I. A Contrast. II. Col. G. B. Malleon, C.S.I. Tactical Guides for the Cavalry Division. By Captain G. F. Leveson. The Recruiting Question. II. By Colonel J. W. Knollys. The Naval Exhibition, 1891. Admiral Sir George Elliott, K. C. B.

FRENCH.

Journal des Sciences Militaires.

Service and Instruction in the Army, LXIV.—LXXI. The Great Questions of the Day, VI.—VIII. Commandant Nigote. Pace on the March. Colonel Lefèvre. Jena and Mars-la-Tour—A Military Study. Commandant Bonnet des Tuves. The Campaign of 1814: The Cavalry of the Allied Armies. From Documents in the Imperial Archives at Vienna. (Continued.) Commandant Weil. Role and Employment of Artillery with Smokeless Powder. The War of Masses. Strategical Preparation of Decisive Actions.—1870. (Continued.) Souvenirs of the Turkish Campaign. Kyna. Retreat of Lang-Son. Captain Carteron.

Revue Maritime et Coloniale.

Notes on the Bar of Kotonou—From Observations from May to October, 1890. Lieut. Malo-Lefebvre. Operations carried out in Raising the Three-Masted Collier *La Federation*. (Illus.) Natural History of the Sardinie. Historical Studies on the War Navy of France: The Naval Industrial War under the Ministry of Jérôme de Pontchartrain. (Continued.) The War Navies of Antiquity and of the Middle Ages. (Continued.) Rear-Admiral Serre. Observations and Experiments on the Economical Oiling of Machinery. (Illus.) G. Fontaine. Organization and Working of Foreign Ministries of Marine.

Revue du Genie Militaire.

Reports of the Committee appointed to examine and report on objects, products, apparatus, and processes of interest to the Army at the Universal Exhibition of 1889. (Continued.) Military Constructions and Railways; 90 figs. The Organization and Training of Swiss Garrison Troops. The Annapolis Armor-plate Trials. (Illus.) Captain Marullier's Drawbridge. (Illus.)

Revue Militaire de l'Etranger.

German Military Unity. Russian Regulations of October 30th, 1890, for dealing with the Sick and Wounded in the Field. The Austro-Hungarian Garrison Artillery. Military Intelligence.

La Spectateur Militaire.

The Promotion of Sub-Lieutenants. Noel Desmaysons. The Armament and Tactics of the Greeks Before Troy. Jules de la Chauvelays. The Annularies of the French Army, 1819-1890. (Continued.) C. Boissonnet. The True Kind of Field Fortification. L. Brun. Tactics of the Thirteenth Century.

JOURNAL OF THE MILITARY SERVICE INSTITUTION.

While this magazine, being intended for army men, is to a great extent technical in matter and form, it yet contains a good deal that is of general interest. In another column will be found a brief account of General Wilson's description in the May number, of the building of the Red River Dam. In addition to this, one of the most interesting articles is a long extract from a letter concerning the "Recent Indian Craze," written by Capt. W. E. Dougherty, of the First Infantry. The writer states that according to Gen. Miles' opinion the late hostile manifestations were due to a general conspiracy instigated by the Mormons, and which spread among many tribes. Capt. Dougherty was much impressed by the great advance made by the Indians in recent years in point of military training, and he thinks that if a majority of the Indians had been in favor of war, the destruction of United States troops would have been complete. "Of course, their loss would have been great, but ours would have been total," he says.

BRITISH.

Colonel King-Harman, in an article on the British army in India which appears in the *United Service Magazine*, demands the constitution of a separate army for India, which should be slightly increased in numbers, which could be kept up to full strength by annual drafts of men on long service. Rear-Admiral Colomb writes on some "Fallacies Respecting Coaling Stations;" because the fleet cannot do without them it has suddenly been assumed that they could exist without the fleet. The military protection of trade, he points out, at such a coaling station as Aden, is wholly the business of the war-ships, and has nothing to do with strongholds of any kind. Colonel Cooper King, in a copiously illustrated paper, describes British outposts on battlefields in Egypt, Burmah, and Sikkim. Colonel Malleon tells the story of the collapse of Prussia after the battle of Jena, apparently with a view of encouraging France to believe that if she can produce a military genius, and deal Germany the first knock-down blow, she may confidently expect to repeat the First Napoleon's march on Berlin. Colonel Knollys discusses the interminable recruiting question, advocating the introduction of improvements, which would cost a great deal more money, but would, he claims, bring about a saving in deferred pay in hospitaling, in invaliding, and in crime and prison. He would add £800,000 a year to the estimates, in order to give every soldier three good meals a day. Admiral Elliot describes the Royal Naval Exhibition at Chelsea in a paper which is illustrated with a diagram of the grounds.

FRENCH.

In the *Journal des Sciences Militaires*, Commandant Nigote in "The Great Questions of the Day," analyzes the effect which the introduction of smokeless powder is likely to have on the human element. From statistics compiled in Germany, it appears that 250 bullets were fired to each Frenchman struck in the war of 1870-71. Doubtless this large expenditure was in part due to the German rifle being inferior to the Chassepot; but after making every allowance it inevitably leads to the conclusion that even the best troops, with the moral advantage all on their side, fire without aiming. A still more striking evidence of the effect of excitement, aggravated probably by want of training, is related of the battle of Gettysburg, where no less than 24,000 rifles are stated to have been left on the field, of which only one-quarter were found on examination to be properly loaded. One-half were loaded with two cartridges; several had three, four, and more bullets, and in one rifle no less than twenty-two charges were found in the barrel. Given bad caps and powder, however, these facts, if true, would not have quite the full significance which Colonel Nigote seems to attach to them. In any case, it may be accepted as indisputable that the majority of soldiers fire away their ammunition without aiming; but if these same men can be placed under cover, in a position whence they can see the enemy—knowing that he is unable to discover the origin of their fire, and consequently is incapable of replying to it—they will regain all their *sang-froid*, and their confidence will become all the more absolute as they note the effect of their fire on the discomfited adversary. "In battle," says De Goltz, "the old rule always applies, that each side is frightened of the

La Marine Française.

- M. Barbey's Fantastic Statement of the Condition of the French Navy.
 French Interests in the Mekong Valley.
 The *Projet de loi* on the Maritime Inscription.
 Three Letters of the Late Admiral Aube on the Defense of Naval Ports and Submarine Boats.
 The Navy and Colonial Troops.
 Miscellaneous Paragraphs.

GERMAN.

- Internationale Revue über die gesamten Armeen und Flotten.
 Germany—A Pattern Horse-bit. (Illus.) The Gruson Gunnery Experiments, 1890. (Continued.)
 Austria—Smokeless Powder, C-89. Barricade Fights at Sea.
 Italy—A Military Glance on the Italian Colonial System of Eritrea. Italian Correspondence by Pellegrino.
 France—The Defense of States—Fortifications from the Strategic Point of View.
 Switzerland—The Military Budget for 1891.

Neue Militarische Blätter.

- On the Practical Utility of the Study of Military History. II. Captain von Möller.
 The Russian Cavalry Manœuvres in Volhynia in 1890.
 On the Use of Cover in carrying out an Attack. Captain von Dechend.
 Wolfarm Projectiles for Small-arms.
 Last Year's Training of the Russian Militia. (Opoltschenie.)
 The First Bavarian Corps and the 22nd Infantry Division at the Advance and Capture of Orleans, 1870.
 Daybook of the Hessian General Staff during the Campaign of 1792, in the Champagne and on the Maine. VI. Captain Dechend.
 Contributions from Military History towards the Correct Appreciation of Neutrality.

AUSTRIAN.

- Mittheilungen aus dem Gebiete des Seewesens.
 On Seamarks. (Illus.) Freiherr von Koudelka.
 The Howell Automobile Torpedo. (Illus.)
 The Deep-sea Expedition of H. M. S. *Pola* in 1890.
 The Treatment of Persons Suffering from Drowning, Suffocation, Frostbites, Strokes, etc. Dr. A. Plummert, R. N.
 The Latest Marine Surveying Expeditions.
 Electric Signal Apparatus Invented by G. Conz, of Hamburg. (Illus.)

ITALIAN.

Rivista Marittima.

- Deep-sea Sounding Apparatus Employed in the Surveys of the *Washington*. (28 figs.) Rear-Admiral Magnaghi.
 The Electric Light on Board Ships of the Italian Navy. (Continued.) 13 color'd plates. Lieutenant Pouchain.
 Modern Naval Tactics. (Continued.) Lieutenant Ronca.
 Non-combatants on Board Ships of War. Dante Parenti.
 The Fiske Range-Finder. (Illus.)
 The Engines of the French Normand Torpedo-boats.

Rivista di Artiglieria e Genio.

- Aluminium and its Alloys. Notes and Experiments.
 On the Employment of Traction Engines in Fortresses. (3 plates.) Captain P. Mirandoli, R. E.
 The Old and New Instructions for Cavalry and Artillery. Captain C. Siracusa, R. A.
 General Considerations on the March of Artillery Parks and on the Replenishment of Munitions.
 The New English Rifle and its Defects.
 Portable Metallic Bridges on the Henry and Seyrig Systems. (Illus.)
 Appliances for Lessening the Recoil of Guns. (Illus.)

other. The side which is the first to subdue this feeling and masters the situation, that side will conquer; for that power which animates the heart and fills it—whether with fear and anguish or with proud confidence—is superior to all others." This phrase, written many years ago, would almost appear prophetic of the condition of two adversaries making use of smokeless powder. The first who discovers the other and can use his weapon under the full persuasion that his adversary will be unable to reply, is he not in the most favorable position to subdue the feeling of fear and to regain all his moral energy; whilst his adversary, on the contrary, labors under the most unfavorable conditions? This faculty of being able to oppose a barrier to the emotion which occasionally seizes the bravest, and turns victories into defeats, is perhaps therefore the most remarkable characteristic of the new powder, and the one which should secure the greatest amount of attention from tacticians, since it represents *moral force*. Colonel Nigote considers that the present system of guarding encampments is no longer adequate, and that it will have to be entirely remodeled. He also makes some suggestions on the best method of pushing troops rapidly forward either on cars or on cycles.

In *Le Spectateur Militaire*, M. L. Brun points out that until quite recent years no weapons possessed sufficient destructive power to prevent two bodies of determined troops from closing and from coming to hand to hand encounters, and that consequently the bravery of the troops advancing to the attack somewhat fairly counterbalanced the technical advantages supposed to belong to the defense. This quasi equilibrium between the attack and the defense has now, however, entirely vanished owing to the immense superiority conferred on the defense by modern weapons, and it therefore becomes a matter of urgency to seek for a solution which shall restore in some measure the balance to the side of the attack. All military writers are agreed that the introduction of the magazine rifle and of smokeless powder makes the old forms of attack impossible, but there is no sort of agreement as to how they should be replaced. At the present moment two forms of attack are being hotly discussed. The partisans of the first, who affect to pooh-pooh the generally admitted advantages of the defense, believe that a determined advance will always tend to destroy the morale of the defense, and advocate that the attack should therefore be pushed forward without pausing to fire a shot. Those of the second fully admit the disadvantages under which the attack labors, and recommend that the advance should be made under cover either of the natural features of the ground or of entrenchments, up to within a certain distance of the enemy, when further progress must necessarily be made in the open. Against the first plan M. Brun urges that the emotions likely to be experienced by the troops acting on the defensive are purely imaginary; that they will be *nil*, or almost *nil*—since the assailants abstain from firing, and their artillery must cease as soon as they reach close quarters—whilst their morale will be raised by seeing the havoc caused by their rifle fire. In regard to the second plan, he asks how an army is to entrench itself within rifle range of an enemy who has already made every preparation for defending his position; or, if the possibility is conceded, how the intervening space still existing between the two adversaries is to be passed over by the attack. After fully discussing both plans, he expresses the decided opinion that, under ordinary conditions, a position properly held by disciplined troops armed with magazine rifles cannot be carried by direct assault, even if the assailants only expose themselves within the last 200 or 300 yards. He considers, then, that the equilibrium can only be restored by designing some method for covering the advance of the attack with portable armor; probably in the form of light shields, which could be carried by stout men in front of the attacking line in much the same way as the *fin de siècle* sandwich-man carries his advertisements. The idea is not altogether novel, for it was mooted some twenty years ago by Colonel Goepp, and has attracted more attention in Russia within the last three or four years. The shields, each 6 ft. 6 in. by 3 ft. 3 in., if made of chrome steel, nickel, or some alloy of aluminium, and inclined at an angle of 44 deg., could probably be made quite capable of deflecting rifle bullets at a weight little in excess of 80 lb., which would not be too heavy to admit of their being carried, as suggested, over moderate distances. About 500 shields would be sufficient for an army corps; the men selected to carry them should be conveyed on cars and be especially moved to the positions where their services are required. Of course their employment would not supersede the necessity for taking every advantage of cover, natural or artificial.

POETRY AND ART.

POETRY.

The Century Magazine.—May.
 Illusions. Robert Underwood Johnson.
 Poetry. Q. C. Aurlinger.
 Of One We Love or Hate. Maurice Francis
 Egan.
 Ballad of an Old Pine. John H. Boner.
 In Disguise. Frances Louise Bushnell.
 A Heady Maid. Louise Morgan Sill.

Scribner's Magazine.—May.
 From the Hungarian. Duncan Campbell
 Scott.
 As to Spring. Edward S. Martin.
 To the Dewy Wind-Flower. Louise Imogen
 Guiney.
 Dream-Poetry. Bessie A. Ficklen.

Harper's Magazine.—May.
 Mortality. W. D. Howells.
 Golden Bubbles. Robert Burns Wilson.

The Chautauquan.—May.
 Poesie. O. F. Emerson.
 When Lilacs Bloom. Jessie F. O'Donnell.

Cosmopolitan.—May.
 Spring Song. Frank Dempster Sherman.
 The Flight of Joy. John Vance Cheney.

The New England Magazine.—May.
 Farmer Morrison's Wife. Kate Putnam Os-
 good.
 Bird of the Greening Bough. Clinton Scal-
 lard.
 An April Sketch. A May Sketch. Catherine
 Thayer.
 The Ways of Life. W. P. Dole.

Belford's Magazine.—May.
 Overtones. W. G. van Tassel Sutphen.
 The Sidewinder. C. F. Lummis.
 Apportionment. Florence L. Snow.

Lippincott's Magazine.—May.
 Poems by Charles Lüders. The Singer and
 His Song, The Footprint and the Transfor-
 mation.
 Absence. Owen Wister.
 A Blossom from the Hague. William E. S.
 Fales.

The Atlantic Monthly.—May
 The Last Bowstrings. Edward Lucas White
 The Ideal. Florence Earle Coates.
 Goethe's Key to Faust. (Second paper)
 William P. Andrews.

The Overland Monthly.—May.
 Where She Lies Dead. Ella Higginson.
 The Sleeping Sea. Isaac O. Rankin.
 A Dream City. Walter Kelley
 Some Books of Verse.

Poet-Lore.—May.
 Shakespearian Qualities of "A King and No
 King." L. M. Griffiths.
 Fairy-Lore: "Midsummer Night's Dream."
 Ethel G. Skeat.
 Miranda and Ferdinand; Caliban and Ariel.
 Dr. W. J. Rolfe.
 Hamlet as a Solar Myth. Dr. Sinclair Korner.

Argosy.—May.
 The Church Garden. Christian Burke.

English Illustrated.—May.
 The Voice of Spring. Lewis Morris.

Good Words.—May.
 The Mail Cart. H. Johnston.
 The Bridge of the Hundred Spans. G. Parker.

Longman.—May.
 A Theory. May Kendail.
 The Wall Paper. E. Gosse.

Murray.—May
 Spring Thoughts. Rennell Rödd.

POETRY IN THE MAGAZINES.

Mr. W. D. Howells contributes to *Harper's* the following brief poem on
 Morality:

How many times have I lain down at night,
 And longed to fall into that gulf of sleep,
 Whose dreamless deep
 Is haunted by no memory of
 The weary world above;
 And thought myself most miserable that I
 Must impotently lie
 So long upon the brink
 Without the power to sink
 Into that nothingness, and neither feel nor think!

How many times, when day brought back the light—
 After the merciful oblivion
 Of such unbroken slumber,
 And once again began to cumber
 My soul with her forgotten cares and sorrows,
 And show in long perspective the gray morrows,
 Stretching monotonously on,
 Forever narrowing but never done,
 Have I not leached to live again and said,
 It would have been far better to be dead,
 And yet somehow, I know not why,
 Remained afraid to die!

The following poem on "The Singer and His Song," taken from *Lippin-
 cott's*, is by the late Charles Lüders:

'Tis said the muse hath no true lovers now—
 That men are grown too wise to waste their days
 Following afar each idle wind that strays
 O'er Helicon from high Parnassus' brow.
 "We have enough of song," men say, "and thou,
 O poet, need'st no longer seek the haze
 Of purple Dreamland, but in common ways
 Must walk uncrowned, though false to oath and vow."
 Perchance, perchance, yet, haply, should there come
 One whose strong soul burned high with steadfast flame—
 A singer mindful only of his song—
 A wide-spread hush would tell of tongues struck dumb,
 Of glad ears listening till at last his name
 Burst from the bosom of Earth's mighty throng.

"Illusions" by Robert Underwood Johnson, in the *Century* for May, is:
 poetry of the higher order.

Go stand at night upon an ocean craft
 And watch the folds of its imperial train
 Catching in fleecy foam a thousand glows—
 A miracle of fire unquenched by sea.
 There in bewildering turbulence of change
 Whirls the whole firmament, till as you gaze,
 All else unseen, it is as heaven itself
 Had lost its poise, and each unanchored star
 In phantom haste flees to the horizon line.

What dupes we are of the deceiving eye!
 How many a light men wonderingly acclaim:
 Is but the phosphor of the path Life makes.
 With its own motion, while above, forgot,
 Sweep on serene the old unenvied stars!

ART TOPICS.

Magazine of Art.—(American.)—May.
Jephthah's Daughter. By Sir J. E. Millais.
Benjamin Constant. (Illus.) J. Murray Tem-
 pleton.
The Crucifixion in Celtic Art. (Illus.) J.
 Romilly Allen, F. S. A.
Jean-Louis Ernest Meissonier. (Illus.) Wal-
 ter Armstrong.
*The Modern School of Painting and Sculp-
 ture.* (Illus.) Claude Phillips.

The Art Amateur.—May
An Art Student's Holiday Abroad. II. Hol-
 land.
Our Art Schools. V. Chicago—The Art In-
 stitute. By Ernest Knauff.
Figures in Dresden Style. By Emma Hay-
 wood.
The National Academy Exhibition. (Illus.)
 "Summer." By T. W. Dewing.
 "A Girl in Rose." By Will H. Low.

The Art Interchange.—May.
Off the Beaten Track in Normandy. (Illus.)

Magazine of Art.—(English.)
 "Glad Spring." George Wetherbee, R. I.
 Etched by J. Dobie.
The Royal Academy, 1891. (Illus.) M. H.
 Spielmann.
Berkeley Castle. (Illus.) Percy Fitzgerald.
*The Myth of the Nightingale on Greek Vase-
 Paintings.* (Illus.) Miss J. E. Harrison.
 "The International Shakespeare." (Illus.)
 "The Royal Holloway College Picture-Gallery.
 (Illus.) Walter Shaw Sparrow.
Hokusai: A Study. (Illus.) S. Bing.
The French Revival of Etching. (Illus.)
 Frederick Wedmore.

Art Journal.
 "The Twenty-ninth of May." Etching by J.
 Dobie, after C. W. Bartlett.
Emmanuel Fremiet. (Illus.) R. A. M. Ste-
 venson.
Private Collections. I.—John Aird's. (With
 portrait and illus.)
Table Decorations. (Illus.) Rosa C. Gill.
The Pilgrim's Way. (Illus.) Mrs. H. Ady.
Summer Exhibitions. (Illus.)

Portfolio
 "The Hop-Gatherer." Etching by C. O.
 Murray, after T. Uwins.
Elizabeth Louise Vigée Lebrun. (Illus.) So-
 phia Beale.
The Present State of the Fine Arts in France.
 —V. (Illus.) P. G. Hamerton.
Mr. Varley's Pictures from Japan. (Illus.)
 A. H. Church.

Gazette des Beaux Arts.
Decorative Art in Old Paris. IV. M. A. de
 Champeaux.
Bertrand de la Brocquière. M. Schefer.
New Acquisitions at the Louvre. M. G.
 Schlumberger. Louis Couragod.
Antoine Pesne. Paul Seidel.
Charles Keene. Claude Phillips.

Century Magazine.
Exhibition of Artists Scraps and Sketches.
 (Illus.) W. L. Fraser.

The Chautauquan.—May.
The Artist Meissonier. By Mrs. C. R. Corson.

Nineteenth Century.
The Royal Society of Painter-Etchers. P.
 Seymour Haden.

Girl's Own Paper.
A Ladies' Studio at Paris.

Atalanta.
W. B. Richmond, A. R. A. (Illus.) W.
 Praeger.

New Review
The Ideals of Art. W. Holman Hunt.

Strand—April.
Pictures with Histories. (Continued.) (Illus.)

Mr. O. F. Emerson has the following lines on "Poesie" in the *Chautau-
 quan* for May:

The breath of morn, the glitter of the dew,
 The play of color in the sky, first seen
 When in the east the glimmer and the sheen
 O'er the black robe of night the stars pursue,
 Before the rising day-god peeps anew
 In triumph—these alone are not, I ween,
 Thy only charms, the love of which, O Queen
 Of Beauty, does thy votaries imbue.
 But thou dost give withal the seeing eye
 That looks beneath the outward show of things;
 The quicker sense for truth that shall outlast;
 The mind that grasps the future and the past
 And from the hidden hoard of wisdom brings
 The hope, the trust, the faith that in them lie.

ART IN THE MAGAZINES.

Magazine of Art (English).—This month, of course, the various series of articles on the Summer Exhibitions in England are begun. Mr. Spielmann thinks the exhibitions this year will lose much of their brilliance owing to the continued fogs and the long winter. He deplores, too, that the Academy has not yet accepted the reform of limiting to two the number of works which may be submitted by each artist for the approval of the selecting committee. The pictures reproduced are "Professor Huxley," by the Hon. John Collier; "Don Quixote's Niece and Housekeeper," by Sir John Gilbert; and "Still Evening," by W. B. Leader. Walter Shaw-Sparrow has an interesting paper on the Art Treasures of Holloway College, and S. Bing contributes the first part of an interesting study of Hokusai, the Japanese artist.

Portfolio.—"The Hop Gatherer," which is the subject of the frontispiece, hangs in the South Kensington Museum. Uwins, the painter of it, was born in 1782, and his picture, a water-color drawing, was exhibited in 1813. When the artist was forty-two years of age he went to Italy and studied there for seven years, and meanwhile was almost forgotten in England. When he returned, however, he began to exhibit oil-paintings, and was soon elected an associate of the Royal Academy, and six years afterwards an Academician. Later he became Librarian, Surveyor of the Queen's Pictures, and eventually Keeper of the National Gallery, dying at the age of seventy-five. The interesting article on Madame Vigée Le Brun is continued. Her great *forte* seems to have been her happy power of posing her models. She was in perfect sympathy with them. Her ideal of good work was finish; she never left a picture till she felt she could finish it no more. A great deal of her success was due to her industry too; but at the same time the academies of the eighteenth century would seem to have been more just to women than is the nineteenth. Rosa Bonheur has not yet been elected a member of the Academy, and would probably not have been *décourée* but for the graceful thoughtfulness of the ex-Empress.

Art Journal.—This month a series of articles on the "Private Art Collections of London" is inaugurated with an account of the collection of Mr. John Aird, M.P., of Hyde Park Terrace. Instead of giving pictures to be exhibited at the galleries, Mr. Raven Hill has made a series of sketches of artists at work on their canvases, and it is proposed to continue the plan from month to month. It is interesting to note the attitudes of the different artists at their work. Mr. Marcus Stone sits; the others—Sir F. Leighton, Mr. Luke Fildes, Mr. David Murray, Mr. J. J. Shannon, and Mr. Chevallier Taylor—seem to prefer standing.

Mr. F. Seymour Haden, writing in the *Nineteenth Century* on the Society of Painter-Etchers, thus concludes: "No sooner had we succeeded in interesting the outer world in the revival of 'etching,' and in thus popularising the term, than the shop windows became filled by huge sheets of paper which, except that the etching process had been expended upon them, were neither original nor, in any legitimate sense, etchings at all. It is on these things that the popular taste has been educated. The bigger the thing, the better and greater the price asked for it. It has taken us years to expose this error, and to show that it is quality not quantity which makes a 'work of art.'"



Designed by WALTER CHANE.

Engraved on Wood by HENRY SCHEN.

MAY-DAY, 1891.

THE TRIUMPH OF LABOR.

Like the voice of many waters,
Hear the tongues of every land
Gather Labor's sons and daughters
With one heart to understand.

Chorus:

Sound upon the pipe and tabor!
Blow the trumpet, beat the drum!
Leave your toil, ye sons of Labor!
Come a-maying, toilers, come!

From the field, and from the city,
See the highway thronged with folk,
Fain to win one day, for pity,
From beneath the factory smoke.

March they not in shining warfare,
No sword they bear, or flashing blade!

But the pruning-hook and plowshare,
But the worn wealth-winner's spade.

Winged, to bear her torch afar,
With dancing flame, doth Freedom lead,
Shining in each heart, a star:

Scatt'ring o'er the earth her seed.

Like the horse with loosened traces
Feels no more the wheels that grind,
So, this day of days, your faces
Turn to hope—leave care behind!

See the floating standard borne
By stalwart arms and courage good,
Red with all the hopes of morn—
The Banner of Man's Brotherhood!

Not like the patient oxen, bearing
Fruits of earth for idler's hand!

But, like men and women sharing
Common wealth and common land.

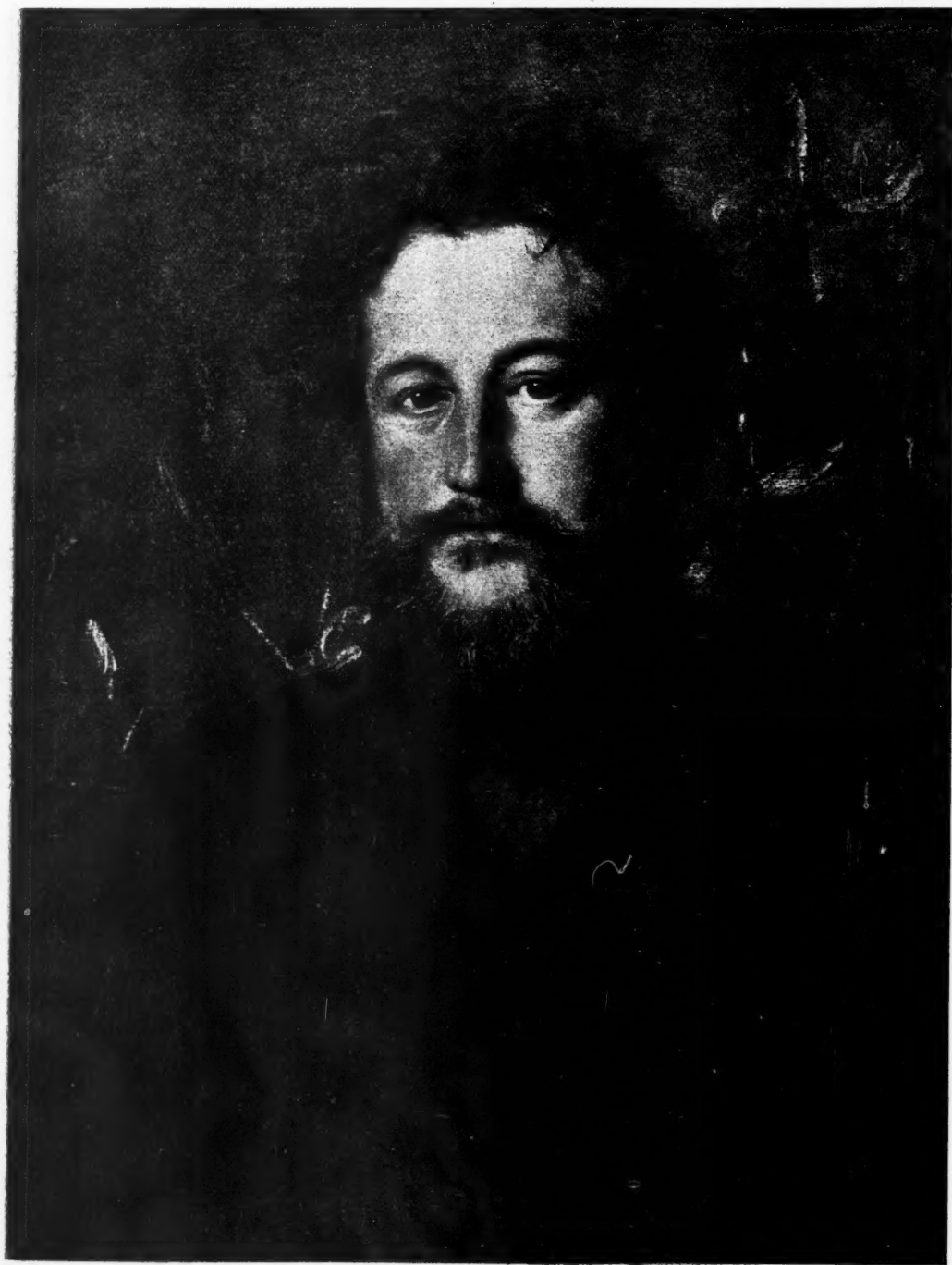
Fruit of earth and fruits of ocean,
Spade and trident side by side;
Like the sea's resistless motion,
Around the world sweeps Labor's tide.

Hand to hand let every toiler
Make a circlet round the world:
Break the bars of slave and spoiler
Beneath the heart-hued flag unfurled!

Rejoice then, weary-hearted mothers,
That your little ones shall see
Brighter days—O men and brothers:
When Life and Labor ye set free!

Pull Mail Gazette,

WALTER CHANE.



WILLIAM MORRIS.

THE NEW BOOKS

A POET'S VISION OF A SOCIALIST MILLENNIUM.

'Tis a poet who was sent
For a bad world's punishment,
By compelling us to see
Golden glimpses of To Be.

—LOWELL'S "Ghost Seer."

"News from Nowhere" is the very latest description of that "dear and future vision that eager hearts expect," and of which all the seers of all the ages have dreamed and sung, in verse and prose, since "I, John, saw the Holy City, New Jerusalem, coming down from God out of heaven, prepared as a bride adorned for her husband." Mr. William Morris, socialist and seer, poet and romancer, gives us, in this shilling pamphlet of 238 pages, his apocalypse. It differs, no doubt, somewhat from the visions of Patmos. In the new heaven and the new earth which St. John saw when the first heaven and the first earth had passed away, the city had no need of the sun, neither of the moon, to shine in it, for the glory of God did lighten it. That conscious presence of the Lord God Almighty, without which, to the apostle, even the New Jerusalem would have been dark and hideous as an empty eye-socket, is absent from Mr. Morris' dream. Neither does he proclaim victory over death. But, allowing for these things, "News from Nowhere" reads like a far-off echo, materialized and broken, of the immortal words:

"And I heard a voice out of heaven, saying, Behold the tabernacle of God is with men, and he will dwell with them, and they shall be his people, and God himself shall be with them, and be their God. And God shall wipe away all tears from their eyes, and there shall be no more death, neither sorrow nor crying, neither shall there be any more pain, for the former things are passed away. And he that sat upon the throne said, Behold, I make all things new."

Mr. Morris long ago sang of the Earthly Paradise in melodious verse. In this little book he describes the Earthly Paradise in prose as he dreams it may yet be realized in London and on the Thames.

THE APOCALYPSE OF HAMMERSMITH.

There is no lack of definiteness about this Apocalypse of Hammersmith, a quality often lacking in prophetic visions. "You could not fix a date, mister?" said an anxious and hard-pressed citizen to a vocalist who had been singing "There's a good time coming"; but Mr. Morris does fix dates without hesitation. The Socialist millennium will begin its labor throes in earnest in 1952, and get itself fully born after some years of desperate bloodshed. "The Utopian Romance," from which a few chapters make up "News from Nowhere, or an Epoch of Rest," is laid about the middle of the twenty-first century, when the millennium had lasted near a century and the new era had fully dawned. There is no doubt as to the charm of the "glory-winged dream" by which Mr. Morris bears us out of the sweat and turmoil of life. It is indeed a new heaven and a new earth—a realm in which Justice and Peace and Love, no longer idealized in a remote region above the stars, have come down and taken up their abode with men. The silver Thames, unpolluted by the sewage of a single town or the refuse of a single mill, flows thick with salmon beneath bridges of stone arches splendidly strong, and as graceful as they are strong, surmounted by quaint and fanciful buildings beset with

painted and gilded vanes and spirelets, but showing no trace of grime or soot. Its banks are one continuous garden, with flowers blooming luxuriantly at the water's edge, sending delicious waves of summer scent over the eddying stream. London, no longer a great wen, has become a fairy city, or rather a group of idyllic villages scattered about the bosky glades of a forest glorious as the wood of Ardennes.

AN ARCADIA OF ART.

There are as many people in the land as there were in the last quarter of the nineteenth century, but the great manufacturing towns have been effaced from the land, and life has once more become a thing of beauty and of joy. In this Arcadia of art money does not exist save in museums, where Jubilee coins survive as dreadful examples of the hideous degradation from which English art once suffered. No one is paid for doing anything. Every one receives whatever he wants on asking for it. Poverty, disease, and crime are non-existent. All the men, even the dustmen, are gorgeous and splendid as mediæval heroes in golden armor; all the women are beautiful as the goddesses of Olympus. Universal brotherhood prevails; and if there is not immortal youth, it lasts so long that women of forty-two are apparently but twenty years of age. Great Guest Houses, whose floors are scattered with twigs of lavender and sweet-smelling herbs, dispense a generous hospitality to all comers. The ladies of the house are habited in light and gay garb, something between the ancient classical costume and the simpler forms of the fourteenth century garments. The air is full of jocund sounds of mirth, of children's laughter, and of music. But even here the shadow of black care still sits behind the horseman. Malthus made us shiver by the dread that in the millennium the world would run short of food. Mr. Morris is superior to that fear. The one haunting dread of the inhabitants of his Utopia is that they may some day run short of work; not because they need work in order to earn their daily bread—that is secured in any case, and no one is paid for his labor any more than women are paid for bearing children—but every one longs for labor as recreation and as a means of keeping up his physical development.

MR. MORRIS' PROPHECY.

Mr. Morris puts his story in the mouth of one William Guest—not easily distinguishable from the author of "The Earthly Paradise"—who goes to sleep in Hammersmith in 1891, and wakes up 150 years later in the new world which Humanity, regenerated by Socialism, is supposed to have in store for us. The story itself is slight, and although it is skillfully told, in this account of the book it can safely be ignored. It is a mere thread on which Mr. Morris strings the pearls of his speculations. Disentangling the prophetic history from the romance, this is Mr. Morris' prophecy of things to come.

Like all apocalyptic writers, Mr. Morris heralds his Epoch of Rest by visions of terror and doom. Always there rides forth first one clothed in a vesture dipped in blood; always before the New Jerusalem stands the winepress of the fierceness and wrath of Almighty God. Mr. Morris, of course, phrases it differently, but the principle is the same. Before peace, strife; before the

millennium, the seven plagues of the wrath of God. According to the history which he gives us, the course of events will be something like this:

HOW THE OLD RÉGIME BROKE DOWN.

At the end of the nineteenth century, the power of the middle classes, the then tyrants of society, was so crushing, that even those who had conceived the hope of realizing a communal condition of life for all men, were without any definite idea as to the best means of bringing it about. But under the influence of the dissatisfaction of the slaves of the industrial system, a kind of State Socialism was put in motion in a very piecemeal way. Great confusion followed, and great suffering, which, however, was most helpful, for it taught the workmen to combine. These combinations took the form of a federation of all—or almost all—the recognized wage-paid employments. The Combined Workers extorted better conditions of labor; they first limited the length of the working day, then they fixed a minimum price of labor, and supplemented this by a law fixing the maximum price to be charged for the necessities of life. The next step was the establishment of Government factories for the production of necessary wares, and markets for their sale. Terrible jobbery prevailed in these factories; one after another they all broke down, and in 1953, so terrible was the distress, a vast part of the population had to be fed by charity.

THE DAWN OF THE REVOLUTION.

The Combined Workers now put forward the demand that the whole natural resources of the country, with the machinery necessary for working them, should be handed over to what we should call the Trades' Union Congress. The privileged classes were then to be reduced to the position of pensioners, dependent on the pleasure of the workers. The classes took alarm, and began to demand repression. A meeting, of the workers, summoned in Trafalgar Square, was dispersed by the police, five men being killed and hundreds cast into jail. Another meeting was summoned. This time the police got the worst of it, half a score being crushed to death, while the rest bolted. London was panic-stricken. There were riots "at a place called Manchester, which has now disappeared." The leaders of the Labor Federation summoned a great meeting in Trafalgar Square for Sunday fortnight. The Square meanwhile was given over to the people. Those who were starving began to empty the bakers' shops. The labor leaders, under the name of the Committee of Public Safety, sacked the stores and opened bakers' shops for the people, leaving papers with the plundered ones promising to pay the price of the sequestered goods. The Government, under stress of deputations of commercial people and angry newspaper editors, proclaimed a state of siege, and placed their youngest and cleverest general in command. When the day of the great meeting came, instead of shutting the people out from the Square, as was done by Sir Charles Warren, the crowd was jammed into it by bodies of troops deploying from Parliament House—"still existing and called the Dung Market"—and the Embankment. The soldiers formed along the south side of the Square, shutting the people up as it were in a trap.

THE MASSACRE OF TRAFALGAR SQUARE.

No sooner were the soldiers drawn up as aforesaid than, says an eye-witness, "a glittering officer on horseback came prancing out from the ranks on the south, and read something from a paper which he held in his hand; which something very few heard; but I was told after-

wards that it was an order for us to disperse, and a warning that he had legal right to fire on the crowd else, and that he would do so. The crowd took it as a challenge of some sort, and a hoarse threatening roar went up from them; and after that there was comparative silence for a little, till the officer had got back into the ranks. I was near the edge of the crowd," says this eye-witness, "and I saw three little machines being wheeled out in front of the ranks, which I knew for mechanical guns. I cried out, 'Throw yourself down! they are going to fire!' But no one could scarcely throw himself down, so tight as the crowd were packed. I heard a sharp order given, and wondered where I should be the next minute; and then— It was as if the earth had opened, and hell had come up bodily amidst us. It is no use trying to describe the scene that followed. Deep lanes were mowed amidst the thick crowd; the dead and dying covered the ground, and the shrieks and wails and cries of horror filled all the air, till it seemed as if there were nothing else in the world but murder and death. Those of our armed men who were still unhurt cheered wildly and opened a scattering fire on the soldiers. One or two soldiers fell; and I saw the officers going up and down the ranks urging the men to fire again; but they received the orders in sullen silence, and let the butts of their guns fall. Only one sergeant ran to a machine gun and began to set it going; but a tall young man, an officer too, ran out of the ranks and dragged him back by the collar; and the soldiers stood there motionless, while the horror-stricken crowd, nearly wholly unarmed (for most of the armed men had fallen in the first discharge), drifted out of the Square. I was told afterwards that the soldiers on the west side had fired also, and done their part of the slaughter. How I got out of the Square I scarcely know: I went, not feeling the ground under me, what with rage and terror and despair."

So says our eye-witness. The number of the slain on the side of the people in that shooting during a minute was prodigious; but it was not easy to come at the truth about it. It was probably between one and two thousand. Of the soldiers, six were killed outright and a dozen wounded.

THE COMMITTEE OF PUBLIC SAFETY.

The massacre in Trafalgar Square began the civil war. The Government, appalled at the carnage, withdrew the state of siege, but arrested the surviving members of the Committee of Public Safety, and sent them to be tried by jury. The jury acquitted them, with a rider condemning the action of the soldiery as "rash, unfortunate, and unnecessary." The Government gave way, and the victory of the people was celebrated by great meetings in the parks.

The Committee of Public Safety thenceforth became the popular rallying point in opposition to the Parliament. A new network of workmen's associations grew up very speedily, whose avowed single object was the tiding over of the ship of the community into a simple condition of Communism. The Government of the day becoming alarmed arrested the Committee of Public Safety "in the lump." They made no resistance, but next day a general strike attested the universality of the organization of labor, and the determination to have its own way. The Socialist newspapers were the only journals that could be got out, and the relief of the starving population was undertaken by the Federation of Workmen. On the third day the Government gave in, and the Committee of Public Safety were released, and the Government entered into an arrangement with them which

conceded all their demands, including the recognition of the Committee of Public Safety and all its affiliated associations.

THE LAST STRUGGLE OF THE OLD ORDER.

In the breathing time that followed, the young men of the classes banded themselves together as "Friends of Order," guarded and garrisoned the factories, and actually held for a time the whole of Manchester. The Government, which at first stood neutral, afterwards declared for the Friends of Order, and the civil war began anew. It lasted two years. The best of the soldiers joined the Socialists. The working people boycotted and struck against the Reactionists everywhere. The workmen and the gentlemen between them destroyed commercialism, and in the end the workmen remained undisputed victors.

Then they organized the millennium. Men settled down, and then labor soon filled up the gap in wealth caused by the war. The loss of the spur of competition did not interfere with the necessary production of the community, but for a moment it seemed as if a dull level of utilitarian comfort would be the end of all aspirations. From that danger they were delivered by art of work-pleasure, a desire to make everything the best of its kind. Then little by little a craving for beauty seemed to awaken in men's minds. "Thus at last and by slow degrees we got pleasure into our work; then we became conscious of that pleasure and cultivated it, and took care that we had our fill of it; and then all was gained, and we were happy. So may it be for ages and ages!"

Mr. Morris tells us that the northern parts of America suffered so terribly from the full force of the last days of civilization, and became such horrible places to live in, that they are still—2050—very backward in all that makes life pleasant. "Indeed, one may say that for nearly a hundred years the people of the northern parts of America have been engaged in gradually making a dwelling-place out of a stinking cinder heap, and there is still much to do, especially as the country is so big."

AN ANARCHICAL MILLENNIUM.

In regenerating England, its new rulers found plenty to do; they converted the Parliament House into a dung-market, and abolished all government. The civil law courts, being upheld for the defense of private property, were no longer needed. Thou shalt not steal was translated into thou shalt work in order to live happily. Neither was there any criminal law. Crime springs from property; property being abolished, crime went with it. Woman being no longer regarded as a chattel of some man, jealousy disappeared, and families no longer being held together by the tie of property, envy and hatred were exorcised. Occasional homicides occurred in hot blood, but the man-slayer was left to the punishment of his own conscience. "In a society where there is no punishment to evade, no law to triumph over, remorse will certainly follow transgression." The business of exchange is governed by regulations of the markets, varying according to circumstances and guided by general custom. These are matters of general assent not to be enforced by prison. Many carry on the business of exchange from love of avoiding waste, and seeing that nothing sticks fast uselessly, but the greater number are positively unhappy unless employed in making beautiful things. Politics are unknown.

GOVERNMENT BY THE MOTE.

The following is Mr. Morris' description of the nearest approach to government that is permitted in his Utopia:

"You see in matters which are merely personal, which do not affect the welfare of the community—how a man shall dress, what he shall eat and drink, what he shall write and read, and so forth—there can be no difference of opinion, and everybody does as he pleases. But when the matter is of common interest to the whole community, and the doing or not doing something affects everybody, the majority must have their way; unless the minority were to take up arms and show by force that they were the effective or real majority; which, however, in a society of men who are free and equal is little likely to happen; because in such a community the apparent majority is the real majority, and the others, as I have hinted before, know that too well to obstruct from mere pig-headedness, especially as they have had plenty of opportunity of putting forward their side of the question. Let us take one of our units of management, a commune, or a ward, or a parish (for we have all three names, indicating little real distinction between them now, though time was there was a good deal). In such a district, as you would call it, some neighbors think that something ought to be done or undone: a new town hall built; a clearance of inconvenient houses; or, say, a stone bridge substituted for some ugly old iron one—there you have undoing and doing in one. Well, at the next ordinary meeting of the neighbors, or Mote, as we call it, according to the ancient tongue of the times before bureaucracy, a neighbor proposes the change, and, of course, if everybody agrees, there is an end of discussion, except about details. Equally, if no one backs the proposer—'seconds him,' it used to be called—the matter drops for the time being; a thing not likely to happen amongst reasonable men, however, as the proposer is sure to have talked it over with others before the Mote. But supposing the affair proposed and seconded, if a few of the neighbors disagree to it, if they think that the beastly iron bridge will serve a little longer and they don't want to be bothered with building a new one just then, they don't count heads that time, but put off the formal discussion to the next Mote; and meantime arguments *pro* and *con* are flying about, and some get printed, so that everybody knows what is going on; and when the Mote comes together again there is a regular discussion, and at last a vote by show of hands. If the division is a close one, the question is again put off for further discussion; if the division is a wide one, the minority are asked if they will yield to the more general opinion, which they often, nay, most commonly do. If they refuse, the question is debated a third time, when, if the minority has not perceptibly grown, they always give way; though I believe there is some half-forgotten rule by which they might still carry it on further; but I say, what always happens is that they are convinced, not perhaps that their view is the wrong one, but they cannot persuade or force the community to adopt it. As a matter of principle and according to the rule of such cases, the question must then lapse, and the majority, if so narrow, has to submit to sitting down under the *status quo*. But I must tell you that in point of fact the minority very seldom enforces this rule, but generally yields in a friendly manner."

HOW LONDON WAS TRANSFORMED.

The following is a description of the transformation that was effected in London:

"Once a year, on May-day, we hold a solemn feast in those easterly communes of London to commemorate The Clearing of Misery, as it is called. On that day we have music and dancing, and merry games and happy feasting on the site of some of the worst of the old slums,

the traditional memory of which we have kept. On that occasion the custom is for the prettiest girls to sing some of the old revolutionary songs, and those which were the groans of the discontent, once so hopeless, on the very spots where those terrible crimes of class-murder were committed day by day for so many years.

"East of Bloomsbury, now, there are but few houses between the British Museum and the outer part of the old city; but in the city we have a thickly-dwelling population. Our forefathers, in the first clearing of the slums, were not in a hurry to pull down the houses in what was called at the end of the nineteenth century the business quarter of the town, and what later got to be known as the Swindling Kens. You see, these houses, though they stood hideously thick on the ground, were roomy and fairly solid in building, and clean, because they were not used for living in, but as mere gambling booths; so the poor people from the cleared slums took them for lodgings and dwelt there, till the folk of those days had time to think of something better for them; so the buildings were pulled down so gradually that people got used to living thicker on the ground there than in most places; therefore, it remains the most populous part of London, or perhaps of all these islands. But it is very pleasant there, partly because of the splendor of the architecture, which goes further than what you will see elsewhere.

THE NEW EAST END.

However, this crowding, if it may be called so, does not go further than a street called Aldgate, a name which perhaps you may have heard of. Beyond that the houses are scattered wide about the meadows there, which are very beautiful, especially when you get on to the lovely river Lea (where old Izaak Walton used to fish, you know) about the places called Stratford and Old Ford.

"When you get down to the Thames side, you come on the Docks, which are works of the nineteenth century, and are still in use, although not so thronged as they once were, since we discourage centralization all we can, and we have long ago dropped the pretension to be the market of the world. About these Docks are a good few houses, which, however, are not inhabited by many people permanently; I mean, those who use them come and go a good deal; the place being too low and marshy for pleasant dwelling. Past the Docks eastward and landward it is all flat pasture, once marsh, except for a few gardens, and there are very few permanent dwellings there; scarcely anything but a few sheds, and cots for the men who come to look after the great herds of cattle pasturing there. But, however, what with the beasts and the men, and the scattered red-tiled roofs and the big hayricks, it does not make a bad holiday to get a quiet pony and ride about there on a sunny afternoon of autumn, and look over the river and the craft passing up and down, and on to Shooters' Hill and the Kentish uplands, and then turn round to the wide green sea of the Essex Marsh-land, with the great domed line of the sky, and the sun shining down in one flood of peaceful light over the long distance. There is a place called Canning Town, and further out, Silver-town, where the pleasant meadows are at their pleasantest: doubtless they were once slums, and wretched enough. South of the river it is much the same as the land about Hammersmith. North, again, the land runs up high, and there is an agreeable and well-built town called Hampstead, which fitly ends London on that side.

THE PROVINCIAL TOWNS.

"The big murky places which were once, as we know, the centres of manufacture, they have, like the brick and

mortar desert of London, disappeared; only since they were centres of nothing but 'manufacture,' and served no purpose but that of the gambling market, they have left less signs of their existence than London. Of course, the great change in the use of mechanical force made this an easy matter, and some approach to their break-up as centres would probably have taken place, even if we had not changed our habits so much; but they being such as they were, no sacrifice would have seemed too great a price to pay for getting rid of the 'manufacturing districts,' as they used to be called. Of the smaller towns there has been but little clearance, though much rebuilding. Their suburbs, indeed, when they had any, have melted away into the general country, and space and elbow-room have been got in their centres; but there are the towns still with their streets and squares and market-places; so that it is by means of these smaller towns that we of to-day can get some kind of idea of what the towns of the older world were like;—I mean to say at their best.

THE PRIGS AND PARASITES OF OXFORD.

"Oxford was beautiful even in the nineteenth century when Oxford and its less interesting sister Cambridge became definitely commercial. They (and especially Oxford) were the breeding places of a peculiar class of parasites, who called themselves cultivated people; they were indeed cynical enough, as the so-called educated classes of the day generally were; but they affected an exaggeration of cynicism in order that they might be thought knowing and worldly-wise. The rich middle classes (they had no relation with the working classes) treated them with the kind of contemptuous toleration with which a mediæval baron treated his jester; though it must be said that they were by no means so pleasant as the old jesters were, being, in fact, the bores of society. They were laughed at, despised—and paid. Which last was what they aimed at.

THE INVASION OF THE COUNTRY.

"The change which in the country took place very early in our epoch was most strangely rapid. People flocked into the country villages, and, so to say, flung themselves upon the freed land like a wild beast upon his prey; and in a very little time the villages of England were more populous than they had been since the fourteenth century, and were still growing fast. Of course this invasion of the country was awkward to deal with, and would have created much misery if the folk had still been under the bondage of class monopoly. But as it was, things soon righted themselves. People found out what they were fit for, and gave up attempting to push themselves into occupations in which they must needs fail. The town invaded the country; but the invaders, like the warlike invaders of early days, yielded to the influence of their surroundings, and became country people; and in their turn, as they became more numerous than the townsmen, influenced them also; so that the difference between town and country grew less and less; and it was indeed this world of the country vivified by the thought and briskness of town-bred folk which has produced that happy and leisurely but eager life of which you have had a first taste.

THE FUTURE OF ENGLAND.

"This is how we stand. England was once a country of clearings amongst the woods and wastes, with a few towns interspersed, which were fortresses for the feudal army, markets for the folk, gathering places for the craftsmen. It then became a country of huge and foul workshops and fouler gambling dens, surrounded by an

Il-kept, poverty-stricken farm, pillaged by the masters of the workshops. It is now a garden, where nothing is wasted and nothing is spoilt, with the necessary dwellings, sheds, and workshops scattered up and down the country, all trim and neat and pretty. Like the mediaevals, we like everything trim and clean, and orderly and bright; as people always do when they have any sense of architectural power; because then they know that they can have what they want, and they won't stand any nonsense from Nature in their dealings with her.

"Besides the villages, there are plenty of scattered country houses. It is not easy to be out of sight of a house; and where the houses are thinly scattered they run large, and are more like the old colleges than ordinary houses as they used to be. That is done for the sake of society, for a good many people can dwell in such houses, as the country dwellers are not necessarily husbandmen; though they almost all help in such work at times. The life that goes on in these big dwellings in the country is very pleasant, especially as some of the most studious men of our time live in them, and altogether there is a great variety of mind and mood to be found in them which brightens and quickens the society there."

CONCLUSION.

But we have quoted enough to give the reader an idea of the vision of things to be which Mr. Morris describes in his "News from Nowhere." There is plenty more to quote, but the foregoing must suffice, although we have not given a single extract from the lovely idyl of the journey up the Thames, which has become as beautiful and as divine as the river of the four streams which watered the Garden of Eden. We have omitted also all his descriptions of the new West End, with the great forest which stretched from Kensington over Paddington and Primrose Hill; and regretfully pass over his theory of

Education. The book abounds in characteristic touches, as that, for instance, in which he alludes to the "great clearance which took place of the beastly monuments to fools and knaves which once blocked up Westminster Abbey." The book is bright as the roses and the sunshine of June. "O me! O me!" cries his heroine, "how I love the earth, and the seasons, and weather, and all things that deal with it, and all that grows out of it. The earth and the growth of it and the life of it! If I could but say or show how I love it." There is the passionate joy of living; the revel of grown-up children in the sunlit air, tremulous with the song of the birds, odorous with the scent of May blossoms. All is fresh and intoxicating like the fragrance of new-mown hay or the bloom of the hawthorn. Joyous beauty, radiant health, exuberant life—from the midst of all these the dreamer was suddenly recalled to the sombre realities of life. And those with whom he had been companying seemed to say:

"No, it will not do; you cannot be of us; you belong so entirely to the unhappiness of the past that our happiness even would weary you. Go back again, now you have seen us, and your outward eyes have learned that in spite of all the infallible maxims of your day there is yet a time of rest in store for the world, when mastery has changed into fellowship—but not before. Go back again, then, and while you live you will see all round you people engaged in making others live lives which are not their own, while they themselves care nothing for their own real lives—men who hate life though they fear death. Go back and be the happier for having seen us, for having added a little hope to your struggle. Go on living while you may, striving, with whatsoever pain and labor needs must be, to build up little by little the new day of fellowship, and rest, and happiness.

"Yes, surely! and if others can see it as I have seen it, then it may be called a vision rather than a dream."

NEW PUBLICATIONS CLASSIFIED.

HISTORY.

- Citation of William Shakespeare, Euseby Treen, Joseph Carnaby, and Silas Gough, Clerk, before Sir Thomas Lucy, touching Deer Stealing. By Walter Savage Landor. With an introduction by Hamilton Wright Mable. 16mo, pp. 299. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. \$1.25.
- A Students' History of England from the Earliest Times to 1885. By Samuel Rawson Gardiner, LL.D. Vol. II. A. D. 1509-1869. With 96 illustrations. 12mo, pp. 232. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. \$1.30.
- History of George the Third's Reign. By J. H. Anderson. With colored maps. 12mo, pp. 144. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. \$1.50.
- The History of Sicily from the Earliest Times. By Edward A. Freeman. 2 vols. 8vo. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$10.
- London Past and Present: Its History, Associations, and Traditions. By Henry B. Wheatley, F.S.A. 3 vols. 8vo. London: John Murray. £3 3s.
- The Child and His Book. By Mrs. E. M. Field. 8vo, pp. 356. London: Wells Gardner. 6s.

BIOGRAPHY AND MEMOIRS.

- The Life and Times of John Dickinson, 1732-1808. Prepared at the Request of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. By J. Stille, LL.D. With portrait. 8vo., pp. 437. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. \$3.
- Recollections of President Lincoln and His Administration. By L. E. Chittenden. With portrait. 8vo, pp. 621. New York: Harper & Bros. \$2.50.
- The Journal of Sir Walter Scott. From the original manuscript at Abbotsford. Popular edition. 8vo, pp. 470. New York: Harper & Bros. \$2.50.
- James Freeman Clarke: Autobiography, Diary, and Correspondence. Edited by Edward Everett Hale. With portrait. 12mo, pp. 430. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.50.

- Charles Darwin: His Life and Work. By Charles Frederick Holder, author of "Living Lights." Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 279. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.50.
- Charles Grandison Finney. By G. Frederick Wright, D.D. 16mo, pp. 329. "American Religious Leaders" series. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.25.
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The Future of Hayti. General Legitime.
Russia and the Behring's Sea Difficulty. C. D. Collet.
Chinese Culture as Compared with European Standards.—I. China, Literary and Commercial. General Tchong-Ki-Tong.
The Hindu Family. A Brahmin Official.
The Legal Inferiority of English to Mohammedan Women. Moulvi Rafi-Ud-Din Ahmad.
The Palasgi and Their Modern Descendants. Sir Patrick Colquhoun and H. E. Wassa Pasha, Gov. of Lebanon.
The Barbary Corsairs. Col. Tyrrell.
Note of the late Sir Walter Elliott. (Continued.) R. S. well.
Routes in Dardistan. Raja Khuashwagita and Dr. Leitnes.
The Oriental Congress of September, 1891 and Its Predecessors.

Atalanta.—May.

In the Sunny South of France. C. J. Wills.

The Atlantic Monthly.—May.

A Voyage on the Grand Canal of China. Richard Henry Dana.
Capture of Louisbourg by the New England Militia. III. Francis Parkman.
The Ethics of Horse-Keeping. H. C. Merwin.
Jeremy Belknap. George Edward Ellis.
Modern Teaching of Arithmetic. Truman Henry Safford.
Goethe's Key to Faust. II. Wm. P. Andrews.

The Australasian Critic.—March 1st.

The Review of Reviews Reviewed. Annie Bright.

Banker's Magazine.—May.

A Chat About the Bank of England.
Commercial Argentine.
A Financial Retrospect (1889-90).
Census Taking.

Belford's Magazine.—May.

The "13" Superstition Among the Fair Sex. J. R. Abarbanell.
The Future of Our Agriculture. James K. Reeve.
Tom Marshall: Oinomaniac Orator. Junius Henri Browne.
Archaeological Antagonisms. James McCarrroll.
Sarah Bernhardt, Count Roman I. Zubof.
What Is Money? Lyman J. Gage.
Popular Science. Felix L. Oswald.

Blackwood's Magazine.—May.

Some Very Noble Savages.—Zulus. Lieut. Col. H. Knollys.
The Training of Polo Ponies. J. Moray-Brown.
From Bannockburn to Poitiers.
Talleyrand.
Labor versus Capital in Britain. A Forecast by a Working Man.
John Murray and His Friends.
Despotism, Anarchy, and Corruption in the United States of America.

Boy's Own Paper.—May.

Our Canine Friends and Favorites. Gordon Stables.
The Birth of the Locomotive. (Illus.) T. C. Heath.
A United States Training Ship for Boys. (Illus.)

Cape Illustrated Magazine.—April.

Pioneering in Mashonaland. W. Ellerton-Fry.
On Colonial Names. D. R. Kannemeyer.

Cassell's Family Magazine.—May.

Strange Family Histories.—I. Henry Frith.
How Wills Are Proved. A Family Lawyer.
The Profession of Electrical Engineering. T. Monro, C. E.
The Teaching of Cookery in Board Schools.

Cassell's Saturday Journal.—May.

Olga's Crime. New Serial. F. Barrett.
By Right, not Law. New Serial. R. H. Sherard.
Dr. Samuel Smiles at Home.
An Interview with Admiral Sir Geoffrey. Phipps Hornby, G. C. B.

The Century Magazine.—May.

Game-Fishes of the Florida Reef. C. F. Holder.
Salons of the Empire and Restoration. Amelia Gere Mason.
Visible Sound. Margaret Watts Hughes.
Louisa May Alcott. Josephine Lazarus.
A Bulgarian Opera Bouffe. F. Hopkinson Smith.
At the Court of the Czar. I. George Miffin Dallas.
Exhibitions of Artists' Scraps and Sketches. W. L. Fraser.
The Confederate Diplomats and Their Shirt of Nessus. John Bigelow.
Pioneer Mining in California. E. G. Waite.
International Copyright Accomplished.
Lobby Evils and Remedies.
The National Conference of Charities and Corrections.
The American Cheap Money Experiment.

Chambers's Journal.—May.

An Ascent of Mount Rena.
A Walk Round Woolwich Arsenal.
Railway Booking Clerks.
Music among the Wild Cattle.
The Trout Fishing of Lochleven.

The Chautauquan.—May.

Intellectual Development of the English People. Edward A. Freeman.
Practical Talks on Writing English. IV. Prof. Wm. Minto.
Literary England under the Guelfs. James A. Harrison.
Constantinople and the Waning Turks. Albert Shaw.
John Jacob Astor. Julian Ralph.
The Epworth League. J. E. Price.
The American Cabinet. Eugene L. Didier.
The Hollanders in America. Prof. Calvin Thomas.
The Conservatism of German Women. Fräulein H. Buzello-Stürmer.
How a Married Woman May Make a Will. Lelia R. Sawtelle.
The Higher Education of Women in Europe. Ruth Morse.

Church Quarterly.—April.

Bishop Westcott on the Hebrews.
Recent Works on the Gospels.
Bishop Lightfoot's St. Clement of Rome.
Perpetua.
Sir Walter Scott.
The Poetry of Mr. Lewis Morris.
Bishop Kingdon on the Incarnation.

The Loss of the Succession in Denmark.
The Marian Persecution.
The Intermediate State.
Darkest England.

Contemporary Review.—May.

The Iron and Steel Industries of America. Sir James Kitson.
The Shadow of the Kurd. Mrs. Bishop.
The Humble Remonstrance of an Irish Nationalist. Sir C. Gavan Duffy.
Democracy and Diamonds. Grant Allen.
Greek Influence on Christianity. Professor Sanday.
Italian Secret Societies. L. Wolffsohn.
Sedgemoor. Francis A. Knight.
The Coming Factory Act. Clementina Black.
Wit in the Pulpit. Rev. H. R. Haweis.
A Practical Justification of Peasant Properties. Henry W. Wolff.
A World-wide Democratic Church. A. Taylor Innes.
The Political Position in Canada. Sir Charles Tupper, Bart.

The Cosmopolitan.—April.

Cleopatras of the Stage. Charles E. L. Wingate.
The Silver Camp of Colorado. Theodore F. Van Wagenen.
The Comte de Paris. James Grant Wilson.
The New Philadelphia. Henry C. Walsh.
Kennels and Kennel Clubs. H. M. Bangs.
New York as a Musical Centre. W. J. Henderson.
Dr. Koch and His Lymph. Julius Weiss.
Our Boarding-House in Salamanca. Herbert Pierson.
Social Problems. Edward Everett Hale.

Cornhill Magazine.—May.

Chamenix in May.
In "The Pack."
The Greenwood Tree.
Grasse: Its Perfumes and Pictures.
Across the Atlantic, "Steering."

The Dial.—May.

The Memoirs of Talleyrand. Martin Wright Sampson.
Recent Discussions in Sociology. John Bascom.
Perry's History of Greek Literature. Martin L. D'Ooge.
Hannibal and His Art of War. Charles Wallace French.
Recent Studies in Psychology and Philosophy. Joseph Jastrow.
Anglo-Saxon Freedom. Charles H. Cooper.

Dublin Review.—April.

Hypnotism. Dr. J. R. Gacquet.
The Scholastic Movement and Catholic Philosophy. Wilfrid Ward.
Pope Leo XIII. and Catholic Philosophy in England.
Talleyrand Letters, 1792-1799. Rev. T. B. Scannell.
The Insurrection in Chili. Miss E. M. Clerke.
The "Constitution of the Athenians" Attributed to Aristotle.
Rev. Dr. H. Hayman.
The Anglican Claim to Historical Christianity. Rev. L. Rivington.
Letters of Pope Leo XIII.
On the Government of the Anglo-Benedictine Congregation.
On the Abolition of Slavery.

Economic Journal.—March.

The British Economic Association. The Editor.
The Eight Hours Day in Victoria. John Rae.
The Eleventh Census of the United States. Prof. Richmond Mayo Smith.
French Peasant Proprietorship. Dr. F. Seeböhm.
Economic Doctrine in England During the Eighteenth Century.
Rev. Dr. Cunningham.
The Living Capital of the United Kingdom. Prof. J. S. Nicholson.
The Austrian School and the Theory of Value. Prof. W. Wieser.
Some Aspects of the Theory of Rent. L. L. Price.
The Fall in Silver. Henry Hucks Gibbs.
The Boycot as an Element in Trade Disputes. John Burnett.
The Difficulties of Socialism. Right Hon. Leonard Courtney, M. P.

Economic Review.—April.

The Question of Population. Rodbertus Arthur Lyttelton, M. A.
Rodbertus-Jagetzow and Scientific Socialism. Professor Emile de Laveleye.
Social Conditions in New England. Bishop Barry, D. D.
The Joining of Issues. T. Mackay.
The American Copyright Bill. C. J. Longman.
Frederick Denison Maurice as Christian Socialist. Judge Hughes.
Gross's Gild Merchant. Rev. W. Cunningham.
Report on Social Legislation in the United States for 1889 and 1890. Professor Richard T. Ely and L. S. Merriam.

Edinburgh Review.—April.

The Correspondence of William Augustus Miles.
Scandinavian Antiquities.

The Judicial System.
The Antarctic Circle.
The Civil War in America.
Cyprus.
Aristotle on the Athenian Constitution.
The Baffling of the Jesuits.
Newman in the English Church.
Tilsit and Erfurt—A Russo-French Alliance.

Education.—(United States).—May.

School Inspection. George H. Martin.
Moral Education. III. Larkin Dunton.
Notes on the Early History of Arithmetic. John H. Kleinheksel.
Political Economy in the Secondary School. Charles J. Bullock.
The Wharton School of Finance and Economy. John L. Stewart.
The Text-book Question. E. J. Townsend.

Education.—(England).—May.

Sir Henry Roscoe, M.P. (With portrait.)
The Greek Question. C. W. Bourne.
English Spelling and Pronunciation. Rev. W. W. Skeat.
The Headmistresses' Association. Miss Buss.
Best Books on Education. W. Swan Sonnenschein.

Educational Review.—May.

My Pedagogic Autobiography. Robert Herbert Quick.
The Limitations of State Universities. Horace Davis.
The Teaching of History in Elementary Schools. Lucy M. Salmon.
The Herbartian System of Pedagogics. III. Charles De Garmo.
Religion in the Common Schools. Howard Crosby.
The Function of Supervision. John Kennedy.
Schools East and West. George N. Carman.
Politics and Education in South Carolina. George W. Mayfield.
Contemporary Educational Thought in Prussia. Friedrich Kirchner.
The Bishop of Durham on Ideals.

English Historical Review.—April.

The Unity of Germany. Dr. F. H. Geffcken.
The Origin of the University of Oxford. Professor T. E. Holland, D. C. L.
Richard III.: A Doubtful Verdict Reviewed. Clements R. Markham, C. B.
The Date and Authorship of the "Examination of Complaints" Attributed to William Stafford. Miss Elizabeth Lamond.
The Political Ideal of the English Commonwealth. John G. Dow.
The Second Partition of Poland, 1798. R. Nisbet Bain.
Ulysses de Salis, a Swiss Captain of the Seventeenth Century. Signora Volia.

English Illustrated Magazine.—May.

Ham House. (Illus.) Lady Sudeley.
Recollections of Grasse and the Grassois. Margaret T. Amherst.
The River Cherwell. (Illus.) William Wing.
Church Patronage. Hon. E. P. Theisiger, C. B.

The Expositor.—May.

Glycerius the Deacon. The Story of a Heresy. Prof. W. M. Ramsay.
A Survey of the Synoptic Question. New Hypothesis. Prof. W. Sanday.
The Descent of Christ into Hades. A Correspondence between Prof. Franz Delitzsch and Prof. von Hofmann.
Dr. Martineau and the Gospel. Prof. J. Massey.

Fireside Magazine.—May.

First Impressions of Rome. (Illus.) Rev. H. C. G. Morile.
The Mothers of Distinguished Men—George Washington. E. C. Kenyon.
Sailors Afloat and Ashore. G. Holden Pike.

Fortnightly Review.—May.

The Journal of Sir Walter Scott. A. C. Swinburne.
The Midnight Baptism. T. Hardy.
Personal Recollections of Mazzini. Miss M. Blind.
The Transatlantic Cattle Trade. M. Frewen.
The Iben Question. O. Crawford.
Trade Unionism among Women. Lady Dilke and F. Routledge.
Private Life in France in the Fourteenth Century. A. Mary F. Robinson.
Elementary Education a Municipal Charge. Lord Sandford.
A Chemist in the Suburbs. F. Wedmore.
Virginia Mines and American Rails.—II. Duke of Marlborough.
The Russian Censure. E. B. Lanin.
South African Problems. J. S. Keltie.
A Suggestion on the Elgin Marbles. Hon. G. Curzon.
One of Our Conquerors. (Conclusion.) G. Meredith.

The Forum.—May.

State Rights and Foreign Relations. Ex-Secretary T. F. Bayard.
The Commonwealth of Australia. Sir Roderick W. Cameron.
The United States Census. Francis A. Walker.

Reciprocity—Why Southward Only? Roger Q. Mills.
Spain a Democratic Nation. Emilio Castelar.
South-western Commerce and Gulf Harbors. W. P. Frye.
Changes of Orthodoxy in England. Rev. Dr. Alfred Momerie.
The Transmission of Culture. Prof. Lester F. Ward.
Chemistry To-day and Its Problems. Prof. William Crookes.
The Bertillon System of Identification. Alphonse Bertillon.
Our Servility in Literature. Prof. Thomas Davidson.
Free Silver Coinage—Why Not? Edward Atkinson.

Goldthwaite's Geographical Magazine.—May.

Sink-Holes and Caverns of Jamaica. Allan Eric.
Up the Cameroons River. David Ker.
Dr. Junker's Last Explorations.
Peary's Expedition to North Greenland.
The Oldest City of the Western Mainland—Cartagena.
Tomb of the Head Priests of Amon. George Ebers.

Gentleman's Magazine.—May.

The Tea Industry of India. Col. George Cadell.
Comet Lore. F. H. Baker.
Stendhal. G. Smith.
Pains and Penalties. W. H. Davenport Adams.
Living To Eat, and Eating To Live. Dr. Yorke-Davies.
Pages on Plays. Justin H. McCarthy.

Girl's Own Paper.—May.

A Ladie's Studio: Paris. A Student.
In the Nordland. Rev. T. B. Willson.
The Infant Children's Aid Association. W. L. Liston.

Good Words.—May.

Phosphorus and Phosphorescence. Prof. Thorpe, F. R. S.
On Telling the Truth. R. W. Dale, LL. D.
In the Faeroes. II. Caroline Birley.
The Eccentricities of Tommy Atkins. Rev. E. J. Hardy.
Oskar Pietsch. Robert Walker.

Great Thoughts.—May.

Portraits and Biographies of Edwin Waugh and Raymond
Blathwayt.
Interviews with and Portraits of Rev. C. A. Berry and Walter
Besant.

Harper's Magazine.—May.

The Warwickshire Avon. A. T. Quiller Couch.
Some American Riders. I. Col. T. A. Dodge, U. S. A.
The Argentine People and their Religious and Educational
Institutions. Bishop J. M. Walden.
The English Ancestry of Washington. Moncure D. Conway.
The Salvation Army. Ven. Archdeacon F. W. Farrar, D. D.
The Republic of Uruguay. Theodore Child.
Over Johnson's Grave. A. Causerie. Walter Besant.
Roman London. Eugene Lawrence.

Health Record.—May.

Ether and Methylated Spirit Drinking. C. R. C. Tichborne.

Help.—May.

A New Hope for the Deserving Poor. An Interview with Mr.
Stansfeld.
The Brabazon Employment Scheme at Work.
A Reformed Public House. An Interview with Mr. Macnaghten.
A Women's Union for Women. Lady Aberdeen.
Dinner Hour Concerts. W. Hazell.
The Magic Lantern Mission. Proposed National Society of
Lanternists.

The Home-Maker.—May.

Some Old-Time Jersey Weddings: The Bridal of Lady Kitty
Alexander at Basking Ridge. Emeline G. Pierson.
The Camera and Its Devotees. Francis Stevens.
Out-Door Sports of Women: Bicycling. Josephine Redding.
Home Art. Emma Moffet. Tyng.
To What Age Ought People To Live? H. M. Plunkett.

Indian Magazine and Review.—May.

Lord Clive. C. E. Plumtre.
England as a Training Ground for Young India. Mrs. Pinhey.
"In India." Surgeon-General C. R. Francis.

Irish Monthly.—May.

"Waiting for the May." D. F. MacCarthy and His Imitators.

Journal of Education.—May.

Mary Astell. (Concluded.)

Jewish Quarterly Review.—April.

The Jews of France. Rabbis S. Debré.
Jewish Ethical Wills. I. Abrahams.
Jair Chayim Bacharach. II. Prof. D. Kaufmann.

Journal of the Royal Colonial Institute.—April.

Paper on Australian Defence. Major-General Sir J. Bevan
Edwards.

Juridical Review.—April.

The Recent Progress of Codification. J. D. Wilson.
Possession in English Law. C. Sweet.
Une Bataille de Livres: An Episode in the Literary History of
International Law.—II.
The Law of Riot. J. B. L. Birnie.
The Administration of Justice in the Levant. I. D. Démétriaëes.
The Criminal. C. Scott.

King's Own.—May.

Position of Women in English Guilds. M. F. Pease.
Prof. Drummond "Pax Vobiscum." L. Leisching.

The Lamp.—May.

Twelve Days Among the Latian Hills. E. C. Vansittart and E.
Bulwer.
The Lady Amateur Flower Girl. M. S. Warren.
The Death of Mrs. Craven.

Lippincott's.—May.

The Experience of a Photographer. A. Bogardus.
Lost Treasures of Literature. William Shepard.
Some Familiar Letters by Horace Greeley. III. Edited by Joel
Benton.
"A Successful Woman"—"Julien Gordon." M. E. W. Sher-
wood.
Aims of University Extension. Sydney T. Skidmore.
What Country Girls Can Do. Grace H. Dodge.
Latent Force. John W. Keely.
The Personality of the Prince of Wales. Frank A. Burr.

London Quarterly Review.—April.

Some Men and Women of the Revolution.
Philip Henry Gosse: A Puritan Naturalist.
The Writings of Dean Church.
Professor W. Kitchen Parker.
A Plea for Liberty.
Lord Houghton.
The Rewards and Responsibilities of Medical Practice.
The Critical Problem of Isaiah.

Longman's Magazine.—May.

On Autographs. I. A. Taylor.
Dust. Dr. J. G. McPherson.

Lucifer.—April.

The Negators of Science.
The Puritans. M. N. Dvivedi.
Problems of Life, from "The Diary of an Old Physician." N.
I. Pirogoff.
The True Church of Christ. (Continued.) J. W. Brodie Innes.
Schools in Theosophy. A. Fullerton.

Ludgate Monthly.—May.

Ludgate and Its Memories. C. R. B. Barrett, M. A.
Life in Darkest London. James Greenwood.
The Last Relief. Rudyard Kipling.

Magazine of American History.—May.

A Great Public Character—W. H. Seward. Mrs. Martha D.
Lamb.
An Early West-Pointer—Capt. Adam A. Larrabee. Hon. Charles
Aldrich.
The First European Attempt To Colonize the New World. Rev.
Geo. Patterson.
The First American Ship. Prof. C. Brown Goode.
Gen. James M. Varnum on a Constitution of Government in
1787.
President Lincoln and the Sleeping Sentinel. Hon. L. E. Chit-
tenden.
Judge Law of Indiana. Frank A. Meyers.

Magazine of Western History.—May.

Colorado: The Cattle Interest. Geo. F. Marshall.
Lake Leman. Hon. F. C. Sessions.
The Aztec Gold Mine, New Mexico, and Its Discoverer, Michael
Lynch. Henry D. Teeter.
Abraham Lincoln. Gen. James M. Ashley.

The Menorah.—May.

Realism and Art. Concluded. Rev. Emil G. Hirsch.
Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice. Day Krolik.
The Chemistry of What We Eat. IV. Prof. Henry A. Mott.
History of Jewish Literature. (Continued.) Dr. Gustave Kar-
peles.

Methodist Review.—May-June.

The Epistle of Paul, the Apostle to the Philippians. Rev. Jesse B. Young.
Major-General Clinton B. Fisk. Rev. A. B. Leonard.
Life: A Symposium. R. H. Howard, H. H. Moore, Prof. H. Lummis.
Bristol in Relation to American Methodism. Rev. W. H. Meredith.
Newfoundland. Rev. Richard Wheatley.
The Southern Problem. Rev. L. M. Hagood.
The Theology of the New Testament.
Sociological Christianity a Necessity.
The Ground of Woman's Eligibility.

The Missionary Herald.

The United States and the Brussels Agreement.
Shall the Missionary Concert Be Revived?
How Retrenchment Works Among the Missions.
Picture Preaching in India. S. B. Fairbank, D.D.

Murray's Magazine.—May.

Memoir of John Murray. Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone.
The Fighting Power of the Navy. Rear-Admiral R. E. Scott.
Talleyrand and His Memoirs. Mlle. Blaise de Bury.
Great Steamship Lines.—IV. To the Cape. Morley Roberts.

Mind.—April.

Free-Will. An Analysis. S. H. Hodgson.
Thought and Language. G. F. Stout.
The Nature of Consciousness. A. F. Shand.
Arnold Geulincx and His Works. Prof. J. P. N. Ladd.

Macmillan's Magazine.—May.

English War Songs. G. Saintsbury.
The Centenary of Boswell. Dr. Birkbeck Hill.
Some Old German Humorists. C. H. Herford.
Types for the Blind. L. W. Carter.
Schoolmasters in Council. P. A. Wright Henderson.

Methodist New Connexion Magazine.—May.

James Russell Lowell. J. C. Story.

Month.—May.

Dr. Windthorst.
Dean Church and the Tractarian Movement. The Editor.
The Abolition of Serfdom in Europe.—III. Russia. Canon Brownlow.
American Ambition. F. B. Scannell.

Monthly Chronicle of North Country Lore and Legend.—May.

The Massacre of Amboyna, 1623. James Clephan.
John Graham Lough, Sculptor.

Monthly Packet.—May.

Art as a Profession for Girls. F. Reason.
Unpublished Letters of Mrs. Barbauld.—II. E. C. Rickards.

National Review.—May.

On the Present State of the Law Relating to the Married. J. Edmonson Joel.
The Story of Swordsmanship. Captain Egerton Castle.
The Hill-men Around Manipur. C. N. Barham.
Luck, Merit, and Success. Geo. R. Gallagher.
How I Became a Conservative. Bertha Thomas.
A Modern High-School Girl. Emily C. Cook.
The Agricultural Problem as a Whole. Compton Reade.
The Revolt of Strephon. George Morley.
Some Jail Experiences in India. C. T. Buckland.
The Mazeppa Legend. Lieut.-Col. H. Spalding.
Preservation of the Colonies and the Price of Bread. Lord Stanley of Alderley.

Newbery House Magazine.—May.

Some Thoughts about Journalism and Literature. Rev. H. Jones, M. A.
Prayers for the Dead.—II. Rev. T. W. Belcher, D.D.
Eminent Churchmen.—IV. Archbishop Laud. Rev. Canon Bright, D.D.
A Sweet Singer in Israel: Rev. J. B. Dykes, Mus. Doc. Rev. G. Huntingdon.
Apple-Farming in Nova Scotia. Rev. W. H. L. Cogswell, D.D.
The Agricultural Laborer. Rev. E. W. Bowling.

New Englander and Yale Review.—May.

The American Conception of Architecture. Barr Ferree.
Divorce, Sociologically Considered. E. Janes.
A Sketch of Russo-Chinese Intercourse. F. Wells Williams.
Transliteration from the Russian: What's in a Name? J. Sumner Smith.
Was Christ a Buddhist? Mervin-Marie Snell.
Evolution and the Realistic Philosophy. Thomas S. Potwin.

The Inductive Method and Religious Truth. E. B. Howell.
Prof. Burgess' "Political Science and Constitutional Law." Prof. Edward V. Ragnolds.

New England Magazine.—May.

Walt Whitman at Date. Horace L. Traubel.
The Loyalists. James Hannay.
The Notes of Some New England Birds. Simeon Pease Cheney.
Early Dorchester. Mrs. Bernard Whitman.
The Dakota Metropolis. Sioux Falls.
Lovejoy—Hero and Martyr.
The Oldest House in Washington. Milton T. Adkins.
Some Old Newspapers. O. S. Adams.

New Review.—May.

Legal and Constitutional Aspects of the Lynching at New Orleans. James Bryce, M.P.
The Science of Criticism. Henry James, Andrew Lang, and Edmund Gosse.
The Outcome of the Manipur Disaster. Sir Richard Temple.
The Ideals of Art. W. Holman Hunt.
A Model City; or, Reformed London. III. A Bird's-eye View. G. Shaw Lefevre, M.P.
Stray Memories. (Continued.) Ellen Terry.
Exercise and Training. Part II. Sir Morell Mackenzie.
Our Neighbor. Countess of Cork.
Continental Comments: From Paris, Joseph Reinich; From Berlin, Georg Von Bunsen; From Rome, R. Bonghi.

Nineteenth Century.—May.

The Judicial Shock to Marriage. Mrs. E. Lynn Linton.
Italy and the United States. Mrs. Jessie White Mario.
Resuscitation by Oxygen. Lieut.-Col. Henry Elsdale.
Town and Country Parsons. Rev. Harry Jones.
Kaisir-i-Hind and Hindoostani. Rafiuddin Ahmad.
Noticeable Books: Esther Pentreath, Leonard Courtney, M.P.; Mr. Lecky's New Volume, W. S. Lilly; Untrodden Ground in Astronomy and Geology, Major-Gen. J. C. Cowell; The Religious Renaissance in Italy, Maurice Hewlett; Animal Life and Intelligence, Prof. G. J. Romanes; Philomylthus, Mrs. Humphry Ward.
The Royal Society of Painter Etchers. F. Seymour Haden.
The Warfare of the Future. Archibald Forbes.
On the "Enormous Antiquity" of the East. Prof. Max Müller.
The Realm of the Microbe. Mrs. Priestley.
"Trusts": an Alarm. Samuel Plimsoll.
Is it Aristotle's Tomb? Dr. Charles Waldstein.

North American Review.—May.

Wealth. A Symposium. Bishop H. C. Potter, Hon. Edward J. Phelps, and Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain.
Canada and the United States. Marquis of Lorne.
Napoleon's View of Religion. H. A. Taine.
Common-Sense on the Excise Question. W. S. Andrews, and Howard Crosby.
The Modern Extinction of Genius. Julien Gordon.
Our Business Prospects. Henry Clews.
Lynch Law and Unrestricted Immigration. Henry Cabot Lodge.
The Politician and the Pharisee. Hon. J. S. Clarkson.

Our Day.—April.

The Student Volunteer Movement. Rev. A. J. Gordon, and Miss A. B. Child.
The Political Value of the Independent Voter. John P. Donaldson.
The Jewish Christian Conference at Chicago. G. F. Magoun.
The Hutchinson Family as Reformers. Rev. R. H. Howard.
Two Boston Monday Lectures. Joseph Cook.
University Extension. Presidents Dwight, Patton, and Low.
Work and Prospects of National Divorce Reform League. Rev. Dr. Dike.

Outing.—May.

Sprinters and Their Methods. M. W. Ford.
The Wisconsin National Guard. Captain C. King, U. S. A.
The Rowing Clubs of Canada. Captain T. Blackwell.
Canoe Building for Amateurs. H. J. Van Alstine.

Overland Monthly.—May.

Dairying in California. II. Fred Warren Parks.
An Exploring Expedition in 1850. C. T. W.
Plan for the Colonization of Sonora. I. W. M. Gwin.
The Farmers' Alliance Considered. S. R.
Heat a Form of Energy. John Le Conte.

Palestine Exploration Fund.—April.

Land Tenure, Agriculture, etc., in Palestine. Rev. G. E. Post.
Proverbs and Sayings Among the Spanish Jews. Rev. J. E. Hanauer.
The Lachish Inscription. Prof. Sayce.
Comparison of Temperature in Palestine and in England in the Ten Years Ending 1889. J. Glaisher.

Photographic Quarterly.—April.

The Camera's Service to Art.
The Relation Between Absorption and Sensitiveness of Sensitized Plates. J. J. Akworth.
The Teachings of a Chemical Actinometer. Charles A. Kohn.
Round Europe. Cyril S. Cobb.

Presbyterian and Reformed Review.—April.

Recent Dogmatic Thought in Scotland. John Cairns.
Christianity and Tolerance. William M. Sloane.
Mr. Gore on the Holy Spirit and Inspiration. Robert Watts.
Federal Union between the Reformed Churches: A Symposium.
Presbyterian Union in India: A Symposium.
Klostermann on the Pentateuch. Lewis B. Paton.

Proceedings of the Society for Psychical Research.—April.

Experimental Studies in Thought Transference. Baron von Schrenck-Notzing.
Some Recent Experiments in Automatic Writing. T. Barkworth.
On the Evidence for Clairvoyance. I. Mrs. H. Sedgwick.
Apparitions of the Virgin in Dordogne. L. Marillier.

Parents' Review.

Two Extremes in Education. Lady Frederick Cavendish.
St. George's Guild. Julia Firth.
Parents as Inspirers. The Editor.

Phrenological Magazine.—May.

Dr. S. Kennedy. (With portrait.)
Men and Women of Our Times. (With portraits.)

Poet-Lore.—April.

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Fairy-Lore: "Midsummer Night's Dream." Ethel G. Skeat.
Miranda and Ferdinand; Caliban and Ariel. Dr. W. J. Rolfe.
The Meaning of "Talents" in "A Lover's Complaint." Dr. Horace Howard Furness.
The True History of the London Shakespeare Tercentenary. Isabella Banks.
Victorian Shakespeare Commemorations. III. George Morley.
Musical Setting to Shakespeare's "Come Away, Death." Helen A. Clarke.
"Hamlet" as a Solar Myth. Dr. Sinclair Korner.
Browning's Tribute to Shakespeare. Charlotte Porter.

Popular Science Monthly.—May.

Miracles and Medicine. Andrew D. White, LL.D.
Ice-making and Machine Refrigeration. Frederik A. Fernald.
Fortifying Against Disease. Sheridan Delépine, M.B.
Some Games of the Zuni. John G. Owens.
An Experiment in Moral Training. Dr. Mary V. Lee.
Prof. Huxley on the War-path. Duke of Argyll. Concluded.
My Garden on an Onion. Katharine B. Claypole.
Evolution of Patent Medicine. Lee J. Vance.
The French Institute. W. C. Cahall, M.D.
The Mexican Messiah (Quetzacoatl). Dominick Daly.
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Prof. T. G. Bonney on a Contact-Structure in the Syenite of Beadgate Park.
Dr. Chas. Callaway on the Unconformities between the Basal Rock Groups of Shropshire.
Prof. Prestwich on the Age, Formation, and Drift-stages of the Darent Valley.
Prof. H. G. Seeley on *Agrosaurus Macgillivrayi*.
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Mr. T. H. Holland on Rock Specimens from Korea.
Mr. Jukes-Browne and Prof. Harrison on the Geology of Barbadoes, with two Appendices by Mr. W. Hill. (With plate.)
Mr. O. A. Derby on Nepheline Rocks in Brazil.

Quarterly Review.—April.

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Mandeville's Travels.
The Lambeth Judgment.
A Flea for Liberty.
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For Erica's Sake. New Serial. M. E. Shepherd.

Scots Magazine.—May.

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The Solution of the Church Question. Rev. D. Macmillan.

Scottish Review.—April.

Modern Socialism. J. Grant.
A French Envoy in 1745. J. G. Alger.
The Tell Amarna Tablets. Major C. R. Cander.
Economic Principles and University Reform. Prof. J. S. Nicholson.
The Spread of Gaelic in Scotland. Prof. J. Rhys.
The Spanish Inquisition. F. Legge.
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Scribner's Magazine.—May.

An Ocean Steamship—The Ship's Company. J. D. Jerrold Kelley.
The Transfer of the Temples of Ise. E. H. House.
Broadway—Great.
Great Streets of the World—Broadway. Richard Harding Davis.
Shakespeare as an Actor. Alexander Cargill.
Dream-Poetry. Bessie A. Ficklen.

Strand Magazine.—April.

On the Stump for the Pump. Sir Wilfrid Lawson.
Portraits of Celebrities at Different Times of Their Lives.
A New Industry for Ladies. (Market Gardening.) Miss Grace Harriman.
Orchids; From a Popular Point of View.
The State of the Law Courts. I. Playwrights' Manuscripts. (With fac-similes.)
Jamrach's. (The Wild Beast Merchant.)

The Sun.—May.

Rome and Its Religion. A. H. Japp.
"Makers of Music."—VIII.—Mendelssohn. R. F. Sharp.
Rubbish as Recreation. J. F. Mayo.

Sunday at Home.—May.

Religious Life and Thought in France.
Philip Henry Gosse.
The Race-Types of the Egyptian Monuments.
Social Life Among the Assyrians and Babylonians: The Religion of the People. Prof. Sayce.
Dr. William Connor Magee, Archbishop of York.
Special Forms of Christian Work in America.

Sunday Magazine.—May.

Christian Manliness in Games. Hon. and Rev. E. Lyttelton.
Captain Coram's Family. The Foundling Hospital. Rev. A. R. Buckland.
Cardinal Newman and John Wesley. Rev. J. Telford.
Madame Schumann. (With portrait.) J. F. Rowbotham.
The Virtue of Fasting. Rev. Harry Jones.

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Sarsfield: A Jacobite Rapparee. Frederick Dixon.
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Through Chinese Spectacles. W. H. Wilkinson.

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Westminster Review.—May.

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The History of Canada. F. R. C. J.
The Paris Municipal Refuge for Working Women. E. R. Shearman.
The Sentiment of Nationality. T. R. Edwards.
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The Sufferings of a Bulgarian Patriot. W. R. Morfill.
The Early Inhabitants of Britain. R. S. Long.
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The Centenary of the Polish Constitution. A. Gielgud.

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INDEX TO PERIODICALS.

Abbreviations of Magazine Titles used in this Index.

A. Arena.	G. O. P. Girl's Own Paper.	Nat. Nationalist.
A. A. P. S. Annals of the Am. Academy of Political and Social Science.	G. T. Great Thoughts.	Nat. R. National Review.
A. C. Australasian Critic.	G. W. Good Words.	N. C. Nineteenth Century.
A. C. Q. Am. Catholic Quart. Review.	H. Help.	N. E. New Englander.
All W. All the World.	Harp. Harper's Magazine.	N. E. M. New England Magazine.
A. M. Atlantic Monthly.	High M. Highland Monthly.	New R. New Review.
Ant. Antiquary.	Hom. R. Homiletic Review.	N. H. Newbery House Magazine.
A. R. Andover Review.	H. M. Home Maker.	N. N. Nature Notes.
Arg. Argosy.	H. R. Health Record.	O. Outing.
As. Asclepiad.	Hy. Hygiene.	O. D. Our Day.
Ata. Atlanta.	I. J. E. Internat'l Journal of Ethics.	O. M. Overland Monthly.
Bank. Bankers' Magazine.	I. N. M. Illustrated Naval and Military Magazine.	Pater. Paternoster Review.
Bel. M. Belford's Magazine.	In. M. Indian Magazine and Review.	P. E. F. Palestine Exploration Fund.
Black. Blackwood's Magazine.	Ir. E. R. Irish Ecclesiastical Record.	P. F. People's Friend.
B. O. P. Boy's Own Paper.	Ir. M. Irish Monthly.	Photo Q. Photographic Quarterly.
B. T. J. Board of Trade Journal.	J. Ed. Journal of Education.	Photo R. Photographic Review.
C. Cornhill.	Jew. Q. Jewish Quarterly.	Phren. M. Phrenological Magazine.
Cal. R. Calcutta Review.	J. R. C. I. Journal of the Royal Colonial Institute.	P. L. Poet Lore.
Cape I. M. Cape Illustrated Mag.	Jur. R. Juridical Review.	P. R. Parents' Review.
C. F. M. Cassell's Family Magazine.	K. O. King's Own.	P. R. R. Presbyterian and Reformed Review.
Chaut. Chautauquan.	Lad. Ladder.	P. S. Popular Science Monthly.
Ch Mis. I. Church Missionary Intelligencer and Record.	L. A. H. Lend a Hand.	P. S. Q. Political Science Quarterly.
Ch. Q. Church Quarterly Review.	Lamp. Lamp.	Psy. R. Proceedings of the Society for Psychological Research.
C. J. Chambers's Journal.	L. H. Leisure Hour.	Q. Quiver.
C. M. Century Magazine.	Lipp. Lippincott's Monthly.	Q. J. Econ. Quarterly Jour. of Economics.
Cos. Cosmopolitan.	Long. Longman's Magazine.	Q. J. G. S. Quarterly Journal of the Geological Society.
C. R. Contemporary Review.	L. M. London Quarterly Review.	Q. R. Quarterly Review.
Crit. R. Critical Review.	L. T. Ladies' Treasury.	S. Sun.
C. S. J. Cassell's Saturday Journal.	Luc. Lucifer.	Scot. R. Scottish Review.
C. W. Catholic World.	Lud. M. Ludgate Monthly.	Scots. Scots Magazine.
D. Dial.	M. Month.	Scrib. Scribner's Magazine.
Econ. R. Economic Review.	Mac. Macmillan's Magazine.	Str. Strand.
Ed. E. Education (England).	M. A. H. Magazine of Am. History.	Sun. M. Sunday Magazine.
Ed. R. Educational Review.	M. C. Monthly Chronicle of North Country Lore and Legend.	Sun. H. Sunday at Home.
Ed. U. S. Education (United States).	Men. Menorah.	Syd. Q. Sydney Quarterly.
E. H. English Historical Review.	Mind. Mind.	T. B. Temple Bar.
E. I. English Illustrated Magazine.	Mis. R. Missionary Review of World.	Tim. Timehri.
E. R. Edinburgh Review.	Miss. H. Missionary Herald.	Tin. Tinsley's Magazine.
Esq. Esquiline.	M. N. C. Methodist New Connexion.	U. S. United Service.
Ex. Expositor.	Mon. Monist.	U. S. M. United Service Magazine.
F. Forum.	M. P. Monthly Packet.	W. P. M. Wilson's Photographic Magazine.
Fi. Fireside.	M. R. Methodist Review.	W. R. Westminster Review.
F. R. Fortnightly Review.	Mur. Murray's Magazine.	Y. E. Young England.
G. G. M. Goldthwaite's Geographical Magazine.	M. W. H. Magazine of Western History.	Y. M. Young Man.
G. M. Gentleman's Magazine.	N. A. R. North American Review.	

[It has been found necessary to restrict this Index to periodicals published in the English language. All the articles in the leading reviews are indexed, but only the more important articles in the other magazines.]

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- Hindu Family, AQ, Apr.
- Hoffmeyer, Niels H. C., Sketch of (with portrait), PS, May.
- Hollanders in America, The, Prof. Calvin Thomas, Chaut, May.
- Hornby, Adm, CSJ, May.
- Horses:
- The Ethics of Horse-keeping, H. C. Merwin, AM, May.
 - Training of Polo Ponies, J. M. Brown, Black, May.
- Houghton, Lord, LQ, Apr.
- Hughes, Rev. H. P., W. J. Dawson, YM, May.
- Hutchinson Family as Reformers, Rev. R. H. Howard, OD, Apr.
- Huxley, Prof., on the War-path, Duke of Argyll (concluded), PS, May.
- Hypnotism, Dr. J. R. Gasquet on, DR, Apr.
- Ibsen, O. Crawford on, FR, May.
- Ibsen's Social Dramas, QR, Apr.
- Ice-making and Machine Refrigeration, Frederik A. Fernald, PS, May.
- Ideals, The Bishop of Durham on, EdR, May.
- Identification, The Bertillon System of, Alphonse Bertillon, F, May.
- Immigration, Unrestricted, and Lynch Law, Henry Cabot Lodge, NAR, May.
- India:
- Presbyterian Union in India: a Symposium, PRR, Apr.
 - The Tea Industry, Colonel Cadell, GM, May.
 - Railways in Kashmir, AQ, Apr.
- The Legal Inferiority of English to Mohammedan Women, AQ, Apr.
- In India, by Surgeon-General Francis, InM, May.
- Jail Experiences, by C. T. Buckland, NatR, May.
- Picture Preaching in India, S. B. Fairbank, MissH, May.
- Inspiration and Biblical Criticism, Professor Davison, ExT, May.
- Intermediate State, ChQ, Apr.
- Ireland:
- Home Rule, Sir G. Gavan Duffy on, CR, May.
- Iron and Steel Industries of America, Sir J. Kitson, CR, May.
- Isaiah, Critical Problem of, LQ, Apr.
- Ise, Temples of, Transfer of, E. H. House, Scrib, May.
- Italian Secret Societies, L. Wolffsohn, CR, May.
- Italy and the United States, see under United States.
- Jamaica, Sink-Holes and Caverns of, Allan Eric, GGM, May.
- Jefferson, Thomas, E. P. Powell, A, May.
- Jews:
- The Jews of France, JewQ, Apr.
 - Jewish Ethical Wills, JewQ, Apr.
 - Jewish Christian Conference at Chicago, G. F. Magoun, OD, Apr.
 - History of Jewish Literature, cont'd, by Dr. Gustave Karpeles, Men, May.
 - What Is Judaism? Prof. Abram Isaacs, Ph.D., A, May.
- Johnson, Samuel, Over Johnson's Grave, Causerie by W. Besant, Harp, May.
- Journalism and Literature, Rev. Harry Jones, NH, May.
- Judicial System, ER, Apr.
- Junker's Last Explorations, GGM, May.
- Kaiser-Hind and Hindostani, NC, May.
- Kennedy, Dr. S., PhrenM, May.
- Kennels and Kennel Clubs, H. M. Bangs, Cos, May.
- Kingdon, Bishop, on the Incarnation, ChQ, Apr.
- Klostermann on the Pentateuch, by L. B. Paton, PRR, Apr.
- Dr. Koch and His Lymph, Julius Weiss, Cos, May.
- Labor Questions:
- Labor vs. Capital in Britain, Black, May.
 - The Eight Hours day in America, J. Rae EconJ, May.
 - The Coming Factory Act, Miss C. Black, CR, May.
 - Lambeth Judgment, QR, Apr.
- Laboring Classes in Liverpool, Housing the, Frank L. King, A, May.
- Larrabee, Capt. Adam A., Hon. Charles Aldrich, MAH, May.
- Latent Force, J. W. Keely, Lipp, May.
- Laud, Archbishop Canon Bright on, NH, May.
- Law, Judge of Indiana, Frank A. Meyers, MAH, May.
- Law and the Lawyers:
- The Judicial System, ER, Apr.
 - The State of the Law Courts, Str, Apr.
 - Recent Progress of Codification, J. D. Wilson, JurR, Apr.
 - Possession in English Law, C. Street, JurR, Apr.
 - Une Bataille de Livres; Episode in the Literary History of International Law, E. Nyse, JurR, Apr.
 - Lewson, Sir Wilfrid, "On the Stump for the Pump," Str, Apr.
 - Lecky, Mr., on Irish Home Rule, E. J. Clinch, ACQ, Apr.
 - Lawman, Lake Hon F C Sessions, MAH, May.
 - Leo XIII, Pope, Letters of, DR, Apr., and Catholic Philosophy in England, DR, Apr.
 - Levant: Administration of Justice, D. Démétriadés, JurR, Apr.
 - Liberty, Pleas for, QR, Apr.; LQ, Apr.
 - Life in Darkest London, James Greenwood, LudM, May.
 - Life: A Symposium, MR, May.
 - Lightfoot, Bishop, and His St. Clement of Rome, ChQ, Apr.
 - Lincoln, Abraham, Gen. James M. Ashley, MWH, May.
 - Lincoln and the Sleeping Sentinel, Hon. L. E. Chittenden, MAH, May.
- Literature:
- Lost Treasures, Wm. Sheppard, Lipp, May.
 - Literary England under the Guelfs, James A. Harrison, Chaut, May.
 - Our Servility in Literature, Prof. Thomas Davidson F, May.
 - History of Jewish Literature, Continued, Dr. Gustave Karpeles, Men, May.
 - Living To Eat and Eating To Live, Dr. Yorke Davies, GM, May.
 - Lobby Evils and Remedies, CM, May.
 - London: a Model City, G. Shaw Lefevre, NewR, May.
 - Roman London, E. Lawrence, Harp, May.
 - Lough, John Graham, Sculptor, MC, May.
 - Louisbourg, Capture of, III, Francis Parkman, AM, May.
 - Lovejoy—Hero and Martyr, NEM, May.
 - Lover's Complaint, A, Meaning of "Talents" in, Dr. Horace Howard Furness, PL, May.
 - Lowell, James Russell, J. C. Story on, MNC, May.
 - Loyalists, The, James Hannay, NEM, May.
 - Luck, Merit, and Success, G. E. Gallagher on, NatR, May.
 - Lüders, Charles Henry, Three Poems by, Lipp, May.
 - Ludgate and its Memories, C. R. B. Barrett on, LudM, May.
 - Lux Mundi, ScotR, Apr.
 - Mr. Gore on the Holy Spirit and Inspiration, by R. Watts, PRR, Apr.
 - Lynching at New Orleans, see under United States.
 - Lynch Law and Unrestricted Immigration, Henry Cabot Lodge, NAR, May.
 - MacCarthy, Denis Florence, and his "Waiting for the May," IRM, May.
 - Magee, Archbishop, SunH, May.

- Malungeons, The Family Tree of the, Will Allen Dromgoole, A, May.
- Mandeville's Travels, QR, Apr.
- Manipur Disaster:
- Sir R. Temple on, NewR, May.
- The Hillsmen Around Manipur, C. N. Barham, NatR, May.
- Maori Traditions, Q, May.
- Maple, J. Blundell, Tin, May.
- Marian Persecution, ChQ, Apr.
- Market Gardening for Ladies, Miss G. Harriman, Str, Apr.
- Marriage and the Marriage Laws:
- The Judicial Shock to Marriage, by Mrs. E. Lynn Linton, NC, May.
- The Law Relating to the Married, J. E. Joel, NatR, May.
- Marshall, Tom, Oinomaniac Orator, Junius Henri Browne, AM, May.
- Maurice, Frederick Denison, as Christian Socialist, Judge Hughes, EconR, Apr.
- Mazepa Legend, Lieut.-Col. H. Spalding, NatR, May.
- Mazzini:
- Personal Recollections of, by Miss M. Blind, FR, May.
- Medical Practice: Its Rewards and Responsibilities, LQ, Apr.
- Medicine, Evolution of Patent, Lee J. Vance, PS, May.
- Men and Women of Our Times, PhrenM, May.
- Men and Women of the Revolution, LQ, Apr.
- Mendelssohn, R. F. Sharp on, S, May.
- Methodism, Bristol in Relation to American, W. H. Meredith, MR, May.
- Messiah, The Mexican (Quetzatcoatl), Dominick Daly, PS, May.
- Microbes, Mrs. Priestley, NC, May.
- Miles, William Augustus, Correspondence of, ER, Apr.
- Millais, Sir J. E., Portraits of, Str, Apr.
- Miracles and Medicine, Andrew D. White, LL.D., PS, May.
- Miranda and Ferdinand: Caliban and Ariel, Dr. W. J. Rolfe, PL, May.
- Missions:
- The Student Volunteer Movement, Dr. A. J. Gordon and Miss A. B. Child, OD, Apr.
- Higher Missionary Education in India, Dr. Gloag, Scots, May.
- How the Missionary Concert Be Revived? MissH, May.
- Show Retrenchment Works Among the Missions, MissH, May.
- Moral Training, An Experiment in, Dr. Mary V. Lee, PS, May.
- Morris, Lewis, Poetry of, ChQ, Apr.
- Murray, John, and His Friends, Black, May.
- W. E. Gladstone on, Mur, May.
- Music Among the Wild Cattle, CJ, May.
- Musical Centre, New York as a, W. J. Henderson, Cos, May.
- Name, What's in a, Transliteration from the Russian, J. S. Smith, NE, May.
- Nationalization of Land, see under Land.
- Nationality, Sentiment of, T. R. Edwards, WR, May.
- Naval Exhibition, Adm. Sir Geo. Elliot, USM, May.
- Natives:
- Fallacies Respecting Coaling Stations, Rear-Adm. P. H. Colomb, USM, May.
- The Fighting Power of the Navy, Rear-Adm. Scott, Mur, May.
- Fort and Fleets, QR, Apr.
- Australasian Defense, Major-Gen. Sir J. Bevan Edwards, JRCL, Apr.
- The Measure of the Strength of Steel Armor, E. M. Weaver, US, May.
- Du Guay-Trouin, of St. Malo, Alfred Lee Royce, US, May.
- Coal Endurance of Her Majesty's Ships, Harry Williams, US, May.
- Non-Paganism, QR, Apr.
- Newfoundland, Richard Wheatley, MR, May.
- Newman, Cardinal:
- As a Preacher, Rev. J. V. Tracey, ACQ, Apr.
- Newman in the English Church, ER, Apr.
- Newman and Wesley, Rev. J. Telford, SunM, May.
- Newspapers, Some Old, O. S. Adams, NEM, May.
- New World, The First European Attempt to Colonize, Rev. Geo. Patterson, MAH, May.
- New York, Broadway, R. H. Davis, Scrib, May.
- New Testament, The Theology of the, MR, May.
- Old Testament: The Vulgate Old Testament in Textual Criticism, H. P. Smith, PRR, Apr.
- Opium Trade, The Indo-Chinese, Archdeacon Moule, ChMisl, May.
- Orchids, Str, Apr.
- Orthodoxy in England, Changes of, Dr. Alfred Momerie, F, May.
- Pains and Penalties, W. H. Davenport Adams on, GM, May.
- Palestine:
- Land Tenure, Rev. G. E. Post, PEF, Apr.
- Comparison of Temperatures in Palestine and in England, 1880-1889, PEF, Apr.
- Pappy Recently Discovered, QR, Apr.
- Paris Municipal Refuge for Working Women, WR, May.
- Paris, The Comte de, James Grant Wilson, Cos, May.
- Parker, Prof. W. Kitchen, LQ, Apr.
- Parliamentary: Is There an Alternative for Shorter Parliaments? by J. D. Holms, ScotR, Apr.
- Parsons, Town and Country, Rev. Harry Jones, NC, May.
- Pauperism and the Poor Law:
- Parish Councils, J. Stansfield, Help, May.
- The Brabazon Employment Scheme, Help, May.
- Peary's Expedition to North Greenland, GGM, May.
- Peasant Properties, H. W. Wolff, CR, May.
- Pelagii and Their Modern Descendants, Sir P. Colquhoun and H. E. Wassa Pasha, AQ, Apr.
- Perpetua, ChQ, Apr.
- Phelps, Hon. Edward J., on Wealth, NAR, May.
- Philadelphia, The New, Henry C. Walsh, Cos, May.
- Philippians, The Epistle of Paul the Apostle to, J. B. Young, MR, May.
- Philosophy, Realistic, Evolution and the, Thos. S. Potwin, NE, May.
- Phosphorus and Phosphorescence, Prof. Thorpe, GW, May.
- Photography:
- The Experiences of a Photographer, by A. Bogardus, Lipp, May.
- The Camera and Its Devotees, Francis Stevens, HM, May.
- Photography in Germany, WPhotoM, April 4.
- To Photograph One's self, P. Peticlerc, WPhotoM, April 4.
- Monthly Photographic Competition, PhotoR, Apr.
- The Camera's Service to Art, PhotoQ, Apr.
- Relation Between Absorption and Sensitiveness of Sensitized Plates, J. J. Ackworth, PhotoQ, April.
- The Teachings of a Chemical Actinometer, C. A. Kohn, PhotoQ, Apr.
- Picture Preaching in India, S. B. Fairbank, D.D., MissH, May.
- Playwrights' MSS., Str, Apr.
- Pletsch, Oscar, R. Walker on, GW, May.
- Poland:
- Centenary of the Constitution, A. Gielgud, WR, May.
- The Second Partition, 1793, R. N. Bain, EH, Apr.
- Pope Leo XIII., see under Leo XIII.
- Popes and the Temporal Power, 1790-1823, Dr. J. A. Mooney, ACQ, Apr.
- Population Question:
- Rev. and Hon. A. Lyttleton, EconR, Apr.
- Census-taking, Bank, May.
- The United States Census, Francis A. Walker, F, May.
- Potter, Bishop H. C., on Wealth, NAR, May.
- Political Science and Constitutional Law, Prof. Burgess, Prof. E. B. Ragnolds, NE, May.
- Political Economy in the Secondary School, Charles J. Bullock, EdUS, May.
- Politics and Education in South Carolina, George W. Mayfield, EdR, May.
- Politician, The, and the Pharisee, Hon. J. S. Clarkson, NAR, May.
- Prayers for the Dead, Dr. T. W. Belcher, NH, May.
- Primrose League, WR, May.
- "Professing Themselves To Be Wise, They Become Fools," by St. George Mivart, ACQ, Apr.
- Proverbs and Sayings Among the Spanish Jews, PEF, Apr.
- Psychology and Philosophy, Recent Studies in, Joseph Jastrow, D, May.
- Quetzatcoatl, The Mexican Messiah, Dominick Daly, PS, May.
- Realism and Art, concluded, Rev. Emil G. Hirsch, Men, May.
- Reciprocity—Why Southward Only? Roger Q. Mills, F, May.
- Refrigerators, Machine, and Ice-Making, Frederick A. Fernald, PS, May.
- Religion and Theology:
- Napoleon's Views of Religion, H. A. Taine, NAR, May.
- The Inductive Method and Religious Truth, E. B. Howell, NE, May.
- A Missionary Crisis at Home, Rev. D. N. Beach, AR, May.
- New Testament Inspiration, Prof. J. W. McGarvey, D.D., A, May.
- The True Use of the World: Three Types of the Christian Life, Prof. Smyth, AR, May.
- Religion in Public Schools, Mary H. Leonard, AR, May.
- Religion in the Common Schools, Howard Crosby, Ed R, May.
- The Greater Miracle, Rev. Edward C. Moore, AR, May.
- Resuscitation by Oxygen, Lieut.-Colonel H. Elsdale, NC, May.
- Richard III., C. R. Markham, EH, Apr.
- Riders, American, Col. T. A. Dodge, Harp, May.
- Riot, Law of, J. B. L. Birnie, JurR, Apr.
- Ritualism: Lambeth Judgment, QR, Apr.
- Rodbertus-Jagetzow and Scientific Socialism, Prof. E. de Laveleye, EconR, Apr.
- Roman London, E. Lawrence, Harp, May.
- Rom and Its Religion, Dr. A. H. Japp, S, May.
- Roscoe, Sir Henry, EdE, May.
- Rowing Clubs of Canada, Capt. T. Blackwell, O, May.
- Rubbish as Recreation, Mrs. I. F. Mayo, S, May.
- Russia:
- At the Court of the Czar, by G. M. Dallas, CM, May.
- The Censure, "E. B. Lanin" on, FR, May.
- The Abolition of Serfdom, Canon Brownlow, M, May.
- Russia of To-day, Prof. Emil Blum, A, May.
- Russo-Chinese Intercourse, F. Wells Williams, NE, May.
- Review of Reviews Reviewed, Annie Bright, AC, March 1.
- Salamanca, Our Boarding House in, Herbert Pierson, Cos, May.
- Salis, Ulysses de, Signora Villalon, EH, Apr.
- Salons of the Empire and Restoration, Amelia G. Mason, CM, May.
- Salvation Army:
- Archdeacon Farrar on, Harp, May.
- "In Darkest England," ChQ, Apr.; Chaut, May.
- Sarsfield: a Jacobite Rapparee, TB, May.
- Scandinavian Antiquities, ER, Apr.
- Schumann, Madame, J. F. Rowbotham, SunM, May.
- Science, Negators of, Luc, Apr.

- Science, Popular, Felix L. Oswald, AM, May.
 Scott, Sir Walter, ChQ, Apr.
 Scott, Sir Walter, Journal of, A. C. Swinburne, FR, May.
 Sedgemoor, F. A. Knight, CR, May.
 Seward, W. H., Mrs. Martha D. Lamb, MAH, May.
 Shakespeare:
 Browning's Tribute to Shakespeare, Charlotte Porter, PL, May.
 Shakespearean Qualities of "A King and No King," L. M. Griffiths, PL, May.
 Musical Setting to Shakespeare's, "Come Away, Death," Helen A. Clarke, PL, May.
 Victorian Shakespeare Commemorations, III, George Morley, PL, May.
 Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice, Day Krolik, Men, May.
 Shakespeare as an Actor, by A. Carrill, Scrib, May.
 Sherman, Gen., Lord Wolseley on, USM, May.
 Ship, The First American, Prof. C. Brown Goode, MAH, May.
 Shipping:
 The Ship's Company, J. D. J. Kelley, Scrib, May.
 To the Cape of Good Hope, by Morley Roberts, Mur, May.
 Across the Atlantic, "Steerage," C, May.
 Shrewsbury, IrM, May.
 Smiles, Dr. Sam, CSJ, May.
 Sioux Falls, the Dakota Metropolis, NEM, May.
 Socialism, Miscellaneous:
 Modern Socialism, John Grant, ScotR, Apr.
 Social Legislation in the United States, 1889-1890, EconR, Apr.
 The Joining of Issues, by T. Mackay, EconR, Apr.
 Social Conditions in a New England, Bishop Barry on, EconR, Apr.
 Socialism, Is it Desirable? A, May.
 Social Problems, Edward Everett Hale, Cos, May.
 Sociological Christianity a Necessity, MR, May.
 Sociology, Recent Discussions in, John Balcom, D, May.
 Sonora, Plan for the Colonization of, W. M. Gwin, OM, May.
 Southern Problem, L. M. Hagood, MR, May.
 Spain a Democratic Nation, Emilio Castelar, F, May.
 Spanish Inquisition, F. Legge, ScotR, Apr.
 Spiritualism: Is it Worth Investigating? Julian Hawthorne and Rev. Mink J. Savage, A, May.
 Sprinters and Their Methods, by M. W. Ford, O, May.
 Stansfeld, James, on Parish and District Councils, Help, May.
 State Rights and Foreign Relations, Ex-Secretary T. F. Bayard, F, May.
 Stendhal, G. Smith on, GM, May.
 Stevens, Rear-Admiral T. H., U. S. Navy, US, May.
 Strephon, Revolt of, George Morley, NatR, May.
 Sunday Question:
 Swinburne, A. C., on the Journal of Sir Walter Scott, FR, May.
 Switzerland:
 Idyllic Switzerland, G. C. Swayn, Black, May.
 Swordsmanship, Story of, Captain Egerton Castle, NatR, May.
 Talleyrand:
 Talleyrand Memoirs, Black, May.
 Mdle. Blaze de Buryon, Mur, May.
 Rev. T. B. Scannellon, DR, Apr.
 The Memoirs of Talleyrand, Martin Wright Sampson, D, May.
 Tea Industry of India, Col. Cadell, GM, May.
 Tell Amarna Tablets, Major C. R. Candler, ScotR, Apr.
 Terriss, Wm., Portraits of, Str, Apr.
 Terry, Ellen, Stray Memoirs of, NewR, May.
 Terry, Miss Marion, Portraits of, Str, Apr.
 Theosophy: Schools in Theosophy, A. Fullerton, Luc, Apr.
 Thomas Bertha, How She Became a Conservative, NatR, May.
 Thought and Language, G. F. Stout, Mind, Apr.
 Thought Transference: Experimental Studies, by Baron von Schrenck-Notzing, PsyR, Apr.
 Tilsit and Erfurt: A Russo-French Alliance, ER, Apr.
 Tintern Abbey, Rev. A. M. Nickalls, KO, May.
 Transformism—Lamarck and Darwin, Rev. A. Orbin, ACQ, Apr.
 Trees (The Greenwood Tree), C, May.
 Trusts: An Alarm, by Sam. Plimsoff, NC, May.
 Turks, Constantinople and the Waning, Albert Shaw, Chaut, May.
 United States:
 The American Cabinet, E. L. Didier, Chaut, May.
 Despotism, Anarchy, and Corruption, Black, May.
 The Political Value of the Independent Voter, by J. B. Donaldson, OD, Apr.
 The Iron and Steel Industries of America, Sir J. Kitson, CR, May.
 Social Legislation in the United States, 1889-1890, EconR, Apr.
 Canada and the United States: Their Past and Present Relations, QR, Apr.
 Italy and the United States:
 Mrs. J. W. Mario, NC, May.
 The Lynching at New Orleans, Jas. Bryce, NewR, May.
 The United States Census, Francis A. Walker, F, May.
 Universities:
 Economic Principles and University Reform, Prof. J. S. Nicholson, ScotR, Apr.
 Origin of Oxford University, Prof. T. E. Holland, EH, Apr.
 University Extension, Presidents Dwight, Patton, and Low, OD, May.
 University Extension, see under Education.
 Uruguay, T. Child on, Harp, May.
 Varnum, Gen. James M., on a Constitution of Government in 1787, MAH, May.
 Virginia Mines and American Rails, Duke of Marlborough, FR, May.
 Voice Figures, Mrs. Watts Hughes, CM, May.
 Wales, Prince of, F. A. Burr on, Lipp, May.
 Waltham Abbey, J. H. Stamp, ChM, May.
 War Songs, English, G. Saintsbury, Mac, May.
 Warwickshire Avon, A. T. Q. Couch, Harp, May.
 Washington, George, English Ancestry of, M. D. Conway, Harp, May.
 Washington, Mother of, FI, May.
 Washington, Oldest House in, Milton T. Adkins, NEM, May.
 Watts, G. F., Portraits of, Str, Apr.
 Waugh, Edwin, GT, May.
 Wealth A Symposium, Bishop H. C. Potter, Hon. Edward J. Phelps, and Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, NAR, May.
 Webster, Sir Richard, Portraits of, Str, Apr.
 Weddings, Some Old Time Jersey, Emeline G. Pierson, HM, May.
 Weights and Measures, National Legislation Required on, J. A. Grier, US, May.
 Westcott, Bishop, on the Epistle to the Hebrews, ChQ, Apr.
 Whitman, Walt, at Date, Horace L. Traubel, NEM, May.
 Wheat Supply of Europe and America, C. Wood Davis, A, May.
 Willard, Frances E., Home of, Chaut, May.
 Wills: How They Are Proved, CFM, May.
 Windthorst, Dr., M, May.
 Wisconsin National Guard, Capt. C. King, O, May.
 Wit in the Pulpit, Rev. H. R. Haweis, CR, May.
 Wolseley, Lord, on Gen. Sherman, USM, May.
 Women and Women's Work:
 What Country Girls Can Do, By Grace H. Dodge, Lipp, May.
 The Coming Factory Act, Miss C. Black, CR, May.
 Trade Unionism:
 Lady Dilke and Florence Routledge on, FR, May.
 Position of Women in English Guilds, Marion F. Pease, KO, May.
 Paris Municipal Refuge for Working Women, WR, May.
 The Woman's World of London, Eliz. R. Pennell, Chaut, May.
 Shall Women Work for Pay? Chaut, May.
 The Conservatism of German Women, Chaut, May.
 A Modern High School Girl, by Emily C. Cook, NatR, May.
 Women Who Have Enlisted, FF, May.
 The "13" Superstition Among the Fair Sex, J. R. Abarbanell, AM, May.
 The Higher Education of Women in Europe, Ruth Morse, Chaut, May.
 Out-Door Sports of Women: Bicycling, Josephine Redding, HM, May.
 The Ground of Woman's Eligibility, MR, May.
 How a Married Woman May Make a Will, Lelia R. Sawtelle, Chaut, May.
 Woolwich Arsenal, CJ, May.
 Zulus (Noble Savages), Lieut.-Col. H. Knollys, Black, May.
 Zuni, Some Games of the, John G. Owens, PS, May.

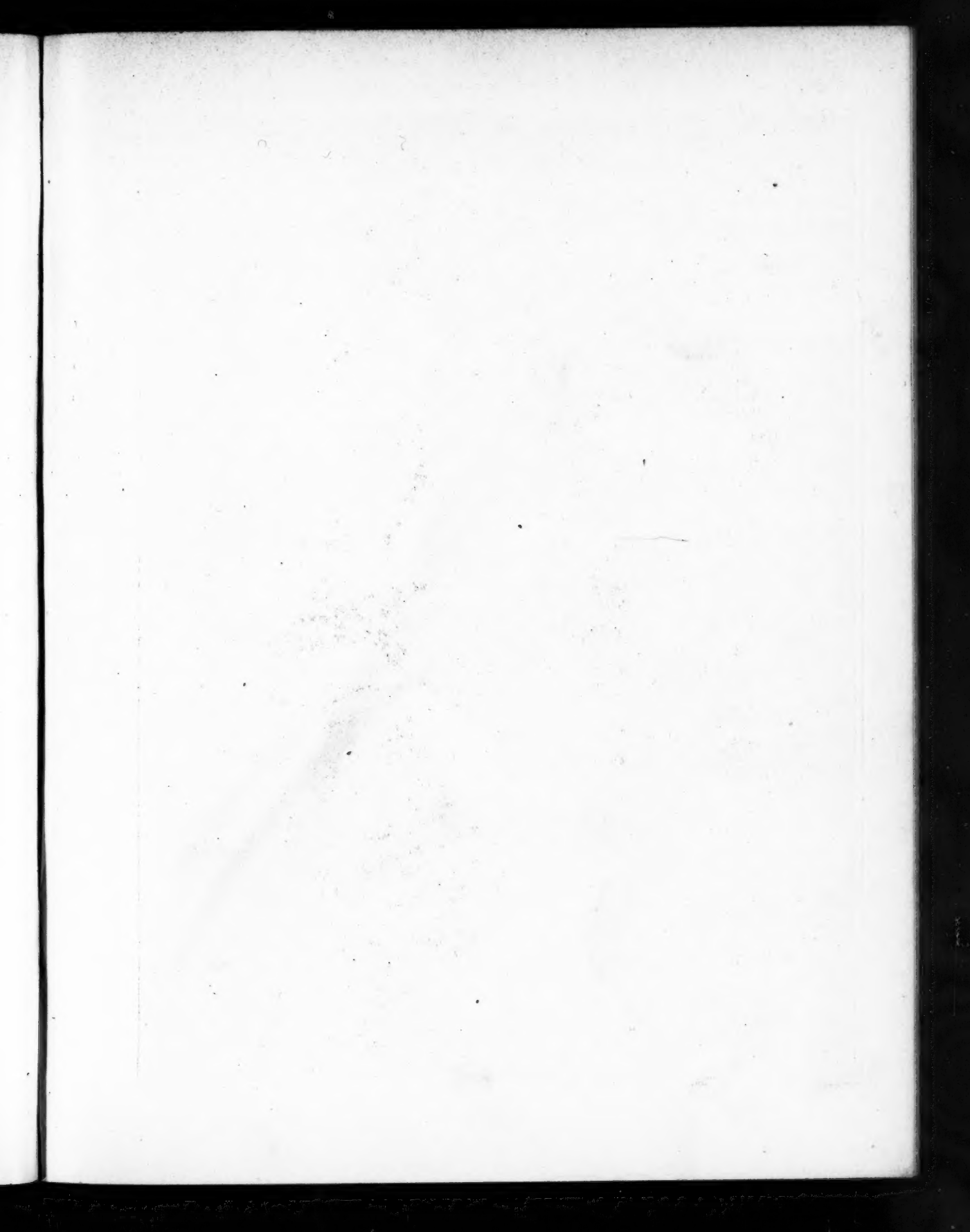
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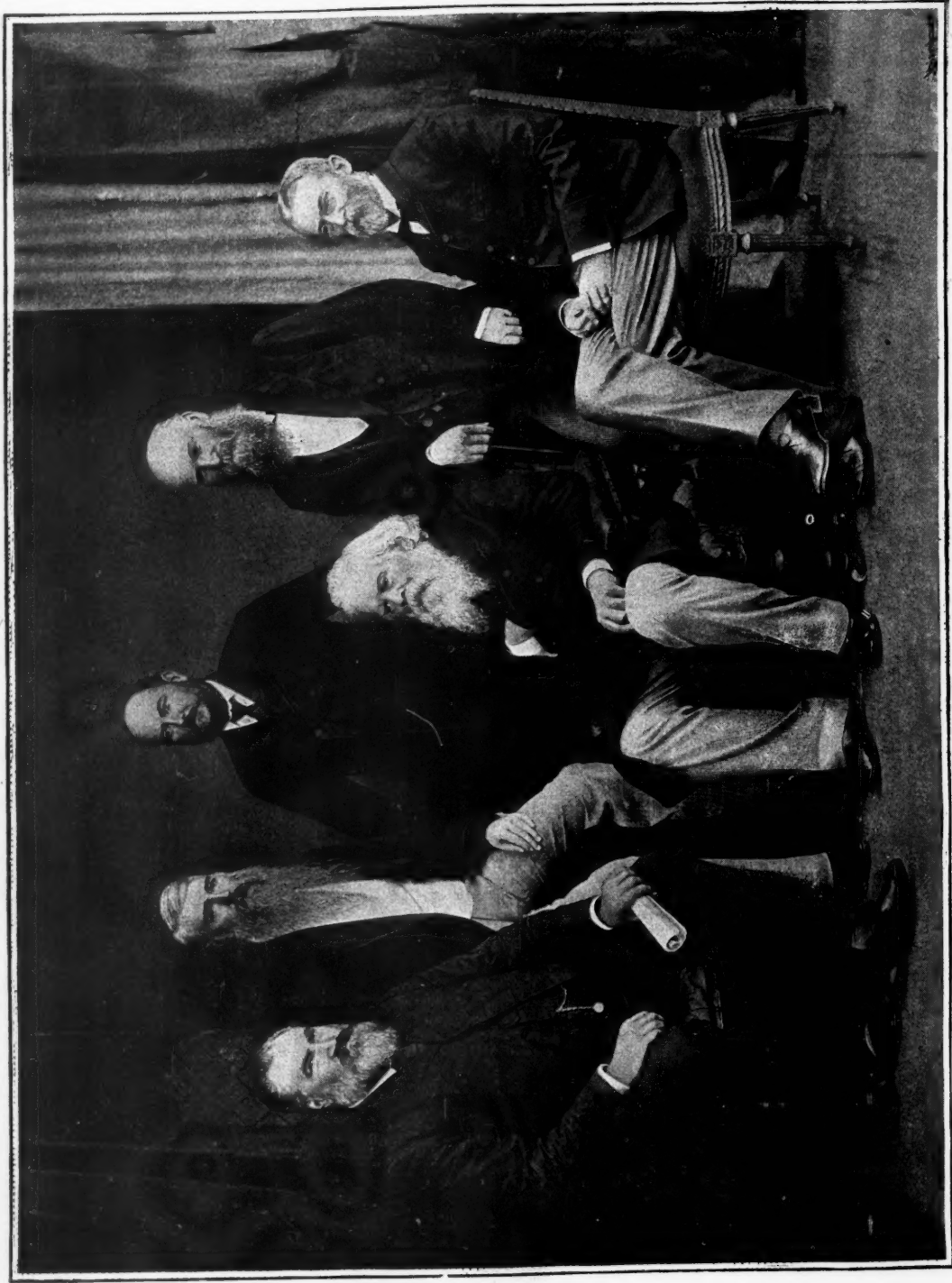
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